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REPORT

ON THE

FAMINE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1899-1902.

VOLUME II.—APPENDICES.



Bombay:
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1903.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1.

(Referred to in Paragraphs 1, 12 and 15 of the Report).

Comparative Statement of Area and Population affected in 1896-97, 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02.

District.	1896-97.				1899-1900.			
	Total.		Affected.		Total.		Affected.	
	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.	
Ahmedabad...	...	...	...	...	3,819	921,712	3,819	921,712
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	1,596	871,589	1,596	871,589
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	1,606	313,417	1,606	313,417
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	1,463	341,490	1,463	341,490
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	1,653	649,989	1,651	490,000
Thana ...	...	...	...	...	3,578	819,580	345	101,090
Khândesh ...	10,454	1,460,851	10,454	1,460,851	10,454	1,460,851	10,454	1,460,851
Nasik ...	5,817	843,582	5,817	843,582	5,817	843,582	5,557	800,000
Ahmednagar ...	6,615	888,755	6,615	888,755	6,615	888,755	6,615	888,755
Poona ...	5,211	1,067,800	5,211	1,067,800	5,211	1,067,800	5,211	832,000
Sholapur ...	4,542	750,689	4,542	750,689	4,542	750,689	4,542	750,689
Satara ...	4,622	1,091,000	4,622	1,091,000	4,622	1,091,000	4,622	1,091,000
Bijapur ...	3,810	795,967	3,810	795,967	3,810	795,967	3,810	402,000
Belgaum ...	4,642	1,013,261	4,642	353,000	4,642	1,013,261	4,642	353,000
Dharwar ...	4,603	1,051,314	357	157,000	...	.....	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	13,435	298,203	8,482	156,000
Total ...	62,782	9,628,180	16,004	7,544,005	75,333	12,263,246	60,665	9,776,503

District.	1900-01.				1901-02.			
	Total.		Affected.		Total.		Affected.	
	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.	
Ahmedabad ...	The same as in Column 6.	795,967	3,819	795,967	The same as in Column 6.	The same as in Column 11.	3,819	795,967
Kaira ...		716,332	1,596	716,332			1,596	716,332
Panch Mahals ...		261,020	1,606	261,020			1,606	261,020
Broach ...		191,763	267	43,000			768	86,000
Surat ...		647,017	812	241,000			436	66,000
Thana ...		...	...	...			...	...
Khândesh ...	The same as in Column 6.	1,427,382	3,578	312,000	The same as in Column 6.	The same as in Column 11.	3,578	312,000
Nasik ...		816,504	2,900	423,000			...	...
Ahmednagar ...		837,695	6,615	837,695			5,418	681,000
Poona ...		995,330	5,211	832,000			1,020	167,000
Sholapur ...		720,977	4,542	720,977			3,095	377,000
Satara ...		1,116,559	4,622	1,091,000			...	...
Bijapur ...	4,603	735,135	3,810	471,000	The same as in Column 6.	The same as in Column 11.	3,823	456,000
Belgaum ...		993,976	1,642	353,000			1,162	102,000
Dharwar ...		1,113,298	357	46,000			...	...
Thar and Parkar ...		.....	...	...			10,219	109,000
Total ...	62,980	11,489,255	41,437	7,145,991	60,888	8,776,788	36,498	4,189,319

APPENDIX 2.

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of the Report.)

[In a separate card board case.]

APPENDIX 3.

(Referred to in Paragraph 3 of the Report.)

Statement showing the Rainfall in inches of the seasons of 1899 and 1896 and the Average.

Station.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
<i>Abmalabai.</i>									
Abmalabai ... { 1899...	0.04	3.08	0.13	0.02	1.43	...	...	...
... { 1896...	5.24	9.18	16.47	0.77	...	1.01	...
... { Average	0.12	6.24	12.57	8.44	1.61	0.60	0.53	0.02
<i>Parvatij.</i>									
Parvatij ... { 1899...	0.61	2.50	0.70	0.05	0.11	0.12	...	...
... { 1896...	4.91	15.99	17.51	0.26	...	0.58	...
... { Average	0.13	6.71	12.16	8.80	4.07	0.30	0.53	...
<i>Vinayagam.</i>									
Vinayagam ... { 1899...	0.58	4.04	0.10	...	0.66	...	...	0.07
... { 1896... ..	0.15	...	3.91	13.10	16.60	0.86	...	0.96	...
... { Average	0.18	4.91	13.76	7.93	4.50	0.19	0.82	...
<i>Idandula.</i>									
Idandula ... { 1899...	0.51	3.16	0.09	3.82	1.92	...	...	...
... { 1896... ..	0.02	0.05	7.18	7.49	7.34	2.65	...	0.63	...
... { Average	0.24	4.77	10.12	5.62	4.15	1.06	0.43	...
<i>Gopal...</i>									
Gopal... ... { 1899...	0.07	4.64	0.01	...	2.00	...	...	...
... { 1896...	7.05	18.16	6.36	0.94	...	1.63	0.02
... { Average	0.14	1.97	9.69	6.11	4.01	1.19	0.60	...
<i>Kaim.</i>									
Kaim ... { 1899...	0.15	3.91	0.20	0.11	1.65	...	...	...
... { 1896...	3.25	13.68	18.68	0.89	...	1.12	...
... { Average	0.03	0.10	5.76	16.16	9.31	4.59	0.65	0.71	0.03
<i>Kajalantij.</i>									
Kajalantij ... { 1899...	0.70	4.15	1.10	...	0.28	...	...	...
... { 1896...	8.67	13.94	9.85	1.39	...	0.62	...
... { Average	0.24	6.75	15.53	9.46	5.24	0.72	0.58	...
<i>Thakur...</i>									
Thakur... ... { 1899...	2.84	0.94	6.94	0.36	...	...	0.10
... { 1896...	12.12	19.18	14.47	0.42	...	0.30	0.03
... { Average	0.28	6.37	13.72	9.30	5.43	0.70	0.38	...
<i>Nahad.</i>									
Nahad ... { 1899...	0.24	6.05	0.37	0.01	2.40	0.04	...	...
... { 1896...	2.04	18.73	22.50	0.89	...	1.17	0.02
... { Average	0.24	6.10	15.1	11.70	5.14	0.79	0.68	...
<i>Burad.</i>									
Burad ... { 1899...	0.12	2.79	0.17	0.07	2.69	...	...	...
... { 1896...	8.11	23.39	11.19	0.55	...	1.01	0.10
... { Average	0.21	6.23	14.90	9.67	5.13	1.04	0.35	...
<i>Parth Mahala.</i>									
Godhra ... { 1899...	0.70	6.27	1.24	...	0.14	0.03	...	0.03
... { 1896...	7.09	19.88	1.15	1.10	...	0.67	0.18
... { Average	0.01	0.10	6.82	11.79	11.85	5.54	0.81	0.38	0.11
<i>Bahad.</i>									
Bahad ... { 1899...	0.65	3.43	0.68	0.31	1.26	0.07	...	0.13
... { 1896...	10.10	16.74	13.68	0.90	...	0.49	0.17
... { Average	0.12	5.72	16.35	11.74	5.95	1.54	0.28	...
<i>Dahad.</i>									
Dahad ... { 1899...	0.79	7.40	1.90	...	4.25	...	...	0.28
... { 1896...	3.51	11.34	11.39	0.31	...	0.64	0.43
... { Average	0.59	4.43	8.87	8.71	5.70	1.20	0.34	...
<i>Broach.</i>									
Broach... ... { 1899...	8.22	0.20	0.66	0.44	...	...	...
... { 1896...	9.33	48.69	9.12	2.29	...	0.33	0.23
... { Average	0.01	0.13	9.60	17.72	8.17	5.29	1.44	0.25	0.02
<i>Jambhar.</i>									
Jambhar ... { 1899...	5.89	...	0.03	1.47	0.03	...	...
... { 1896...	5.68	19.27	8.23	1.28	...	1.26	0.04
... { Average	0.00	7.18	13.37	7.09	4.37	1.17	0.39	...
<i>Hansot.</i>									
Hansot ... { 1899...	9.44	0.07	0.21	0.15	...	...	...
... { 1896...	5.56	30.27	3.25	0.48	...	0.59	1.60
... { Average	0.00	6.99	16.12	6.56	4.81	1.51	0.26	...
<i>Vagra.</i>									
Vagra ... { 1899...	4.64	0.04	...	0.48	0.03	...	...
... { 1896...	7.63	20.38	5.40	0.97	...	0.98	0.43
... { Average	0.07	7.38	13.81	6.21	4.71	1.32	0.24	...
<i>Surat.</i>									
Surat ... { 1899...	0.02	16.32	0.87	0.74	0.54	...	...	...
... { 1896...	6.48	28.74	5.60	1.22	...	0.79	...
... { Average	0.02	0.07	9.58	21.40	7.17	5.78	1.99	0.30	0.02

APPENDIX 3—continued.

District.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	December.
<i>Surat—continued.</i>									
Olpád ...	1899 ...	...	8.99	0.43	0.86	0.91	...	...	...
	1896 ...	...	5.37	29.39	6.12	2.50	...	0.45	...
	Average ...	...	6.03	7.45	6.78	4.58	1.45	0.18	...
Mándvi ...	1899 ...	...	0.33	0.16	1.58	1.50	0.28	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	8.17	38.62	9.00	1.46	...	0.85
	Average ...	...	0.01	9.71	24.22	10.95	6.45	1.54	0.54
Chikhli ...	1899 ...	...	...	16.72	2.57	4.39	0.78	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	16.47	39.17	16.55	5.73	...	0.40
	Average ...	...	0.16	13.21	29.41	14.38	8.79	1.09	0.39
Párdi ...	1899 ...	...	...	21.50	1.58	4.35	0.73	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	15.10	31.22	17.47	2.98	...	0.49
	Average ...	...	0.05	13.89	32.65	16.78	11.27	1.40	0.50
<i>Thána.</i>									
Thána ...	1899 ...	0.36	0.78	20.02	8.65	8.24	3.79	0.03	...
	1896 ...	...	0.60	33.23	63.93	32.91	2.40	0.02	0.58
	Average ...	0.01	0.31	22.81	42.39	25.20	11.81	2.29	0.57
Dáhánu ...	1899 ...	...	...	19.30	2.01	3.31	1.78	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	17.90	39.73	18.12	2.44	...	0.21
	Average ...	...	0.19	17.70	27.36	16.86	7.83	1.11	0.33
Bassein ...	1899 ...	0.14	...	17.69	6.57	1.87	4.19	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	33.32	68.83	24.88	1.93	0.02	0.07
	Average ...	...	0.23	22.31	35.90	19.42	11.33	1.77	0.30
Sháhápur ...	1899 ...	0.11	0.18	27.21	13.44	11.47	1.42	0.57	...
	1896 ...	...	0.85	29.51	69.00	35.57	3.91	0.51	0.56
	Average ...	...	0.87	20.22	48.00	28.10	13.33	3.23	0.50
Váda ...	1899 ...	0.56	...	27.16	7.51	9.53	2.42	0.20	...
	1896 ...	...	0.30	21.68	53.07	27.78	2.93	0.12	0.10
	Average ...	...	0.36	16.89	37.17	25.66	10.90	2.38	0.22
Bhiwndi ...	1899 ...	0.02	0.15	21.58	10.26	5.99	3.76	0.08	...
	1896 ...	...	0.91	26.55	74.21	32.70	2.66	0.27	0.08
	Average ...	...	0.44	23.51	43.36	27.22	12.43	2.38	0.69
<i>Khándesh.</i>									
Dhulia ...	1899 ...	0.30	0.20	4.43	1.41	1.52	1.68	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	6.29	16.56	2.18	...	...	0.16
	Average ...	0.12	0.10	6.30	6.77	3.85	6.19	1.24	1.02
Sindkheda ...	1899 ...	...	0.21	6.11	1.03	1.80	2.28	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	4.85	12.47	1.91	0.12	...	0.06
	Average ...	...	0.16	4.42	6.39	3.96	3.80	1.13	0.60
Chálisgaon ...	1899 ...	...	0.15	3.19	0.35	2.88	0.51	0.29	...
	1896 ...	...	0.30	7.89	26.06	3.62	0.35	...	...
	Average ...	...	0.71	5.87	8.36	7.02	9.21	1.70	0.85
Bhusáwal ...	1899 ...	0.26	0.15	1.75	1.58	1.68	1.68	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	3.71	10.58	4.76	...	...	0.31
	Average ...	...	0.26	4.48	9.27	6.01	6.01	1.72	0.49
<i>Násik.</i>									
Násik ...	1899 ...	0.25	1.90	7.18	1.02	0.89	3.31	...	...
	1896 ...	...	0.45	12.17	17.69	3.93	1.23	0.51	0.25
	Average ...	0.14	0.65	6.15	8.74	4.18	6.01	3.17	0.58
Igatpuri ...	1899 ...	0.55	...	28.75	21.84	11.22	2.42	...	...
	1896 ...	...	0.38	30.05	79.35	46.40	4.99	1.11	0.85
	Average ...	...	0.72	23.27	59.00	40.40	15.96	3.53	0.63
Sinnar ...	1899 ...	...	0.86	5.92	0.77	0.88	1.23	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	7.61	11.80	3.78	0.37	1.41	0.09
	Average ...	...	0.47	4.71	6.84	4.16	6.28	2.53	0.68
Málegaon ...	1899 ...	0.04	0.82	3.09	0.60	1.03	2.56	0.02	...
	1896 ...	...	0.19	6.22	14.61	1.58	0.82	0.10	0.10
	Average ...	...	0.71	4.35	4.49	3.22	6.86	1.68	0.61
Peint ...	1899 ...	0.10	2.19	20.10	7.51	6.63	1.64	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	18.69	68.05	29.35	3.56	0.08	0.42
	Average ...	...	0.23	14.01	37.93	25.08	13.20	2.46	1.12

APPENDIX 3—continued.

District.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	December.
<i>Ahmednagar.</i>									
Ahmednagar ...	1899 ...	1.16	0.45	6.19	0.35	0.71	3.36	0.12	...
	1896 ...	0.43	0.74	8.82	5.76	1.06	0.45	0.18	1.30
	Average ...	0.20	0.91	4.61	2.87	2.37	0.87	3.50	1.23
Pärner ...	1899 ...	2.27	4.69	4.54	0.45	0.21	4.85	0.15	...
	1896 ...	0.11	0.92	14.17	6.96	2.63	0.30	0.59	1.20
	Average ...	...	1.30	5.48	3.10	2.48	7.01	3.90	1.42
Karjat...	1899 ...	0.91	1.51	1.24	0.36	1.26	7.58	...	...
	1896 ...	0.73	0.68	5.35	3.75	1.52	0.89	...	4.30
	Average ...	...	0.73	3.75	2.40	2.43	7.65	2.62	1.00
Jambhed ...	1899 ...	0.38	2.32	3.89	0.15	2.48	9.39	...	...
	1896 ...	...	0.37	6.52	4.58	1.86	1.48	0.05	2.09
	Average ...	...	1.19	4.85	4.74	4.11	9.15	2.67	1.01
Akola ...	1899 ...	1.23	0.81	6.64	0.62	0.70	1.32	...	...
	1896 ...	1.06	0.27	11.91	11.45	4.32	0.18	1.07	0.05
	Average ...	...	0.54	4.80	6.69	3.02	4.77	2.69	0.62
<i>Poona.</i>									
Poona (Haveli).	1899 ...	2.41	0.47	3.75	1.39	0.63	2.67	1.05	...
	1896 ...	2.57	4.66	8.86	16.78	9.19	0.42	0.15	0.78
	Average ...	0.75	1.41	6.23	8.98	3.95	5.88	0.06	1.47
Vadgaon (Ma-val).	1899 ...	1.87	1.39	8.82	2.77	1.80	1.35	0.56	...
	1896 ...	0.06	0.16	9.89	21.29	15.99	0.50	1.29	0.21
	Average ...	...	0.72	8.11	15.95	9.05	5.56	3.37	0.98
Junnar ...	1899 ...	0.93	1.12	6.71	2.49	1.42	3.48	0.19	...
	1896 ...	1.01	0.67	6.89	18.67	8.70	0.12	1.16	0.51
	Average ...	...	0.59	6.08	10.23	5.32	6.37	3.56	1.39
Ghodnadi (Sirur).	1899 ...	4.13	0.82	3.45	0.03	0.27	4.22	...	...
	1896 ...	...	1.57	10.79	5.60	1.34	0.47	...	1.55
	Average ...	...	1.78	4.21	2.28	1.61	8.10	3.65	1.30
Indapur ...	1899 ...	0.42	5.12	0.88	0.23	0.51	11.80	0.03	...
	1896 ...	0.64	0.02	5.71	1.79	1.82	1.32	0.01	3.08
	Average ...	...	1.19	3.35	2.50	2.21	7.02	3.89	1.35
<i>Sholapur.</i>									
Sholapur ...	1899 ...	0.19	0.71	1.12	0.13	1.84	8.71	...	...
	1896 ...	0.06	1.16	3.19	4.38	2.33	0.09	0.44	6.76
	Average ...	0.55	1.21	3.77	3.88	4.53	8.26	4.03	1.66
Bārsi ...	1899 ...	0.61	3.32	3.04	0.51	1.88	6.10	...	...
	1896 ...	...	0.82	6.12	6.80	2.65	0.10	1.40	1.08
	Average ...	...	0.86	5.07	5.48	4.72	8.68	3.55	1.57
Sāngola ...	1899 ...	1.31	1.91	0.98	0.15	1.47	9.28	0.05	...
	1896 ...	0.78	1.47	6.22	2.06	1.40	0.62	0.06	0.65
	Average ...	...	1.16	3.38	1.61	3.72	7.00	4.00	1.06
Malsiras ...	1899 ...	0.73	4.05	2.11	0.21	0.32	10.96	0.02	...
	1896 ...	...	1.78	4.79	3.64	0.90	...	0.38	1.77
	Average ...	...	1.30	2.72	2.47	2.72	7.72	4.49	1.42
<i>Sātara.</i>									
Sātara ...	1899 ...	3.90	0.36	5.37	3.24	1.95	4.81	0.71	...
	1896 ...	0.66	1.30	12.96	20.57	14.21	0.46	0.28	0.39
	Average ...	0.66	2.06	7.69	14.88	7.83	4.15	5.60	0.94
Koregaon ...	1899 ...	0.63	...	3.96	1.82	0.70	8.44	0.33	...
	1896 ...	2.70	4.38	7.15	13.13	7.72	0.56	...	0.90
	Average ...	...	1.78	4.40	7.98	4.09	4.88	4.82	1.12
Pātan ...	1899 ...	1.30	0.07	9.05	6.68	3.18	3.99	0.55	...
	1896 ...	0.79	1.44	18.48	39.86	26.09	0.75	0.79	0.53
	Average ...	...	1.81	12.34	30.75	16.16	5.00	4.81	1.63
Dahivadi (Mān).	1899 ...	0.52	1.06	0.66	...	0.10	9.37	0.48	...
	1896 ...	1.14	2.89	5.37	4.47	2.95	1.66	0.26	3.14
	Average ...	...	1.32	3.36	2.64	1.76	6.05	5.41	1.49
Tāsgaon ...	1899 ...	2.60	0.72	2.87	0.51	0.20	6.62	0.35	...
	1896 ...	1.02	5.47	3.44	5.24	4.21	0.50	0.50	1.94
	Average ...	...	2.30	3.13	3.96	2.79	5.74	4.57	1.40

APPENDIX 3—concluded.

District.		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	December.
<i>Bijapur.</i>										
Bijapur	1899	...	1.24	1.44	2.35	0.24	2.93	10.48	...	...
	1896	...	0.57	1.89	2.03	1.95	1.40	1.13	0.11	1.60
	Average	...	0.96	1.87	4.00	2.17	2.54	7.38	4.48	1.60
Sindgi ...	1899	...	0.94	1.30	1.55	0.67	1.06	5.60	0.50	...
	1896	...	0.19	0.82	0.72	2.16	2.28	1.60	...	1.96
	Average	...	...	1.12	4.16	3.81	4.33	7.21	4.19	2.06
Muddebihal	1899	...	0.84	0.41	1.84	1.00	1.97	12.62	0.92	...
	1896	...	0.52	0.92	3.35	2.27	1.39	2.29	0.03	1.82
	Average	...	...	1.96	3.96	2.75	3.83	7.41	6.17	1.71
Bagalkot	1899	...	0.42	3.53	2.48	0.12	0.15	15.00	0.47	...
	1896	...	0.41	0.68	1.24	1.35	1.66	1.48	0.10	2.32
	Average	...	...	1.99	3.36	2.12	2.83	5.85	4.68	1.44
Hungund	1899	...	1.62	1.09	0.94	0.37	0.90	12.93	0.69	...
	1896	...	0.34	1.96	0.92	1.93	1.93	0.91	0.13	1.25
	Average	...	...	1.63	2.20	2.40	2.64	6.32	4.10	1.49
<i>Belgaum.</i>										
Belgaum	1899	...	3.22	0.90	9.15	4.11	1.88	8.01	1.21	...
	1896	...	2.49	2.13	16.24	21.97	15.18	1.33	1.73	1.02
	Average	...	1.93	2.79	8.67	15.42	8.73	4.78	6.51	1.76
Athni	1899	...	2.91	1.22	1.70	0.30	0.26	12.22	0.08	...
	1896	...	0.19	4.74	1.70	2.08	2.39	0.93	1.87	0.70
	Average	...	...	2.82	2.87	2.31	2.37	5.34	4.70	1.25
Gokak ...	1899	...	4.20	1.84	2.40	0.56	0.13	5.10	0.75	...
	1896	...	1.33	1.21	3.32	2.59	4.40	0.06	0.56	0.45
	Average	...	...	2.57	3.90	2.76	2.29	4.52	6.34	1.25
<i>Dhárwar.</i>										
Dhárwar	1899	...	3.04	1.55	4.73	2.53	0.88	6.28	3.30	...
	1896	...	1.78	2.66	9.59	11.59	6.13	2.73	3.24	1.22
	Average	...	2.16	3.14	4.71	6.47	4.07	5.16	6.08	1.46
Gadag ...	1899	...	6.71	3.26	1.58	0.11	0.39	9.29	0.12	...
	1896	...	0.08	1.53	1.42	3.11	0.83	1.41	0.40	3.76
	Average	...	...	2.45	2.70	2.63	3.18	5.21	3.93	1.67
Mundargi	1899	...	4.13	1.30	1.20	3.20	0.65	6.12	0.20	...
	1896	...	...	2.39	2.33	1.56	0.47	0.50	1.86	0.51
	Average	...	...	3.04	2.38	1.66	1.64	4.54	3.84	1.65
Nargund	1899	...	1.73	1.63	1.76	0.34	0.27	9.15	0.23	...
	1896	...	1.65	5.74	3.46	2.62	2.61	1.59	0.16	2.66
	Average	...	...	3.05	2.99	1.76	3.14	5.88	6.08	1.39

APPENDIX 4.

(Referred to in Paragraph 9 of the Report.)

Statement showing the Rainfall in inches of the season of 1900 as compared with the normal.

District.	Station.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.	
		Normal.	1900.	Normal.	1900.	Normal.	1900.	Normal.	1900.	Normal.	1900.	Normal.	1900.
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad ...	5.21	...	12.57	4.73	8.44	7.95	4.61	3.53	0.60	...	0.53	...
	Dhandhuka ...	4.77	...	10.42	4.72	5.62	14.15	4.45	3.23	1.06	...	0.43	...
	Dholka ...	4.90	0.03	14.14	0.91	8.58	12.21	5.03	1.43	0.38	...	0.75	...
Kaira	Kaira ...	5.56	...	16.16	2.29	9.31	16.64	4.59	2.61	0.65	...	0.71	...
	Mátar ...	5.22	...	14.28	3.75	10.12	16.00	5.05	2.22	0.48	...	0.67	...
	Thásra ...	6.37	...	13.72	2.18	9.30	14.90	5.43	4.64	0.70	...	0.38	...
Panch Maháls	Godhra ...	6.82	0.54	14.79	5.32	11.85	16.40	5.54	10.19	0.81	...	0.38	...
	Hálol ...	5.72	0.08	16.35	3.00	11.74	17.29	5.95	6.06	1.54	...	0.28	...
	Jhálol ...	5.67	0.27	10.20	3.13	8.72	13.80	5.12	7.30	0.82	...	0.60	...
Broach	Broach ...	9.69	...	17.72	4.33	8.17	20.46	5.29	8.01	1.44	...	0.25	...
	Vágra ...	7.38	...	13.81	7.28	6.21	20.37	4.71	7.55	1.32	...	0.24	...
	Jambusar ...	7.18	...	13.37	2.56	7.90	16.14	4.37	4.99	1.17	...	2.39	...
Surat	Surat ...	9.58	0.10	21.01	13.38	7.17	17.84	5.78	2.77	1.99	...	0.30	...
	Olpád ...	7.45	...	18.21	6.29	6.78	14.88	4.58	2.32	1.45	...	0.18	...
	Párdi ...	13.59	2.85	32.65	32.38	16.78	48.32	11.27	6.29	1.40	...	0.50	...
Khándesh	Dhulia ...	6.30	0.41	6.77	3.05	3.85	6.81	6.19	3.50	1.24	...	1.02	...
	Jalgaon ...	5.89	3.03	9.98	9.63	7.33	10.34	6.72	2.36	1.30	...	0.62	...
	Bhusával ...	4.48	1.91	9.27	8.05	6.01	7.17	6.01	2.15	1.72	...	0.49	...
Násik	Násik ...	6.15	3.36	8.74	9.43	4.18	10.36	6.04	8.51	3.17	...	0.58	...
	Málegaon ...	4.35	2.27	4.40	3.70	3.22	3.23	6.86	3.70	1.68	...	0.61	...
	Yeola ...	4.29	6.61	5.19	10.27	2.85	2.44	7.50	0.89	2.17	...	1.23	...
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar ...	4.61	6.15	2.87	5.21	2.37	2.71	6.87	3.77	3.50	0.01	1.23	...
	Shrigonda ...	3.10	4.29	2.09	3.78	1.53	2.19	7.21	0.17	3.01	0.30	1.24	...
	Kopargaon ...	4.07	4.19	3.65	5.77	2.39	2.67	5.99	0.95	1.82	...	1.28	...
Poona	Poona ...	6.23	1.77	8.98	12.11	3.95	11.60	5.88	3.10	6.06	1.95	1.47	...
	Ghodnadi (Sirúr) ...	4.24	5.90	2.28	6.69	1.61	1.61	8.10	1.10	3.65	0.91	1.30	...
	Dhond ...	5.38	2.47	3.16	3.15	1.73	1.59	6.82	1.36	3.45	0.72	0.94	...
Sholápur	Sholápur ...	3.77	6.36	3.88	4.05	4.53	1.23	5.26	4.18	4.03	1.69	1.66	0.05
	Karmála ...	3.38	4.70	2.91	5.56	2.96	3.01	9.45	0.41	3.52	0.47	1.17	...
	Sángola ...	3.38	6.44	1.61	3.62	3.72	0.79	7.00	1.43	4.00	3.11	1.06	0.01
Sáttra	Sáttra ...	7.69	4.65	14.88	14.49	7.83	18.89	4.15	1.17	5.60	1.95	0.94	0.62
	Khandála ...	4.04	1.77	4.07	9.74	2.37	4.38	4.34	1.29	4.37	0.22	0.94	...
	Dahivadi (Mán) ...	3.36	7.02	2.64	3.31	1.76	2.24	6.05	0.18	5.41	0.88	1.49	0.30
Bijápur	Bijápur ...	4.00	3.97	2.17	4.50	2.54	0.53	7.38	1.34	4.48	1.04	1.60	0.41
	Indi ...	3.72	6.67	2.72	3.25	4.06	0.68	7.76	2.88	5.27	1.05	1.15	0.86
	Maddebihál ...	3.96	5.97	2.75	1.97	3.83	1.67	7.41	3.15	6.17	3.08	1.71	0.20
Belgaum	Belgaum ...	8.67	10.82	15.42	20.29	8.73	24.71	4.78	0.88	6.51	4.26	1.76	0.03
	Athni ...	2.87	2.85	2.31	1.95	2.37	2.43	5.34	1.63	4.70	1.84	1.25	...
	Margod ...	4.19	2.78	3.51	4.74	2.20	5.64	5.05	...	5.30	2.19	1.46	...

NOTE.—The rainfall shown under 'Normal' is the average of eleven years—1887 to 1897.

APPENDIX 5.

(Referred to in Paragraph 13 of the Report.)

Statement showing the Rainfall in inches of the season of 1901 as compared with the normal.

District.	Station.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.	
		Normal.	1901.	Normal.	1901.	Normal.	1901.	Normal.	1901.	Normal.	1901.	Normal.	1901.
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad ...	5.24	1.30	12.57	8.92	8.14	8.11	4.61	0.22	0.60	0.03	0.53	...
	Dhandhuka ...	4.77	...	10.42	9.49	5.62	8.95	4.15	1.30	1.06	0.75	0.43	...
	Viramgam ...	4.91	0.71	13.76	3.59	7.03	6.25	4.50	0.12	0.19	...	0.82	...
Kaira	Kaira...	5.56	0.09	16.16	8.23	9.31	9.13	4.59	0.02	0.65	0.26	0.71	...
	Matar ...	5.22	0.38	14.28	6.35	10.12	5.01	5.05	0.10	0.18	...	0.67	...
	Thasra ...	6.37	3.37	13.72	7.17	9.30	10.18	5.13	0.39	0.70	...	0.38	...
Panch Mahals	Godhra ...	6.82	3.59	14.79	8.48	11.85	11.49	5.54	1.15	0.81	0.04	0.38	...
	Halol... ..	5.72	2.38	16.35	11.25	11.74	11.72	5.95	0.95	1.54	0.53	0.28	0.06
	Jhalod ...	5.67	1.95	10.20	11.41	8.72	5.19	5.12	0.38	0.82	0.27	0.60	...
Broach	Broach ...	9.69	...	17.72	16.86	8.17	4.57	5.29	0.24	1.44	0.57	0.25	...
	Vagra ...	7.38	0.25	13.81	11.04	6.21	6.99	4.71	0.95	1.32	1.96	0.24	...
	Jambusar ...	7.18	0.17	13.37	17.74	7.09	3.43	4.37	0.13	1.17	3.14	0.39	...
Surat	Surat... ..	9.58	0.21	21.04	12.27	7.17	3.45	5.78	0.35	1.29	0.44	0.30	...
	Olpad ...	7.45	0.98	18.21	11.76	6.78	2.20	4.58	0.47	1.45	1.55	0.18	...
	Mandvi ...	9.71	1.98	24.22	17.33	10.95	8.19	6.45	2.00	1.54	1.74	0.54	...
Khandesh	Dhulia ...	6.30	6.22	6.77	4.32	3.85	3.11	6.19	1.02	1.24	3.59	1.02	...
	Taloda ...	7.09	3.58	11.30	9.09	6.79	5.50	4.55	0.46	1.19	3.77	0.33	...
	Shahada ...	6.69	2.47	8.45	9.27	5.70	4.29	4.78	0.48	1.15	3.12	0.31	...
Nasik	Nasik ...	6.15	2.84	8.74	4.78	4.18	5.23	6.04	2.62	3.17	0.80	0.58	...
	Malegaon ...	4.35	6.36	4.49	2.33	3.22	1.91	6.86	1.18	1.68	3.30	0.61	...
	Yeola... ..	4.29	3.91	5.19	2.04	2.85	3.17	7.50	2.25	2.17	2.82	1.23	0.02
Ahmednagar	Nagar ...	4.61	7.84	2.87	1.22	2.37	1.16	6.87	2.32	3.50	1.71	1.23	...
	Shrigonda ...	3.10	3.48	2.09	1.26	1.53	0.89	7.21	2.47	3.01	3.05	1.24	0.17
	Kopergaon ...	4.07	2.44	3.65	1.17	2.30	2.75	5.09	4.02	1.82	3.67	1.28	...
Poona	Poona ...	6.23	4.02	8.98	8.32	3.95	6.13	5.88	3.73	6.06	2.78	1.47	...
	Ghodnadi (Sirur) ...	4.24	2.78	2.48	1.65	1.61	1.46	8.10	1.54	3.65	3.73	1.30	1.15
	Dhond ...	5.38	1.44	3.16	2.68	1.73	2.29	6.82	3.75	3.45	2.56	0.94	1.18
Sholapur	Sholapur ...	3.77	7.81	3.88	5.36	4.53	4.06	8.26	2.83	4.03	0.74	1.66	0.03
	Karmala ...	3.38	2.50	2.91	2.39	2.96	2.28	9.45	6.17	3.52	1.70	1.17	0.69
	Sangola ...	3.38	1.28	1.61	1.88	3.72	0.87	7.00	5.10	4.00	1.92	1.06	0.63
Satara	Satara ...	7.69	2.67	14.88	11.26	7.83	9.77	4.15	5.25	5.60	3.23	0.94	0.19
	Khandala ...	4.04	2.55	4.07	5.33	2.37	4.54	4.34	4.49	4.37	3.58	0.94	0.17
	Dahivadi (Man) ...	3.36	2.41	2.64	2.48	1.76	1.82	6.05	5.37	5.41	2.51	1.49	...
Bijapur	Iijapur ...	4.00	7.07	2.17	0.92	2.54	0.67	7.38	5.15	4.48	2.34	1.60	0.93
	Indi ...	3.72	2.51	2.72	3.69	4.06	1.61	7.76	3.37	5.27	5.39	1.15	0.12
	Sindgi ...	4.16	1.56	3.81	6.33	4.33	0.46	7.21	3.12	4.19	1.60	2.06	0.92
Belgaum	Belgaum ...	8.67	9.60	15.42	11.81	8.73	9.10	4.78	9.38	6.51	6.33	1.76	0.93
	Athni... ..	2.87	0.95	2.31	1.68	2.37	1.19	5.34	5.29	4.70	2.18	1.25	0.56
	Gokak ...	3.90	2.60	2.76	0.96	2.29	1.07	4.52	4.97	6.31	3.18	1.25	0.10

NOTE.—The rainfall shown under 'Normal' is the average of eleven years—1887 to 1897.

(Referred to in Paragraph 4 of the Report.)

*Extracts from reports of Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioner,
Thar and Parkar, concerning the failure of the harvests in 1899-1900.**Northern Division.*

In the British districts of the Northern Division, the famine of 1899-1900 lay heaviest on Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Broach. With the exception of 1897-98, previous seasons for eight years had not been good. Cotton and sugarcane, the two chief crops grown for sale, had also fallen in price. Altogether in the early part of 1899 the agricultural interest was depressed. In the ensuing monsoon season it may be said generally that no useful rain fell after the month of June. This meant that after a first scanty outcrop of young grass there was no fodder on the land, and it also meant the failure of the kharif harvest. Very little was saved by wells even where they existed, for the people had never known the rain to hold off till the end, and could not bring their minds to believe it possible. Hence, they delayed to irrigate the withering crops, for it was believed that rain falling after artificial watering would rot them. An estimate of the kharif outturn is supplied by the Director of Agriculture. The Commissioner from general observation would not put it at more than one anna in the rupee. Much land was put under rabi cultivation by means of wells, but the result was poor. The hot weather crops of fodder were good, but in quantity sown of not much account.

The ordinary agricultural capital of these districts consists of (1) the matured crops of the year, (2) the hoards of the money-lenders, and (3) the savings of the cultivators which took the shape of land, cattle (young stock, milch and draught), ornaments and metal utensils. The first never existed in 1899-1900. The second were largely locked up in land, or if liquid were withheld from use by the money-lenders, who as a body refused to make advances. The third class of assets was devoted to the maintenance of family and cattle, the demand on account of the latter being the more exhausting of the two. Hence, from an early date the wage-fund began to fail. Most of the rural labouring classes became destitute, except those who lived by eating roots and other jungle produce, or by selling sticks, or the materials of their houses or make-shifts for fodder, such as leaves and chopped twigs. More and more of these latter had to give up the struggle and become dependants of Government in a more or less emaciated state as the year wore on, and the ranks were also swelled by the lower classes of cultivators as one after another they had to abandon the desperate effort to keep alive their cattle. Towards June and July this steady breakdown had reached a higher though not the highest stratum. Many took relief who till then had kept themselves independent.

Another incident of the year was the destruction of mango and other trees, an important element of wealth in Ahmedabad and Kaira and, to some extent, in the Panch Maháls district. No exact statistics are available, but the number lost to the country is enormous, partly withered by drought, and partly destroyed by the people for the sake of fodder and fuel.

Famine in the Surat district was but slight in comparison. Rice, the staple of large areas, failed and other crops were poor, but there was no lack of fodder and the deficiency all round was largely made up by high prices, both of grain and straw. The real distress was limited to the Káliparaj (black-complexioned) who owing to their low intelligence and improvident habits always live a hard life for half the year.

In the Thána district there was some pressure on account of high prices, but the only classes seriously affected were the hill tribes. Mr. Orr notes in this district, too, a wholesale destruction of trees owing to the reckless sale by occupants for the sake of a little ready money.

Central Division.

In Sátára, the scarcity of 1896-97, though it told far less upon the people than that of 1876-77, was appreciable. The chief distress in 1896-97 was in the hills, where the kharif crops had been lost owing to excessive rain. There was very little rabi crop anywhere in the district and the harvest of the year on the whole did not exceed 40 per cent. of the average. Thus the people entered on the year 1899-1900 with resources more or less exhausted. The rainfall of 1899 was far below the average. East of the Krishna River, *i.e.*, in the Man, Khatáo, Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas, the drought was specially marked. The kharif crops in the district varied from *nil* to six annas. The September rains were generally good, but as practically no showers followed, the rabi crops very generally failed. In 1899 things to the west and in the hills were a little better than in 1896, and distress was consequently first felt in the east. The labouring classes resorted at once to relief works. The distress continued till October 1900, though it still lingers in the eastern talukas and in the Khándala Petha and the Pátan taluka in the west.

Poona in 1896-97 suffered more than the Sátára district, inasmuch as the whole district was affected. The Ghát or the westerly portion suffered as in Sátára from the excessive rain of the earlier period of the monsoon, and here, too, the plague in Bombay prevented the population in as great numbers as usual seeking work in Bombay. In 1899 the practical cessation of the rain, from the middle of September onward, removed all hope of a satisfactory kharif

harvest and resulted in widespread failure of the rabi crops. The Dhond Petha suffered most, as there the failure of both dry crop harvests was complete. Next came the rabi-dependent talukas of Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur and the eastern portions of the Purandhar, Haveli, Khed and Junnar talukas. In the Mulshi and Ambegaon Pethas the distress was also severe. In the rest of the district the crops averaged nearly 8 annas and the villages on the Nira and Mutha Canals were only lightly affected. The yield on the dry uplands, even of irrigated villages, fared, however, no better, and this general failure coupled with high prices told on the labouring classes.

Sholapur lies on the high plateau of the Deccan, and there is hardly ever a year in which both the early and the later rains are copious. During the last 25 years there have been four ruinous famines, the first two being those of 1876-77 and 1896-97; the third is under report and the fourth is in progress. In 1896-97 the kharif crops withered and the outturn was estimated at from 1 to 2 annas. A heavy fall of rain in November gave a fair rabi crop in parts of two talukas and in scattered spots elsewhere, while the bulk of the rabi lands only produced a small supply of inferior fodder. The harvest of 1898-99 had been exceptionally good in the Sholapur district, which was a material help to the people called upon to pass through what proved to be two consecutive years of drought. The early rains of 1899 failed and the kharif came to naught, but a copious fall in September permitted a general sowing of rabi which came up well. The sudden cessation of the rain, however, almost entirely destroyed the crop, and by the middle of November famine was certain.

The famine of 1899-1900 was immensely more severe in Ahmednagar than that of 1896-97. The outturn of the harvests in the latter year is recorded as 29·2 or 39·8 per cent. In 1899 the narrative of failure is similar to that told by the Collector of Sholapur. The rains opened well; the long drought of July and August ruined the kharif crop, the outturn of which was estimated at only one anna. September rain enabled rabi sowings to be made and the October and November drought brought these to naught. The rabi outturn was consequently *nil*. The shortness of water in wells restricted the irrigated crops. The year 1900 yielded a slightly better kharif, which was 5 to 6 annas for the whole district, but very unequally distributed. The rabi ranged from *nil* to 4 annas. Consequently the famine continues.

In 1876-77 the distressed area in the Násik district was limited to some 2,000 square miles and in that area the distress did not assume famine proportions. In 1896-97 the distress was mainly due to high prices of food and did not reach the acute stage. The years 1897 and 1898, though not quite normal, yet gave the district good kharif and fair rabi harvests. But before the district had time to recover from the depletion of stocks and resources occasioned by the strain of the year 1896-97, the people had to face the almost total failure of the rains of 1899. How complete this failure was the following figures will indicate. At headquarters, the total rainfall was 12 inches and 40 cents compared with the average of a trifle over 30 inches. In the talukas the fall varied from less than 4 inches in Niphad (average 25 inches 31 cents) to 64 inches 23 cents (average 143 inches 83 cents) in Igatpuri. And these figures include some unseasonable and useless showers in April and May 1899. Sowings were confined to about 62 per cent. of the normal area and the yield on unirrigated lands varied from *nil* in Yeola in the east to some 10 annas in parts of Igatpuri and Peint in the west. The Collector estimates the total outturn to be about 19 per cent. of that of an ordinary year. The entire district was thus affected though not all in equal degree.

Khándesh had always been classed as 'protected from famine' until the calamity of 1899-1900 came to dispel this illusion and plunged the whole district along with Gujarát, which had similarly been considered as immune, into the woes of one of the worst famines known during the century. In Khándesh there was severe scarcity in 1876, and in 1896 the population suffered from a general rise in the prices of food. The early rains in 1896 were excellent and the kharif did not fail. The hill tribes did not suffer at all and West Khándesh was free from the pinch of the high prices. But in 1899 a terrible scourge swept over all parts of the district and the distress lasted for 14 months and has not yet wholly ceased in the hilly tracts. The monsoon of 1899 began fairly but quickly weakened. The rainfall is described as follows:—

June ...	...	... Slightly below normal.
July ...	...	... Only over one inch.
August ...	...	... 1½ inches.
September ...	...	... 1¼ inches.
October ...	...	... Nil.

The total rainfall was 9 inches compared with 28 inches, the average of five preceding years, during which the rainfall was defective. The kharif crop was a total failure and the rabi area was not sown, except in irrigated lands, there being no late rains. This was a disaster of the first magnitude.

Southern Division.

In nearly the whole of the Southern Division, including parts described in the Famine Atlas as not liable to famine, there was more or less scarcity resulting from deficiency of rainfall, short crops and high prices. Indeed two test works were opened in Dhárwar, one in Kolába and three in Ratnágiri, but they failed to attract an appreciable number of labourers. Real famine was confined to the Indi, Sindgi and Bádámi talukas of Bijápur; and intense scarcity to the other

tálukas of that district and the Athni, Gokák, Parasgad and Chikodi (part only) tálukas of Belgaum. In the Bijápúr district the villages of the Don and lands in favoured situations and the Bágalkot táluka produced fair crops : while in the rest of the district the crops stunted and sickened and either failed entirely or produced from one to two annas.

Sind (Thar and Párkar).

The rains of 1898 almost entirely failed in the four Desert tálukas, *viz.*, Nagar, Mithi, Cháchro and Diplo, and in the Desert portions of the Umarkot and Khipro tálukas, and the year 1898-99 was therefore one of great scarcity in this tract, the area of which is approximately 10,000 square miles, and which is the westernmost portion of what is known as the 'Great Indian Desert'. Hardly any cultivation was undertaken, and the small area sown yielded absolutely nothing. The cattle perished by tens of thousands, and by the end of June 1899 not 30 per cent. of the original stock was left. But as the Desert people live more by the profits of cattle-breeding and the sale of *ghi* than by agriculture, and as the preceding year had been one of the best ever known, and had left them with large profits in hand, they managed to tide over this first year of scarcity without having recourse to the State for relief, and what would have been a year of severe famine in any other part of the Bombay Presidency passed by without an official declaration of famine.

Still, the year 1898-99 was for all this the worst year experienced in the Desert since the great famine of 1868-69, known as the 'Pachisa,' and so the people had reached the very end of their resources when the monsoon of 1899 again failed, and they were of course utterly unable to withstand the gigantic calamity which this failure implied, and relief measures at the expense of the State were therefore commenced at the end of September 1899. It should here be explained that the Nára Valley portion of the Thar and Párkar district enjoys a perennial supply of irrigation water, and is thereby rendered absolutely safe from famine. It was the immediate proximity of this rich and prosperous tract which helped more than anything else to mitigate the losses and distress of the Desert people.

In the Desert of the Thar and Párkar district, more than nine-tenths of the population depend for their living directly and entirely either upon agriculture or upon cattle or upon both—in most cases, upon both. The remaining one-tenth of the population is composed of petty traders, whose trade is almost wholly confined to grain, cattle and ghi, and nearly all of whom own cattle themselves. It is therefore obvious that a famine, so prolonged and intense as the recent one has been, pressed heavily upon the entire population. Field labour there is none in the Desert. Every one cultivates his own small holding, and it is incorrect to speak of the labouring classes, for the reason that the Bhils, Kolis and Menghwars—the low castes, who, in adjoining parts of India, subsist mainly by labour—have in the Desert nearly all got their own small holdings and a cow or a donkey or two. All were therefore reduced to great poverty by the famine. The population is naturally largely nomadic, as the water supply is precarious, and the graziers in particular are accustomed to wander over the Desert with their cattle. Sind and the Nára Valley have always afforded a grand field for labour and agricultural employment, and after the failure of the monsoon of 1898 quite a quarter of the entire Desert population had emigrated and found employment there. When, therefore, in August 1899, the monsoon had for a second time entirely failed, the Desert people again began to emigrate in thousands, and in October it is certain that more than half the entire population had already left their homes and come into Sind. By the end of November, when the rice harvest had begun, only about one-third remained, and this state of things continued until May 1900, when people began coming back so as to be in good time to start cultivation when the first rain should fall. The population of the Desert in 1891, including the Desert portion of the Umarkot táluka, was about 156,000. The most careful inquiries and estimates made every week in each táluka from the very commencement of the famine showed that by the end of November quite 100,000 persons had emigrated. Of these about two-thirds settled down comfortably in the Nára Valley, and the other one-third in the Lar of the Hyderabad district. Thousands found occupation as cultivators and field labourers, in the clearance of zámindári water courses and on the numerous Government irrigation works (principally connected with the Jamrao Canal) that were in progress. Thousands made a living by harvesting and cotton picking, as private and menial servants, and by the performance of miscellaneous jobs for the lazy and well-to-do Sindhis. Thousands settled at the larger villages, and there carried on their professions as potters, weavers, dyers and artisans. It was never found necessary to provide any State relief for these Desert emigrants, and the solitary relief work that was opened in the Nára Valley in April 1900 was for the comparatively few immigrants, from Native States, who had failed to obtain private employment. The remaining third of the Desert population which stayed at home was composed of the Banias, who, of course, were well off; the Rajputs, who were unaccustomed to migrating and who stayed at home either from family reasons or from pride; the well-to-do cattle-breeders and large landowners who had the means to tide over the famine; and the residue of Bhils, Kolis, Menghwars and the poorer Muhammadans, who feared the long journey across the Desert sands, and clung to some forlorn hope of withstanding the famine, were prevented by family ties from leaving their homes, or—and these last were the aged, infirm and indolent—made up their minds from the first to throw themselves upon the State.

APPENDIX 7.

(Referred to in Paragraph 5 of the Report.)

Statement showing the variation in the area of crops sown and matured in 1899-1900
as compared with 1898-99.

No.	District.	NET CROPPED AREA.		
		Sown.	Matured.	
			Acres.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Presidency Proper.</i>	Acres (000 omitted).		
1	Ahmedabad ...	—902	—1,098	—93.1
2	Kaira ...	—394	—598	—91.2
3	Panch Mahals ...	—210	—408	—96.4
4	Broach ...	—160	—524	—92.9
5	Surat ...	—120	—342	—70.6
6	Khándesh ...	—424	—2,476	—83.5
7	Násik ...	—679	—1,321	—70.9
8	Ahmednagar ...	—402	—2,125	—80.8
9	Poona ...	—262	—1,408	—75.8
10	Sholapur ...	—79	—1,654	—82.3
11	Sátára ...	—91	—1,008	—66.1
12	Belgaum ...	—66	—950	—52.9
13	Bijapur ...	—304	—1,878	—67.3
14	Dhárwar ...	—159	—729	—35.0
15	Thána ...	—83	—164	—35.8
16	Kolába ...	—30	—76	—18.9
17	Ratnágiri ...	—10	—16	—13.1
18	Kánara ...	—9	—50	—21.2
	<i>Sind.</i>			
19	Karachi ...	—21	—190	—47.0
20	Hyderabad ...	—6	—240	—29.7
21	Shikarpur ...	+38	—80	—10.1
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	+25	—35	—9.5
23	Thar and Parkar ...	—313	—362	—52.8

APPENDIX 8.

(Referred to in Paragraph 5 of the Report.)

Statement showing the areas cultivated with food and non-food crops in 1898-99 and 1899-1900.
Area in Acres (000 omitted).

Crops.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.					SIND.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) of area.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
		Sown.	Matured.	Sown.	Matured.			
FOOD CROPS.								
Cereals.								
Jowari	7,542	8,313	2,232	+10.2	—70.4	515	627	+21.7
Bajri	4,189	2,722	914	—35.0	—77.4	770	388	—19.6
Paddy	1,726	1,251	800	—27.5	—53.6	898	899	+0.1
Wheat... ..	1,850	812	486	—56.1	—73.7	351	347	—1.1
Others... ..	1,628	1,409	775	—13.4	—52.4	19	14	—26.3
Total, Cereals ...	16,935	14,507	5,237	—14.3	—69.1	2,553	2,275	—10.8
Pulses.								
Tur	616	360	117	—51.3	—81.0	...	...	...
Gram	759	342	158	—54.9	—83.5	53	50	—5.6
Others... ..	1,503	815	276	—45.7	—81.6	184	163	—11.4
Total, Pulses ...	2,878	1,457	551	—49.3	—80.8	237	213	—10.1
Other food crops	223	245	218	+8.4	—3.5	42	46	+9.5
Total, Food crops ...	20,039	16,209	6,003	—19.1	—70.0	2,832	2,534	—10.5
Non-food crops.								
Tobacco	94	35	27	—62.7	—71.2	9	7	—22.2
Other narcotics	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	1,590	1,115	350	—29.8	—77.9	293	322	+9.9
Cotton... ..	2,645	2,050	972	—22.4	—63.2	92	91	—1.0
Other non-food crops	320	1.8	137	—41.3	—57.2	59	42	—23.8
Total, Non-food crops ...	4,660	3,389	1,487	—27.1	—65.0	453	462	+1.9
Total, Crops ...	24,699	19,598	7,493	—20.6	—69.6	3,285	2,996	—8.8

APPENDIX 9.

(Referred to in Paragraph 5 of the Report.)

Statement showing the outturn of crops in 1894-95 @ 1899-1900 (except 1897-98).

Indian Maunds.

District.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97 (Famine).	1898-99.	1899-1900 (Famine).	Percentage of the outturn in 1899-1900 to that in 1898-99.
Ahmedabad ...	7,849,056	6,644,424	4,790,650	8,102,759	411,445	5.1
Kaira ...	8,795,417	6,488,341	3,628,411	7,343,682	411,110	5.6
Panch Maháls ...	3,485,893	3,443,248	1,873,293	3,684,376	33,392	0.9
Broach ...	3,266,737	2,700,990	2,265,449	3,031,088	39,042	1.3
Surat ...	5,060,723	4,956,430	2,546,524	4,548,353	279,934	6.2
Thána ...	5,886,385	6,349,316	2,314,362	4,988,949	1,578,669	31.6
Khándesh ...	12,298,914	12,119,392	3,995,479	10,801,913	344,433	3.2
Násik ...	11,372,114	10,943,998	3,657,351	9,235,038	1,798,057	19.4
Ahmednagar ...	12,277,329	12,018,577	4,833,510	8,997,960	1,216,493	13.5
Poona ...	10,520,759	10,397,438	2,863,135	7,951,428	1,098,467	13.8
Sholápur ...	10,147,839	7,742,611	810,000	9,151,884	847,192	9.2
Sátára ...	9,709,852	9,920,905	6,122,210	9,791,305	2,533,354	25.8
Bijápur ...	9,875,461	10,125,032	401,183	10,307,463	837,130	8.1
Belgaum ...	10,207,635	14,069,317	3,042,413	10,197,795	2,086,827	20.4
Dhárwár ...	10,490,938	13,252,823	5,301,750	11,628,056	2,680,527	23.0
Kolába ...	6,000,329	5,861,062	2,550,335	4,883,214	2,326,028	47.6
Ratnágiri ...	6,661,619	6,360,338	3,403,432	N o t r e p o r t e d .		
Kánara ...	3,349,744	3,558,581	1,593,710	3,034,747	1,018,470	33.5
Total ...	147,256,744	146,952,823	55,993,197	127,680,010	19,540,570	15.3

APPENDIX 10.

(Referred to in Paragraph 7 of the Report.)

Statement showing the number of persons relieved in each of the affected Districts in 1899-1900 and 1896-97.

	1899-1900					1896-97.				
	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratui-tously re-lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depen-dants.	Gratui-tously re-lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Ahmedabad.										
September ...	9,825	167	2	9,994	349,790	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	10,565	215	92	10,872	304,416	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	16,930	614	238	17,782	497,696	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	25,463	5,349	5,134	35,946	1,258,110	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	54,736	18,416	9,766	82,918	2,321,704	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	78,373	30,329	11,774	120,476	3,373,328	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	90,864	34,425	11,948	137,237	4,803,295	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	115,612	31,927	12,601	160,140	4,483,920	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	85,909	24,896	16,175	126,980	3,555,440	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	71,542	18,909	40,699	131,160	4,590,250	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	100,985	23,165	64,432	188,582	5,280,206	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	82,073	22,447	88,389	192,909	5,401,452	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	32,655	9,585	98,274	140,514	4,917,990	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	6,595	1,877	30,007	38,479	1,077,412	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	2,202	540	14,085	16,827	471,156	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	52,288	14,857	26,908	94,053	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira.										
September ...	4,775	...	...	4,775	167,125	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	6,617	15	409	7,041	197,148	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	9,910	857	2,949	13,716	384,048	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	11,819	1,793	2,058	15,700	549,500	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	13,853	1,752	3,059	18,664	522,592	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	31,475	3,838	6,604	41,977	1,175,356	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	66,185	7,436	11,286	84,907	2,971,745	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	84,592	7,524	14,829	106,945	2,994,460	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	61,029	7,022	18,467	86,518	2,422,501	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	89,552	10,689	25,426	125,067	4,377,345	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	143,221	18,079	67,572	223,872	6,268,416	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	91,025	8,476	112,619	212,120	5,939,360	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	21,460	2,413	85,736	109,609	3,836,315	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	5,876	633	62,746	69,265	1,939,420	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	150	...	9,085	9,235	258,580	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	42,772	4,328	28,194	75,294	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maha'ls.										
September ...	1,886	...	...	1,886	66,010	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	5,164	59	2	5,215	146,020	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	11,019	541	28	11,618	325,304	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	13,202	1,696	44	14,942	522,970	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	15,276	2,112	93	17,481	489,468	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	15,238	2,241	1,123	18,605	520,940	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	15,628	2,094	2,961	20,683	723,995	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	39,693	4,589	4,204	48,786	1,366,008	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	25,840	4,667	6,880	37,387	1,016,836	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	42,356	4,817	25,816	72,989	2,554,615	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	63,714	7,490	40,283	111,487	3,121,636	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	45,040	3,945	75,188	124,173	3,476,844	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	17,937	1,640	73,584	93,161	3,271,135	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	2,539	390	23,449	32,369	906,332	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	1,052	166	14,193	15,411	431,508	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	21,033	2,457	18,276	41,766	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 10—continued.

	1899-1900.					1896-97.				
	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratui- tously re- lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratui- tously re- lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Broach.										
September ...	3,826	...	...	3,826	133,910	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	15,207	75	122	15,704	439,712	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	28,539	1,041	1,372	30,952	866,656	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	31,800	6,753	2,183	63,716	2,230,060	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	79,673	12,022	2,619	91,314	2,641,632	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	92,176	14,039	4,026	110,241	3,085,748	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	84,419	14,673	5,065	104,157	3,646,545	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	67,038	10,871	7,407	85,316	2,589,688	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	61,133	9,332	8,416	78,981	2,211,468	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	62,477	7,575	15,226	75,288	2,635,080	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	62,458	7,983	52,896	123,247	3,150,916	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	34,629	5,020	72,473	112,192	3,131,376	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	13,907	2,287	60,545	76,739	2,685,865	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	6,217	876	56,775	63,868	1,788,301	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	2,695	362	33,414	36,471	1,021,188	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	43,935	6,129	21,519	71,673	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat.										
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	4,716	...	...	4,726	165,410	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	8,556	352	...	8,688	243,264	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	10,102	524	268	10,934	306,162	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	13,482	1,052	705	15,219	332,665	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	13,465	1,664	1,665	16,435	460,180	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	5,337	1,220	3,027	9,584	268,352	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	6,325	1,786	15,163	23,214	812,490	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	5,737	1,369	28,845	35,951	1,006,628	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	331	61	32,492	32,887	920,836	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	14,051	14,051	491,785	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	7,396	7,396	207,088	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	231	233	6,524	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	5,623	671	8,619	14,913	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tha'na.										
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	2,090	...	...	2,090	58,520	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	3,504	...	...	3,504	98,112	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	3,130	232	53	3,415	119,525	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	6,888	524	459	7,871	220,388	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	8,746	743	812	10,301	288,428	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	3,064	611	1,189	4,764	166,740	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	662	101	2,410	3,173	88,844	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	280	101	2,608	2,989	83,692	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	411	93	4,189	4,693	164,255	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	40	12	1,626	1,678	46,984	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	662	662	18,536	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	2,619	211	1,273	4,103	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 10—continued.

	1899-1900.					1896-97.				
	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratui- tously re- lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratui- tously re- lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Kha'ndesh.										
September ...	1,913	435	...	2,348	82,180	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	24,733	9,169	1	33,903	949,284	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	69,534	30,743	6	100,303	2,809,184	443	...	...	443	9,303
December ...	140,123	47,138	94	187,355	6,557,425	878	367	...	1,245	34,869
January ...	173,753	57,547	3,480	234,780	6,573,840	11,290	4,558	...	15,758	551,530
February ...	183,513	61,636	7,529	252,678	7,074,984	22,437	9,501	...	31,938	894,264
March ...	189,298	67,519	13,706	270,523	9,468,305	25,783	8,625	...	34,408	963,424
April ...	161,397	42,941	11,525	215,863	6,044,164	26,814	9,746	...	36,560	1,279,690
May ...	163,276	41,280	14,676	219,232	6,138,496	17,886	5,409	...	23,295	652,093
June ...	144,938	36,177	22,879	204,054	7,141,890	12,591	3,875	...	16,466	461,043
July ...	140,726	34,345	31,737	206,808	5,790,624	10,468	3,173	71	13,712	479,920
August ...	109,599	28,624	49,863	179,086	5,044,408	4,714	1,735	486	6,335	194,180
September ...	57,265	10,070	63,817	137,152	4,800,329	1,255	586	567	2,438	68,264
October ...	14,274	5,208	51,988	71,470	2,001,160	452	232	218	902	31,570
November ...	1,458	398	12,755	14,611	409,108	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	105,059	31,948	18,337	155,344	...	11,246	3,983	112	15,341	...
Na'sik.										
September ...	17	...	...	17	595	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	978	...	73	1,051	29,428	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	4,177	151	155	4,483	125,524	2,964	1,133	...	4,087	85,827
December ...	13,800	2,722	209	16,731	585,585	8,106	3,698	...	11,714	327,992
January ...	40,864	9,836	379	51,079	1,430,212	16,547	8,925	13	25,485	894,975
February ...	62,964	21,324	642	87,930	2,462,040	19,750	10,209	107	30,066	844,818
March ...	75,507	28,917	1,247	105,664	3,698,240	22,907	12,720	145	35,772	1,001,616
April ...	62,688	17,910	1,886	82,484	2,309,552	21,679	8,934	165	30,638	1,079,330
May ...	62,536	21,722	2,664	86,922	2,433,816	19,205	7,128	434	28,767	749,476
June ...	64,833	24,156	4,312	93,301	3,263,535	13,500	5,838	885	20,223	566,244
July ...	65,346	20,469	9,064	94,879	2,656,612	10,193	4,250	1,585	16,325	571,489
August ...	59,677	17,913	11,088	88,678	2,482,964	4,256	1,575	1,692	7,523	210,644
September ...	57,060	17,340	12,207	86,607	3,031,245	3,051	1,243	1,182	5,476	153,328
October ...	35,351	10,479	8,075	53,905	1,509,340	865	331	484	1,680	58,809
November ...	12,962	2,961	2,567	18,490	517,720	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	41,251	13,259	3,638	58,148	...	11,942	5,496	553	17,996	...
Ahmednagar.										
September ...	351	...	...	351	12,285	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	5,183	...	4	5,187	145,236	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	9,679	...	134	9,713	271,964	2,685	...	...	2,685	56,385
December ...	35,446	5,485	459	41,390	1,448,650	10,548	3,761	...	14,309	400,652
January ...	73,818	18,056	8,051	99,925	2,797,900	28,041	13,581	20	41,642	1,457,470
February ...	131,685	34,625	14,266	180,576	5,056,128	52,847	27,618	1,026	81,491	2,281,748
March ...	170,848	45,732	23,626	240,206	8,407,210	60,651	31,376	2,257	94,884	2,656,752
April ...	182,655	47,916	18,915	249,486	6,985,608	62,736	24,243	4,686	91,665	3,208,275
May ...	176,977	41,851	25,545	244,373	6,812,444	48,870	11,228	5,844	65,912	1,846,376
June ...	194,239	46,682	28,494	269,415	9,429,525	38,116	12,025	7,268	57,409	1,607,452
July ...	189,906	42,415	29,205	252,526	7,070,728	56,069	16,771	12,538	85,378	2,988,230
August ...	154,769	37,606	26,831	219,206	6,137,768	51,326	14,936	17,401	83,663	2,342,564
September ...	118,949	30,623	25,838	175,470	6,141,450	67,249	19,496	23,084	109,829	3,075,212
October ...	52,131	14,273	24,317	90,721	2,540,188	32,887	9,467	15,515	57,869	2,025,415
November ...	22,211	4,185	17,185	43,581	1,220,268	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	106,650	24,630	16,105	141,475	...	42,669	15,425	7,470	65,564	...

APPENDIX 10—continued.

Shela'pur.										
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	1,470	...	...	1,751	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	7,458	...	...	11,617	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	40,411	19,179	1,782	68,912	27,814,479	31,029	10,096	1,170	11,568	211,668
January ...	...	...	...	150,149	3,811,372	43,101	20,885	2,827	67,018	2,315,630
February ...	10,215	42,313	11,476	151,874	4,279,357	63,114	32,217	5,967	101,298	2,836,314
March ...	112,881	41,664	11,179	160,776	4,928,169	76,870	36,377	6,260	119,707	3,351,796
April ...	116,412	40,715	10,591	170,291	4,768,118	89,490	35,438	7,651	132,510	4,630,215
May ...	167,155	38,614	17,685	167,949	4,545,631	82,759	27,179	8,565	123,491	3,457,832
June ...	212,779	28,879	19,226	171,775	4,390,715	80,521	24,632	8,276	112,132	3,148,096
July ...	263,297	31,414	24,998	175,689	4,435,292	72,791	22,711	10,085	105,117	3,682,595
August ...	29,184	1,518	23,174	172,167	4,500,676	79,115	25,429	12,128	117,293	3,284,264
September ...	6,903	14,417	21,668	165,111	4,167,910	81,905	25,317	15,621	121,913	3,411,401
October ...	31,556	30,645	26,690	67,881	1,380,648	36,655	12,068	11,717	61,470	2,256,150
November ...	51,892	16,618	16,813	77,353	2,171,414	12,197	2,733	3,913	19,173	536,814
Daily average during entire period.	70,427	25,950	17,614	112,541	...	55,633	19,793	6,982	82,378	...
Sa'la'ra.										
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	613	...	...	613	10,955	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	623	...	...	623	17,411	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	1,798	...	...	1,798	59,311	...	...	...	...	...
January ...	6,397	236	6	7,219	253,015	6,740	1,270	...	866	18,186
February ...	16,114	1,580	70	17,816	499,688	17,479	3,837	4	8,010	224,280
March ...	20,261	3,699	98	21,688	673,621	22,698	4,575	13	21,320	716,200
April ...	25,581	4,556	421	30,761	1,069,635	26,896	3,501	18	27,286	761,008
May ...	41,167	6,903	654	48,021	1,311,672	27,311	4,010	31	30,418	851,701
June ...	47,758	7,671	2,339	67,768	1,617,501	11,183	1,911	171	31,361	1,097,635
July ...	41,165	7,759	4,161	56,980	1,962,800	7,575	1,498	381	13,298	372,314
August ...	26,161	4,805	9,153	46,002	1,121,736	10,214	1,537	1,405	9,457	261,796
September ...	25,570	6,231	16,681	46,182	1,301,496	7,450	632	3,365	13,156	460,460
October ...	13,916	3,160	17,067	31,143	1,195,005	11,528	1,260	5,378	11,417	320,516
November ...	6,726	1,490	10,891	18,977	531,356	6,237	919	3,459	18,166	508,698
December ...	3,955	497	4,866	9,318	261,741	1,951	352	137	10,615	372,575
Daily average during entire period.	18,765	3,092	4,374	20,221	...	12,148	1,966	1,107	15,321	...

APPENDIX 10—continued.

	1899-1900.					1896-97.				
	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratui- tously re- lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratui- tously re- lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Bija'pur.										
September ...	163	12	...	175	6,125	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	224	...	...	224	6,272	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	455	...	...	455	12,740	9,536	1,524	3	11,063	232,323
December ...	1,737	8	...	1,745	61,075	25,382	6,869	224	32,475	909,300
January ...	5,905	484	...	6,389	178,892	50,825	16,705	3,708	71,238	2,493,330
February ...	6,529	1,316	395	8,240	230,720	58,449	21,407	6,594	86,450	2,420,600
March ...	10,350	1,700	1,393	13,443	470,605	56,851	19,003	8,566	84,410	2,363,480
April ...	17,861	3,266	3,471	24,598	698,744	52,391	15,907	9,458	77,756	2,721,460
May ...	16,381	3,424	3,952	23,757	665,196	48,363	10,440	10,396	69,199	1,937,572
June ...	14,356	2,910	4,650	21,916	767,060	50,923	6,877	11,700	69,505	1,946,140
July ...	10,986	3,064	5,140	19,190	537,320	78,090	11,220	13,878	103,188	3,611,550
August ...	6,611	1,844	3,462	11,907	333,396	104,301	16,266	14,426	133,993	3,751,804
September ...	4,320	1,078	2,739	8,127	284,795	103,483	13,885	16,829	134,197	3,757,516
October ...	3,323	791	2,610	6,724	188,272	19,786	2,967	13,370	36,123	1,264,305
November ...	1,913	401	2,411	4,725	132,300	1,286	110	49	1,445	40,460
Daily average during entire period.	6,741	1,353	2,014	10,108	...	47,177	10,167	7,799	65,143	...
Belgaum.										
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	...	743	15,603
December ...	1,538	...	...	1,538	53,830	1,186	280	19	1,485	41,580
January ...	1,339	...	3	1,342	37,576	2,074	636	190	2,900	101,500
February ...	1,741	20	29	1,790	50,120	2,555	815	415	3,785	105,980
March ...	2,073	55	64	2,195	76,825	4,111	1,141	559	5,811	162,708
April ...	2,478	67	149	2,694	75,432	7,647	2,169	559	10,376	363,125
May ...	1,830	84	242	2,156	69,368	10,615	3,044	596	14,255	399,140
June ...	2,363	389	415	3,167	110,845	6,925	1,848	674	9,447	264,516
July ...	3,226	719	732	4,677	130,956	11,348	1,719	766	13,893	484,155
August ...	1,000	327	822	2,149	60,172	16,055	2,189	851	18,095	506,660
September ...	...	...	934	934	32,690	16,845	2,189	1,049	20,083	562,324
October ...	...	...	1,079	1,079	30,212	5,746	686	779	7,211	252,385
November ...	...	...	280	280	7,840	927	54	185	1,166	32,648
Daily average during entire period.	1,465	139	396	2,000	...	6,186	1,198	474	7,858	...
Dha'rwa'r.										
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	777	...	...	777	16,317
December ...	50	...	...	50	1,750	977	...	...	977	27,356
January ...	256	...	...	256	7,168	876	...	...	876	30,660
February ...	101	...	...	101	2,828	...	...	5	5	140
March ...	43	...	...	43	1,505	182	...	633	815	22,820
April ...	50	...	...	50	1,400	342	...	893	1,235	43,225
May ...	144	...	...	144	4,032	476	...	913	1,389	38,892
June ...	256	...	...	256	8,960	383	...	929	1,312	36,786
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	...	972	2,132	74,620
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,508	...	1,041	3,549	99,372
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,403	...	1,041	4,444	124,432
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	960	...	1,025	1,085	69,475
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	247	302	8,456
Daily average during entire period.	123	...	...	123	...	930	...	592	1,522	...

APPENDIX 10—concluded.

	1899-1900.					1896-97.				
	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratui- tously re- lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratui- tously re- lieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Thar and Parkar.										
September	117	1	302	420	14,700	...	...	...	...	...
October	681	37	508	1,226	34,328	...	...	...	...	...
November	696	47	981	1,724	48,272	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,349	73	1,548	2,970	103,950	...	...	...	...	...
January	1,305	51	2,000	3,256	91,168	...	...	...	...	...
February	1,793	112	1,987	3,892	108,976	...	...	...	...	...
March	1,881	126	1,818	3,825	133,875	...	...	...	...	...
April	6,609	509	1,503	8,621	241,388	...	...	...	...	...
May	8,850	582	1,362	10,794	302,232	...	...	...	...	...
June	4,207	289	1,432	5,928	207,480	...	...	...	...	...
July	1,650	146	1,811	3,607	100,996	...	...	...	...	...
August	819	71	1,309	2,199	61,572	...	...	...	...	...
September	35	3	554	592	20,720	...	...	...	...	...
October ... ..	...	...	35	35	980	...	...	...	...	...
November ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during entire period.	2,135	146	1,225	3,506	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the Presidency.*										
September	23,166	615	304	24,105	843,675	...	...	...	...	...
October	71,689	9,634	1,731	83,054	2,325,512	...	...	...	...	...
November	163,438	36,914	6,702	207,054	5,797,512	31,992	7,735	2,056	41,783	877,443
December	368,713	89,272	15,987	473,972	16,689,020	95,883	30,640	2,448	128,971	3,611,188
January	594,011	163,507	40,692	798,210	22,349,880	185,217	76,311	9,118	270,646	9,472,610
February	771,643	225,786	66,219	1,063,648	29,782,144	257,613	112,475	16,881	386,969	10,835,132
March	917,331	263,735	96,012	1,277,128	44,699,480	287,834	116,527	23,379	427,740	11,976,720
April	983,573	233,530	104,417	1,321,520	37,002,560	305,237	103,145	29,186	437,568	15,314,880
May	898,688	219,865	134,877	1,253,430	35,096,040	266,704	69,708	33,485	369,897	10,357,116
June	906,091	217,774	225,967	1,349,832	47,244,120	229,937	58,704	39,201	327,842	9,179,576
July	953,103	203,630	390,430	1,547,223	43,322,244	258,981	63,388	52,732	375,101	13,123,535
August	731,389	164,939	535,511	1,431,839	40,091,492	232,092	64,867	65,542	412,501	11,550,028
September	434,141	107,756	510,099	1,051,996	36,819,860	302,741	67,223	88,749	458,713	12,843,964
October	198,825	51,681	325,202	575,708	16,119,824	119,195	29,185	72,571	220,951	7,733,285
November	118,156	24,255	138,952	281,393	7,879,004	22,674	5,003	9,975	37,652	1,054,256
Daily average during entire period.	542,273	134,195	172,873	849,341	...	190,109	57,580	32,134	279,823	...

*The 1896-97 figures include numbers relieved in Kolaba.

APPENDIX 11.

[Referred to in Paragraphs 12 and 15 of the Report.]

Statement showing the number of persons relieved in each of the affected Districts in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Ahmedabad.						Panch Maha'ls.				
December 1900 ...	722	199	6,508	7,429	260,015	1,119	173	7,505	8,797	307,895
January 1901 ...	587	35	6,427	7,049	197,372	1,835	150	3,224	5,209	145,552
February " ...	2,054	6	6,836	8,896	249,088	2,679	159	3,106	5,944	166,432
March " ...	4,775	...	4,902	9,677	338,695	4,388	125	4,180	8,693	304,255
April " ...	12,555	...	5,340	17,895	501,060	10,746	104	5,704	16,554	463,512
May " ...	20,612	...	6,990	27,602	772,866	12,095	110	4,788	16,993	475,804
June " ...	25,151	...	9,598	34,749	1,216,215	12,355	86	3,550	15,991	559,685
July " ...	22,053	...	13,958	36,011	1,008,308	8,537	44	4,468	13,019	365,372
August " ...	7,063	...	19,158	26,221	917,735	4,767	44	6,801	11,612	406,420
September " ...	873	...	9,212	10,085	282,380	4,448	4	4,030	8,482	237,196
October " ...	226	...	2,992	3,218	90,104	1,977	...	142	2,119	59,332
Average for the entire period...	8,788	22	8,356	17,166	...	5,904	91	4,318	10,313	...
November 1901 ...	135	...	3,847	3,982	139,370	2,821	...	36	2,857	99,995
December " ...	7,745	956	5,999	14,700	411,600	16,831	...	63	16,894	473,032
January 1902 ...	25,446	3,546	8,881	37,873	1,060,444	44,658	121	1,163	45,942	1,286,376
February " ...	41,758	5,215	12,872	59,875	1,676,500	58,084	409	3,080	61,573	1,721,044
March " ...	42,762	5,254	16,236	64,252	2,248,820	61,215	1,377	7,778	70,400	2,464,000
April " ...	39,250	6,307	17,845	63,402	1,775,256	42,956	1,234	7,822	52,012	1,456,336
May " ...	48,679	8,254	19,584	76,517	2,678,095	43,086	1,350	7,023	51,459	1,801,065
June " ...	52,949	9,823	22,008	84,780	2,373,840	40,783	1,154	8,917	50,854	1,423,912
July " ...	64,397	11,729	25,385	101,511	2,842,808	35,222	1,524	12,241	48,987	1,371,636
August " ...	80,992	17,214	29,614	136,820	4,788,700	42,936	2,155	18,698	63,789	2,232,615
September " ...	33,120	7,681	42,846	83,647	2,342,116	5,862	582	30,211	36,655	1,026,340
October " ...	1,807	701	37,129	39,637	1,387,295	386	25	6,351	6,762	236,670
Average for the entire period...	37,337	6,392	20,187	63,916	...	32,906	827	8,615	42,348	...
Kaira.						Broach.				
December 1900 ...	...	...	245	245	8,575	1,511	192	4,013	5,716	200,060
January 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,725	193	1,298	4,216	118,048
February " ...	127	...	3	130	3,640	1,204	43	604	1,851	51,828
March " ...	6,236	12	188	6,436	225,260	843	...	433	1,276	44,660
April " ...	31,921	574	1,373	33,868	948,304	845	...	774	1,619	45,332
May " ...	44,591	1,825	2,314	48,730	1,364,440	913	...	793	1,706	47,768
June " ...	43,150	1,841	2,621	47,612	1,666,420	1,345	...	809	2,154	75,390
July " ...	32,249	1,272	2,555	36,076	1,010,123	920	...	805	1,725	48,300
August " ...	1,294	32	953	2,279	79,765	...	...	418	418	14,630
September " ...	...	...	328	32-	9,184	...	...	121	121	3,388
October " ...	...	...	254	254	7,112	...	...	10	10	280
Average for the entire period...	15,957	556	1,093	17,596	...	937	39	916	1,892	...
November 1901 ...	89	...	262	351	12,285	...	...	...	...	...
December " ...	3,322	...	824	4,146	116,088	514	...	...	514	14,392
January 1902 ...	11,866	360	1,557	13,783	385,924	760	...	...	760	21,280
February " ...	35,953	1,032	3,967	40,102	1,122,956	1,291	...	61	1,352	37,856
March " ...	56,950	1,309	4,031	62,300	2,180,500	2,576	...	293	3,174	111,090
April " ...	47,504	1,267	4,492	55,263	1,647,364	2,172	...	331	2,853	79,884
May " ...	48,638	1,554	4,715	51,307	1,900,745	2,534	...	419	3,253	113,555
June " ...	31,712	1,639	4,372	40,823	1,143,044	2,654	...	432	3,066	86,403
July " ...	31,169	1,895	3,347	36,411	1,019,508	271	...	429	700	19,600
August " ...	22,456	1,758	2,900	27,254	953,890	...	...	429	429	15,015
September " ...	6,217	595	3,422	10,237	286,636	...	...	107	107	2,996
October " ...	651	19	1,532	2,322	81,270	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	25,059	959	2,593	28,911	...	1,367	...	255	1,622	...

APPENDIX 11—continued.

	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Surat.					Kha'ndesh.				
December 1900	11	11	385	1,413	75	2,169	3,657	127,995
January 1901	653	653	18,284
February "	553	553	15,484
March "	176	176	6,160	46	...	884	880	30,800
April "	947	947	26,516	39	...	2,985	3,024	84,672
May "	1,538	1,538	43,064	580	...	5,410	5,990	167,720
June "	2,082	2,082	72,870	1,972	...	14,143	16,115	564,025
July "	1,829	1,829	51,212	1,432	...	41,201	42,633	1,193,724
August "	1,722	...	31,005	32,727	1,145,445
September "	273	...	1,586	1,859	52,052
October "
Average for the entire period...	1,097	1,097	...	748	7	10,054	10,809	...
November 1901
December "
January 1902	1,043	...	...	1,043	29,204
February " ...	35	...	...	35	980	2,035	...	84	2,119	59,332
March " ...	924	...	...	924	32,340	1,723	...	546	2,269	79,415
April " ...	1,442	...	...	1,442	40,376	2,123	30	2,084	4,237	118,686
May " ...	2,059	97	...	2,156	75,460	3,631	238	3,453	7,922	256,270
June " ...	1,678	203	...	1,881	52,668	2,853	296	5,266	8,415	235,620
July " ...	1,998	205	...	2,203	61,684	1,557	373	7,715	9,645	270,060
August " ...	137	203	...	337	11,795	413	338	13,443	14,194	496,790
September "	170	170	4,760	...	72	4,920	4,992	139,776
October "	101	101	3,553	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	919	...	108	1,027	...	1,709	149	4,168	6,026	...
	Tha'na.					Na'sik.				
December 1900	150	150	5,250	3,114	263	51	3,428	119,980
January 1901	93	93	2,604	1,609	...	37	1,637	45,536
February "	27	27	756	1,480	...	70	1,550	43,400
March "	2,545	...	290	2,835	99,225
April "	4,346	149	713	6,208	145,824
May "	6,296	285	1,701	8,282	231,896
June "	5,743	342	5,031	11,116	389,060
July "	6,480	316	6,295	13,091	366,548
August "	6,035	179	6,418	12,632	442,120
September "	5,702	182	3,700	9,584	268,352
October "	2,871	214	733	3,818	106,904
Average for the entire period...	90	90	...	4,201	175	2,977	6,653	...
November 1901	198	52	47	297	10,395
December "
January 1902
February "
March "
April "	16	16	448
May "	16	16	560
June "	16	16	448
July "	5	...	254	259	7,252
August "	1,051	...	892	1,943	68,005
September "	377	...	529	905	25,368
October "	199	...	9	208	7,280
Average for the entire period...	229	6	222	457	...

APPENDIX 11—continued.

	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Ahmednagar.						Shola'pur.				
December 1900 ...	24,128	4,000	9,194	137,322	1,806,270	65,364	13,677	15,026	94,067	3,292,345
January 1901 ...	34,339	5,472	9,028	48,839	1,367,492	57,165	13,349	12,868	83,382	2,334,696
February " ...	40,405	6,207	10,108	56,720	1,588,160	42,956	11,720	11,549	66,225	1,854,300
March " ...	40,998	6,405	11,872	59,275	2,074,625	35,758	9,510	11,047	56,315	1,971,025
April " ...	50,455	7,798	16,473	74,726	2,092,328	39,240	9,083	12,594	60,917	1,705,676
May " ...	66,950	11,081	22,071	100,102	2,802,856	44,670	9,723	12,858	67,251	1,883,028
June " ...	76,889	13,472	28,554	118,915	4,162,025	54,141	14,427	14,339	82,907	2,901,745
July " ...	78,339	14,127	32,811	125,277	3,507,756	62,505	16,661	16,410	95,576	2,676,128
August " ...	81,586	14,646	28,913	125,145	4,380,075	55,980	14,198	17,189	87,367	3,057,845
September " ...	79,419	14,153	24,467	118,039	3,305,092	39,610	8,311	16,633	64,554	1,807,512
October " ...	36,734	6,430	20,676	63,840	1,787,520	24,141	4,311	12,745	41,197	1,153,516
Average for the entire period...	55,476	9,436	19,470	84,382	...	47,412	11,861	13,932	72,705	...
November 1901 ...	5,469	737	10,320	16,526	578,410	8,986	1,347	3,922	14,255	498,925
December " ...	3,563	507	7,306	11,376	318,528	2,358	...	851	3,209	89,862
January 1902 ...	2,668	454	7,422	10,544	295,232	1,312	...	970	2,282	63,896
February " ...	4,554	790	7,490	12,834	359,352	1,135	44	1,095	2,274	63,672
March " ...	6,629	1,142	7,189	14,960	523,600	2,511	246	1,668	4,425	154,875
April " ...	9,723	1,831	7,666	19,220	538,160	4,720	522	2,394	7,636	213,808
May " ...	11,897	2,638	8,939	23,524	823,340	6,327	808	3,114	10,249	368,715
June " ...	8,388	2,109	12,150	22,647	634,116	7,543	1,122	3,644	12,309	344,652
July " ...	7,345	2,313	14,075	23,733	664,524	9,937	1,590	3,801	15,328	429,184
August " ...	7,922	2,436	14,389	24,807	868,246	11,480	1,943	4,346	17,769	621,915
September " ...	9,189	2,436	14,426	26,051	729,428	10,893	2,062	5,873	18,823	527,184
October " ...	1,345	570	10,655	12,570	439,950	6,122	1,286	6,637	14,045	491,575
Average for the entire period...	6,558	1,502	10,173	18,233	...	6,110	914	3,193	10,217	...
Poona.						Sa'ta'ra.				
December 1900 ...	15,869	5,018	1,342	22,229	778,015	5,627	214	1,549	7,390	258,650
January 1901 ...	13,661	4,632	1,164	19,457	544,796	8,501	343	1,092	9,936	278,202
February " ...	11,230	3,710	1,654	16,594	464,632	7,652	459	1,160	9,271	259,588
March " ...	11,509	4,162	1,954	17,625	616,875	7,276	1,323	1,738	10,342	361,970
April " ...	13,005	4,583	2,589	20,177	564,956	7,705	1,568	2,695	12,168	340,704
May " ...	17,729	5,506	3,385	26,620	745,360	8,611	1,925	3,990	14,526	406,728
June " ...	23,040	6,771	4,190	31,001	1,190,035	9,909	2,137	6,207	18,253	638,855
July " ...	23,468	7,590	4,776	35,834	1,003,352	12,394	2,266	10,465	25,065	701,820
August " ...	19,103	6,435	4,441	29,979	1,049,265	12,988	2,578	12,410	27,976	979,160
September " ...	14,075	5,206	4,921	24,202	677,656	9,255	1,895	8,285	19,435	514,180
October " ...	5,463	2,158	3,687	11,308	316,624	2,710	563	3,089	6,362	178,136
Average for the entire period...	15,287	5,070	3,109	23,457	...	8,420	1,389	4,802	14,611	...
November 1901 ...	429	170	506	1,105	38,675	33	5	55	93	3,255
December " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May " ...	602	...	601	1,203	42,105	...	...	...	...	...
June " ...	619	...	1,193	1,812	50,736	...	...	...	...	...
July " ...	409	...	1,851	2,260	63,280	...	...	...	...	...
August " ...	75	...	2,512	2,587	90,545	...	...	...	...	...
September " ...	2,198	...	3,492	5,690	159,320	...	...	...	...	...
October " ...	1,276	...	3,776	5,052	176,820	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	801	24	1,990	2,815	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 11—continued.

	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
Bija'pur.						Dha'rwa'r.				
December 1900 ...	4,168	409	2,369	6,946	243,110	...	...	...	...	...
January 1901 ...	6,359	637	2,848	9,844	275,912	...	...	...	...	...
February " ...	5,666	1,046	3,647	10,359	290,052	360	...	...	360	10,030
March " ...	7,856	1,188	4,463	13,807	483,245	1,131	...	53	1,184	41,440
April " ...	11,920	2,182	4,810	18,912	529,586	1,434	...	171	1,605	44,940
May " ...	14,634	2,922	5,427	22,983	643,524	1,784	...	108	1,892	52,976
June " ...	19,415	4,233	6,025	29,673	1,038,555	876	...	120	996	31,860
July " ...	22,025	4,549	6,956	33,530	938,840	557	...	17	574	16,072
August " ...	24,163	4,511	7,800	36,474	1,276,590	328	...	17	345	12,075
September " ...	32,291	5,755	8,613	46,659	1,306,452	437	...	16	433	12,651
October " ...	20,568	4,131	8,952	33,651	942,228	...	...	22	22	616
Average for the entire period...	15,370	2,897	5,628	23,895	...	768	...	58	826	...
November 1901 ...	11,699	2,454	5,177	19,330	676,550	...	...	12	12	420
December " ...	6,413	1,450	1,896	9,759	273,252	...	...	12	12	336
January 1902 ...	7,031	1,513	2,014	10,558	295,624	...	...	...	...	...
February " ...	6,276	1,420	2,989	10,685	299,180	...	...	...	...	...
March " ...	5,048	1,325	4,340	10,713	374,955	...	...	...	...	...
April " ...	6,460	1,600	5,967	14,027	392,756	...	...	...	...	...
May " ...	8,668	2,089	7,388	18,145	635,075	...	...	...	...	...
June " ...	9,267	2,396	7,689	19,352	541,856	...	...	...	...	...
July " ...	9,609	2,390	8,456	20,455	572,740	...	...	...	...	...
August " ...	11,150	2,777	9,429	23,356	817,460	...	...	...	...	...
September " ...	10,017	2,613	10,626	23,256	651,168	...	...	...	...	...
October " ...	5,888	1,713	10,580	18,181	636,336	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	8,127	1,978	6,379	16,484	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum.						Thar and Parkar.				
December 1900 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March " ...	297	...	93	390	13,650	...	...	...	...	...
April " ...	934	...	962	1,896	53,088	...	...	...	...	...
May " ...	728	...	1,758	2,486	69,698	...	...	...	...	...
June " ...	4,598	993	2,377	7,968	278,880	...	...	...	...	...
July " ...	11,851	3,762	3,793	19,406	543,368	...	...	...	...	...
August " ...	16,313	5,672	4,937	26,922	942,270	...	...	...	...	...
September " ...	13,329	3,734	5,876	22,939	642,292	...	...	...	...	...
October " ...	10,992	2,119	5,816	18,927	529,956	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the entire period...	7,380	2,035	3,202	12,617	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 ...	2,168	613	3,123	5,907	203,715	...	...	25	25	875
December " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	141	3,048
January 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	142	3,076
February " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	156	4,268
March " ...	116	20	236	372	13,020	...	...	217	217	7,295
April " ...	60	44	1,441	1,565	42,420	...	...	225	225	6,000
May " ...	84	80	2,868	3,032	103,120	...	...	267	267	9,246
June " ...	1,668	869	3,628	5,935	158,946	...	...	352	352	9,956
July " ...	2,549	512	3,227	6,288	178,624	...	...	450	450	12,881
August " ...	1,908	434	2,253	4,595	160,225	...	...	531	531	14,337
September " ...	2,147	434	2,312	4,893	137,004	...	...	267	267	8,074
October " ...	1,253	233	2,972	4,458	126,730	...	...	64	64	2,210
Average for the entire period...	1,328	299	2,456	4,083	...	...	...	257	257	...

APPENDIX 11—concluded.

						KIND OF RELIEF.				
						Relief workers.	Dependants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average	Total units.
						Total of the Presidency.				
December	1900	...	...	...	...	123,035	24,220	50,132	197,387	6,008,545
January	1901	...	...	...	...	126,782	24,811	38,732	190,325	5,329,100
February	"	...	...	...	...	115,813	23,350	39,317	178,480	4,997,440
March	"	...	...	...	...	123,658	23,030	42,223	188,911	6,611,885
April	"	...	...	...	...	185,145	26,041	58,330	269,516	7,546,448
May	"	...	...	...	...	240,193	33,377	73,131	346,701	9,707,028
June	"	...	...	...	...	278,584	44,302	99,646	422,532	14,788,620
July	"	...	...	...	...	282,810	50,587	146,279	479,676	13,430,928
August	"	...	...	...	...	231,342	48,295	140,460	420,097	14,703,395
September	"	...	...	...	...	199,712	39,240	87,788	326,740	9,148,720
October	"	...	...	...	...	105,632	19,926	59,118	184,726	5,172,328
Average for the entire period ...						182,978	32,522	75,872	291,372	.....
November	1901	...	...	...	...	32,027	5,378	27,335	64,740	2,265,900
December	"	...	...	...	...	40,746	2,913	17,092	60,751	1,701,028
January	1902	...	...	...	...	94,784	5,994	22,149	122,927	3,441,956
February	"	...	...	...	...	151,121	8,990	30,894	191,005	5,348,140
March	"	...	...	...	...	180,794	10,673	42,539	234,006	8,190,210
April	"	...	...	...	...	158,710	12,835	50,303	221,848	6,211,744
May	"	...	...	...	...	175,905	17,011	58,534	251,450	8,800,750
June	"	...	...	...	...	163,214	18,848	69,870	251,932	7,054,036
July	"	...	...	...	...	164,468	22,326	81,516	268,310	7,512,680
August	"	...	...	...	...	189,550	29,145	99,718	318,413	11,144,455
September	"	...	...	...	...	80,020	16,478	119,171	215,669	6,038,732
October	"	...	...	...	...	18,927	4,567	79,926	103,420	3,619,700
Average for the entire period ...						120,856	12,929	58,254	192,039	...

APPENDIX 12.

[Referred to in Paragraphs 7, 12 and 15 of the Report.]

Statement showing the daily average and maximum numbers relieved in 1896-97 and 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

District.	Daily average numbers relieved (000 omitted).	Percentage of the daily average to affected population.	Maximum daily average number relieved (000 omitted).	Percentage of the maximum number to affected population.	Month in which maximum occurred.	Daily average numbers relieved (000 omitted).	Percentage of the daily average to affected population.	Maximum daily average number relieved (000 omitted).	Percentage of the maximum number to affected population.	Month in which maximum occurred.
1896-97.						1899-1900.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	94	10	193	21	August.
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	75	9	224	26	July.
Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	13	124	40	August.
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	72	21	123	36	July.
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	36	7	"
Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	10	May.
Khándesh ...	15	1	36	2	April ...	155	11	270	19	March.
Násik ...	18	2	36	4	March ...	58	7	106	13	"
Ahmednagar ...	66	7	110	12	September	141	16	269	30	June.
Poona ...	24	2	42	4	" ...	54	6	96	12	May.
Sholápur ...	82	11	132	17	April ...	112	15	171	23	June.
Sátára ...	15	1	31	2	" ...	26	2	58	5	May.
Bijápur ...	65	8	134	17	September	10	2	25	6	April.
Belgaum ...	8	2	20	6	" ...	2	0.6	5	1	July.
Dhárwár ...	2	1	4	3	" ...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	7	May.
Presidency ...	*280	4	*459	6	September	*849	9	*1,547	16	July.

District.	Daily average numbers relieved (000 omitted).	Percentage of the daily average to affected population.	Maximum daily average number relieved (000 omitted).	Percentage of the maximum number to affected population.	Month in which maximum occurred.	Daily average numbers relieved (000 omitted).	Percentage of the daily average to affected population.	Maximum daily average number relieved (000 omitted).	Percentage of the maximum number to affected population.	Month in which maximum occurred.
1900-1901.						1901-1902.				
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ahmedabad ...	17	2	36	4	July ...	64	8	137	17	August.
Kaira ...	18	2	49	7	May ...	29	4	62	9	March.
Panch Maháls ...	10	4	17	6	" ...	42	16	70	27	"
Broach ...	2	4	2	5	June ...	2	2	3	4	May.
Surat ...	1	0.5	2	0.9	" ...	1	1	2	3	July.
Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ...	11	3	43	14	July ...	6	2	14	4	August.
Násik ...	7	2	13	3	" ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	84	10	125	15	" ...	18	3	26	4	September
Poona ...	23	3	36	4	" ...	3	2	6	3	"
Sholápur ...	78	10	95	13	" ...	10	3	19	5	"
Sátára ...	15	1	28	2	August ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	24	5	47	10	September	16	4	23	5	August.
Belgaum ...	13	4	27	8	August ...	4	2	6	4	July.
Dhárwár ...	0.8	2	2	4	May ...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	August.

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the proportions of different

1922-1933.										
Class.	Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.					Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.				
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Ahmedabad.										
Cultivators ...	71.3	66.4	67.9	65.8	63.6	5.7	12.1	16.3	14.2	15.8
Labourers ...	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.4	23.4	37.1	44.7	35.6	60.2
Weavers ...	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.9	4.5	5.3	6.9	8.2
Depressed Classes ...	6.8	6.3	7.6	8.9	12.0	2.6	5.8	9.3	9.8	18.2
Shepherds ...	5.6	9.9	9.6	8.2	8.6	5.2	20.3	25.7	19.4	27.6
Wild tribes ...	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.7	3.5	4.7	5.3
Other Hindus...	5.8	7.5	6.8	7.7	7.8	1.2	3.4	4.5	4.4	6.2
Non-Hindus ...	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.6	2.7	5.6	6.4	6.4	8.2
Kaira.										
Cultivators ...	65.9	67.7	66.4	63.6	58.8	1.8	2.1	5.3	8.8	10.1
Labourers ...	4.0	2.7	2.5	0.7	1.3	18.2	13.9	74.1	16.9	35.6
Weavers ...	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.5	3.6	5.7	11.7	16.8
Depressed Classes ...	18.1	18.4	17.7	23.3	25.8	3.1	3.7	9.2	21.4	23.0
Shepherds ...	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.6	2.4	0.9	3.4	4.2	10.9
Wild tribes ...	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.5	3.8
Other Hindus...	4.5	4.9	4.0	3.4	3.9	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.8
Non-Hindus ...	4.9	4.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	0.9	0.9	3.8	6.9	8.4
Panch Mahals.										
Cultivators ...	40.4	41.9	45.4	55.3	34.0	6.0	6.3	8.0	6.1	13.5
Labourers ...	0.7	3.6	3.7	5.1	2.8	25.3	...	...	...	...
Weavers ...	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	2.4	3.3	10.4
Depressed Classes ...	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	2.1	8.0
Shepherds ...	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	5.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1
Wild tribes ...	52.0	48.1	43.4	27.5	48.0	7.3	7.5	7.9	3.1	19.8
Other Hindus ...	4.1	4.7	5.9	7.2	10.8	2.7	2.8	6.0	5.4	18.1
Non-Hindus ...	1.1	0.6	0.7	3.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.06	3.4
Broach.										
Cultivators ...	34.6	34.3	35.8	37.9	34.2	36.7	67.1	65.1	63.5	48.8
Labourers ...	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	28.1	31.3	37.2	44.7	42.2
Weavers ...	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	37.3	110.2	81.4	49.4	92.5
Depressed Classes ...	15.5	13.2	12.5	13.3	11.7	37.7	59.7	48.1	48.1	36.1
Shepherds ...	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	9.1	17.4	19.8	3.0	29.3
Wild tribes ...	29.3	34.8	31.8	32.2	35.9	23.8	52.5	39.9	38.4	35.2
Other Hindus...	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.1
Non-Hindus ...	15.1	13.3	13.7	11.1	12.9	13.1	21.3	18.5	14.2	13.4
Surat.										
Cultivators ...	57.6	23.1	37.5	17.4	13.2	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.5	1.5
Labourers ...	12.2	8.4	18.3	20.5	21.2	0.4	1.0	2.0	2.7	4.2
Weavers ...	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	2.6	...	...
Depressed Classes ...	6.0	2.4	4.7	2.8	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.9
Shepherds ...	...	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	...	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Wild tribes ...	23.6	65.7	38.4	58.0	62.2	1.1	6.1	3.1	5.8	8.6
Other Hindus...	...	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.1
Non-Hindus ...	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2

Class.	1899-1900.									
	Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.					Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.				
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Tha'na.										
Cultivators ...	...	18.4	32.8	20.8	24.7	...	0.2	0.3	0.19	0.5
Labourers ...	...	21.4	27.6	30.8	29.4	...	2.3	3.5	2.47	5.3
Weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depressed Classes ...	...	6.1	24.5	9.1	5.2	...	0.3	0.5	0.42	0.5
Shepherds ...	...	...	...	13.6	...	...	...	...	1.04	...
Wild tribes ...	...	30.0	...	25.7	33.0	...	0.9	...	0.66	1.9
Other Hindus...	...	24.1	14.8	...	7.6	...	1.3	1.4	...	1.3
Non-Hindus ...	...	...	0.3	...	0.1	...	...	0.63	...	...
Kha'ndesh.										
Cultivators ...	43.3	45.7	41.0	47.8	45.0	8.5	11.1	15.6	8.4	16.2
Labourers ...	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	7.2	11.3	6.6	6.2	5.2
Weavers ...	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.9	2.4	5.0	5.8	28.0	14.8	38.5
Depressed Classes ...	30.6	28.3	23.3	24.2	22.9	27.6	31.2	40.4	19.2	37.5
Shepherds ...	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	5.3	8.3	9.5	3.6	7.8
Wild tribes ...	14.5	10.5	17.1	9.5	12.1	6.6	6.0	15.4	3.9	10.6
Other Hindus...	5.3	6.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	2.8	4.4	9.5	4.2	8.2
Non-Hindus ...	2.9	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.6	3.1	6.0	11.7	5.7	12.9
Na'sik.										
Cultivators ...	29.2	36.6	41.5	41.9	47.6	1.0	3.9	6.8	8.5	7.1
Labourers ...	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	...	...	10.5	12.9	14.2
Weavers ...	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	2.6	3.8	13.9	7.3	1.5
Depressed Classes ...	41.8	37.4	40.2	40.8	37.8	7.4	19.5	31.4	39.7	27.0
Shepherds and cowherds.	11.1	3.6	4.1	3.5	0.8	8.6	8.4	14.1	14.9	2.5
Wild tribes ...	10.5	11.8	8.0	8.4	9.8	2.7	6.5	6.8	8.9	9.9
Other Hindus...	3.8	4.9	2.7	2.6	1.5	0.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.1
Non-Hindus ...	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	0.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.7
Ahmednagar.										
Cultivators ...	52.5	40.5	46.7	45.5	47.7	3.2	9.4	21.1	23.3	26.0
Labourers ...	3.1	4.6	5.0	5.5	6.1	1.8	10.6	22.3	28.0	33.1
Weavers ...	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	4.0	3.8	3.6	10.7
Depressed Classes ...	26.4	34.4	30.1	29.9	27.7	5.4	26.6	45.5	51.2	50.6
Shepherds ...	3.8	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	1.9	8.3	19.0	20.0	21.4
Wild tribes ...	6.0	6.0	4.3	4.9	4.6	6.4	20.3	28.4	36.2	36.0
Other Hindus ...	3.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	0.9	4.0	6.0	6.8	7.0
Non-Hindus ...	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.0	4.3	1.6	8.9	15.1	20.9	19.1
Poona.										
Cultivators ...	49.6	50.4	56.6	58.1	58.1	1.1	1.7	4.4	6.7	7.9
Labourers ...	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	5.2	13.5	16.5	16.2	14.2
Weavers ...	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8
Depressed Classes ...	35.6	35.1	29.6	28.3	29.0	3.8	5.4	10.5	14.6	17.8
Shepherds ...	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.1	0.6	1.2	2.7	3.1	1.8
Wild tribes ...	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.2	3.7	5.0	7.9	11.5	14.1
Other Hindus...	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.5
Non-Hindus ...	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.1	2.4	3.0

Class.	1899-1900.									
	Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.					Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.				
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Shola'pur.										
Cultivators ...	39.7	40.1	44.9	45.0	45.5	11.0	18.7	20.9	24.1	25.0
Labourers ...	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	9.4	16.1	20.2	23.8	21.5
Weavers ...	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Depressed Classes ...	35.0	34.6	32.6	34.3	33.3	24.7	41.5	39.4	47.7	47.4
Shepherds ...	12.4	9.5	7.5	6.5	8.2	11.7	14.9	11.9	12.3	15.8
Wild tribes ...	2.5	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	19.6	35.9	33.5	35.8	32.4
Other Hindus...	4.5	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	8.1	7.0	7.5	7.3
Non-Hindus ...	3.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.2	5.8	14.4	12.3	14.0	12.6
Sa'ta'ra.										
Cultivators ...	38.1	29.7	36.3	34.5	37.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.1
Labourers ...	3.7	2.4	1.8	3.6	2.1	7.0	4.3	5.2	19.8	20.0
Weavers ...	0.1	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.03	0.07	...	0.1
Depressed Classes ...	45.2	57.3	51.9	49.8	49.7	2.2	5.3	6.8	7.0	12.4
Shepherds ...	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	...	0.03	0.08	...	...
Wild tribes ...	10.4	7.6	6.7	9.7	7.5	3.5	4.9	6.2	9.6	13.4
Other Hindus ...	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.3
Non-Hindus ...	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.4
Bija'pur.										
Cultivators ...	39.3	30.5	35.6	29.3	29.5	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.6
Labourers ...	0.8	9.8	10.2	12.9	19.9	0.04	0.9	1.1	3.4	7.4
Weavers ...	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.07	0.7
Depressed Classes ...	3.9	25.6	20.8	23.4	19.5	0.08	3.0	1.6	4.4	5.1
Shepherds ...	42.4	18.0	10.8	14.6	17.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.7	2.8
Wild tribes ...	...	0.3	...	0.1	1.2	...	85.0	14.3	100.0	...
Other Hindus...	3.7	2.2	1.8	1.6	3.0	0.04	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5
Non-Hindus ...	8.0	13.3	20.5	17.6	9.7	0.07	0.7	1.3	2.7	2.1
Belgaum.										
Cultivators ...	34.0	24.0	30.4	33.4	33.0	0.2	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.2
Labourers ...	6.8	11.9	22.2	16.6	16.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.1
Weavers ...	0.7	2.4	0.1	0.2	...	0.8	0.9	0.03	...	...
Depressed Classes ...	34.5	30.9	13.8	13.1	14.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
Shepherds ...	12.8	15.8	23.2	26.4	27.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.4
Wild tribes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Hindus ...	1.2	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.3
Non-Hindus ...	10.0	11.4	6.6	7.7	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Dha'rwa'r.										
Cultivators ...	...	74.6	81.5	86.5	93.3	...	0.3	...	...	0.03
Labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depressed Classes ...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	.01	...	...	...
Shepherds ...	...	16.7	18.5	13.5	6.7	...	.02	...	...	...
Non-Hindus ...	...	7.3	...	...	...	...	.007	...	...	...

13—concluded.

1897.						Class.
Percentage of each class on total number of relief workers.			Percentage of each class on total recorded population of the class.			
January.	May.	September.	January.	May.	September.	
						Shola'pur.
29·8	42·4	...	11·8	10·8	...	Cultivators.
59·3	43·7	...	55·0	36·9	...	Labourers.
3·4	3·2	...	14·1	5·2	...	Weavers.
7·5	10·7	...	4·3	4·3	...	Others.
...	
...	
...	
...	
						Sa'ta'ra.
24·07	19·82	33·23	1·99	·68	1·85	Cultivators.
71·77	77·43	58·45	55·58	16·11	19·58	Labourers.
0·33	0·42	0·04	1·67	·84	·15	Weavers.
3·83	2·33	8·28	1·70	·44	2·51	Others.
...	
...	
...	
...	
						Bija'pur.
29·1	45·6	40·0	11·9	6·0	...	Cultivators.
62·6	27·4	43·0	43·8	13·2	...	Labourers.
1·3	14·8	14·0	3·9	7·6	...	Weavers.
7·0	12·2	3·0	3·1	2·4	...	Others.
...	
...	
...	
...	
						Belgaum.
8·9	16·3	14·1	...	...	...	Cultivators.
73·2	65·5	67·2	...	...	...	Labourers.
3·1	3·2	2·9	...	...	...	Weavers.
14·7	14·8	15·5	...	...	...	Others.
...	
...	
...	
...	
						Dha'rwa'r.
...	28	27	...	...	...	Cultivators.
...	72	69	...	...	...	Labourers.
...	...	3	...	...	...	Weavers.
...	...	1	...	...	...	Others.
...	
...	

APPENDIX 14.

(Referred to in Paragraph 10 of the Report.)

Statement showing cultivated area and estimated outturn in 1900-1901 compared with those of a normal year (1898-99).

District.	1898-99.		1900-1901.			Percentage of	
	Area.	Outturn.	Area.		Outturn.	Column 5 on column 2.	Column 6 on column 3.
			Sown.	Matured.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Ind. mds.	Acres.	Acres.	Ind. mds.		
Ahmedabad ...	819,162	8,102,759	584,991	335,902	1,647,237	41	20
Kaira ...	633,533	7,343,682	484,538	393,900	3,335,813	62	45
Panch Maháls ...	454,205	3,684,376	157,560	86,177	489,788	19	13
Broach ...	349,335	3,031,088	259,832	225,895	1,475,119	65	49
Surat ...	414,372	4,548,353	391,257	358,780	3,514,917	87	77
Thána... ..	433,319	4,988,949	434,627	432,622	4,983,544	100	100
Khándesh ...	1,647,444	10,801,913	1,777,390	1,689,745	8,475,009	102	78
Násik... ..	1,598,431	9,235,038	1,405,134	1,228,987	4,510,468	77	49
Ahmednagar ...	2,385,298	8,997,960	2,093,158	1,110,886	2,289,511	47	25
Poona... ..	1,753,338	7,951,428	1,453,005	882,548	2,459,477	50	31
Sholápur ...	1,818,178	9,151,884	1,562,032	654,229	1,559,786	36	17
Sátára ...	1,497,927	9,791,305	1,310,135	999,514	4,440,284	67	45
Bijápur ...	2,260,833	10,307,463	2,171,352	837,467	1,335,364	37	13
Belgaum ...	1,487,454	10,197,795	1,374,899	929,407	4,971,728	62	49
Dhárwár ...	1,536,149	11,628,056	1,580,682	1,056,704	5,995,522	69	52
Kolába ...	397,730	4,883,214	400,556	352,221	3,994,081	89	82
Kánara ...	210,558	3,034,747	205,713	203,802	2,579,729	97	85
Total ...	19,697,266	127,680,010	17,646,861	11,778,786	58,057,377	60	45

APPENDIX 15.

(Referred to in Paragraph 14 of the Report.)

Statement showing percentages of area and outturn of kharif and rabi harvests of 1901-1902 to average kharif and rabi harvests.

District.	PERCENTAGE OF MATURED AREA TO AVERAGE CULTIVATED AREA.			PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED ANNA ESTIMATES OF OUTTURN TO AVERAGE OUTTURN.		
	Kharif, 1901.	Rabi, 1902.	Total kharif and rabi.	Kharif, 1901.	Rabi, 1902.	Total kharif and rabi.
<i>Gujarat.</i>						
Ahmedabad	27·8	25·4	27·3	17·6	10·7	15·9
Kaira	46·5	15·9	43·6	29·8	11·6	28·3
Panch Mahals	23·0	1·3	18·5	10·9	0·31	8·3
Broach	60·6	29·7	45·6	66·8	33·1	51·5
Surat	82·6	29·3	73·3	66·6	17·1	57·9
<i>Deccan.</i>						
Khandesh	90·8	27·6	82·6	71·0	10·8	63·7
Nasik	78·8	48·1	69·9	44·6	24·0	38·7
Ahmednagar	86·5	35·3	58·5	66·2	27·5	45·4
Poona	93·3	31·2	63·6	83·5	27·2	56·8
Sholapur	113·9	62·2	74·9	145·4	68·7	82·1
Satara	106·4	71·4	97·4	117·7	67·3	104·0
<i>Karnatak.</i>						
Belgaum	80·1	43·8	66·2	62·1	31·3	50·5
Bijapur	75·0	42·1	53·4	28·8	14·8	19·2
Dharwar	90·7	73·5	82·3	95·5	62·6	78·3
<i>Konkan.</i>						
Thana	101·5	35·9	96·1	87·3	29·8	83·6
Kolaba	90·5	50·9	88·0	83·1	44·7	80·9
Ratnagiri	93·5	57·7	91·3	73·5	41·6	71·3
Kanara	104·8	59·3	97·6	87·1	36·1	78·5

APPENDIX 16.

(Referred to in Paragraph 14 of the Report.)

*Extracts from the reports of Collectors describing the extent of damage caused to crops by rats, locusts and other insects in 1901.***Ahmedabad.**

Cotton pods are torn to pieces by rats as soon as they ripen: and the 'til' crops in the Bhál, which might have produced some outturn even after the locust invasion, are being reaped wholesale by the rats, which gnaw the thick stalk through at the base and eat the green pods when the plant has fallen. They are also injuring the young wheat and will probably cause very heavy damage as soon as the ears begin to form and ripen. Nevertheless the people refuse to protect themselves by attempting to destroy the rats: and it is only in Modása that good progress has been made in this direction. The Bhils and wild Kolis of that Mahál are not restrained by religious scruples from earning the Government reward.

In the Daskroi charge the main damage was done in the Daskroi taluka, where about 22 villages round about Ahmedabad and in the tract of country to the north were completely stripped of their standing crops, the damage varying from 12 to 16 annas in the rupee: many other villages were damaged, but their losses were not so heavy, varying from 3 to 8 annas.

The bájri crop in Sánand taluka fared better than in Daskroi and the damage to the standing crops nowhere exceeded 8 annas and averaged about 5. On the other hand, the jowári and banti crops were completely destroyed and castor oil suffered heavily, the damage being estimated at 10 annas. The pulses had already withered from want of rain. The damage done to cotton was estimated at 8 annas, but though fresh leaves sprouted after the departure of the locusts, it is feared that there will not be any appreciable outturn.

The principal kharif cereals grown in the Viramgám taluka are bájri and jowári: they had suffered severely from drought and grasshoppers before the locusts came, and it may be estimated roughly that perhaps 20 per cent. of such of these crops as had come to maturity were saved.

Cotton was also attacked: plants which were completely stripped of their leaves put out fresh leaves in a few weeks and bear no apparent marks of damage. But the effect has been to stunt and retard the plants, and it is doubtful if they will come to maturity. The outturn in any case will be but small.

Even in the Bhál many fields of young wheat were devoured and very heavy damage was done to the standing kharif crops of bájri, tal, bávto, banti and fodder jowári. The damage was probably greater owing to the concentration of the locust swarms on a comparatively small area of standing crops. In the village of Sinaj, out of a total cropped area of 250 acres of bájri the uncreaped stalks and ears are still standing in no less than 100 acres; the locusts have removed all that was worth removing.

The same is true of the Western Nalkántha tract; the only matured crop of which the people have been able to save a little perhaps 2 to 4 annas has been bájri.

Kaira.

Locusts arrived in the district on the 8th October 1901 and have devastated huge tracts wherever they settled.

The locusts first appeared in the Mehmadabad taluka from the Ahmedabad side, staying in the villages where they settled for the whole night, and devouring the promising bájri and bávto crops, which had not been reaped. The estimated yield of several of the crops was therefore lowered and towards this result rats contributed in a much greater degree than locusts. In fact, but for rats Thásra would have had fair crops, and there would have been no talk even of relief measures in Borsad, Anand and Nadiád. The early sown bájri crop varied between three annas in Mátar and nine annas in Anand and Borsad, while bávto, kodra and rice, through the withholding of the later rains, proved total failures, thus making the situation in the Daskosi villages most serious and pressing. Bávto, kodra and even rice would not have suffered much in certain tracts where the early rains were sufficient but for the ravages of rats. Rewards were offered for their destruction (one rupee for 100 tails) and about Rs. 500 were spent in Thásra and there the matter ended. The Thásra people gave it up after a time as hopeless and in most places owing to the teaching of the Swámi Náráyan sect, the people could not be induced even to make a start. The prospects of the rabi crops are also very poor generally. The water in the wells is insufficient to irrigate anything like the normal area, and the rats come in again to increase the woe by grubbing up and devouring any seed sown and young seedlings, and so deterring people from trying. The rats have been so numerous that they have driven the quail away and about Mehmadabad, Kapadvanj and Thásra they disturbed one's rest at night. About Kaira, Katakpur and Aklácha (all in Mehmadabad) they were very bad in December. Chipdi way (Kapadvanj) they were not nearly so numerous. About Antroli (Kapadvanj) they were bad, but not nearly so bad as at Aklácha. About Chikhlod (Kapadvanj) they were constantly falling into and being drowned in a good drinking water well. The people did not seem to mind, and left them to be devoured by frogs or to be macerated, I had to insist before they would fish out 3 highly putrified ones; at Thásra they were said to be fewer than they were in November; at Sui (Thásra) Mr. Hughes killed 22 one evening without stirring with a stick,

Panch Maha'ls.

The early maize and jowári crops had promised to be bumper ones throughout the district, and another fall of rain would have made them so. The later kharif crops suffered severely from drought, while rice and rabi crops were both valueless. The damage done by the short rainfall was enormously increased by the plague of rats. Great efforts were made to get rid of these, and many thousands were killed. For a time it seemed as if these efforts were being successful, but the apparent decrease was probably due to the rats leaving the crops temporarily for the wild rice. With the destruction of the latter, of which there was little this year, they returned to the crops, and in many cases ensued scarcity where want would not have otherwise been felt. Every crop, including cotton and oilseed, seems to come alike to them, and it was not possible for the cultivators to cope with their constantly increasing numbers. It is to be hoped that these numbers will lead to their dying from starvation in the hot weather. Locusts scarcely visited the district, but a species of grasshopper did considerable damage.

Khandesh.

In the talukas of Taloda, Nandurbár, including Navápur Petha, and Pimpalner and in the western portions of Sháháda and Dhulia talukas insufficient and untimely rainfall produced very little or no crop while locusts and rats damaged what little was produced.

Ahmednagar.

The insects, supposed to be grasshoppers, which have been damaging the bájri crops in Nevása, Shevgaon and Rádhuri, have been difficult to identify. Specimens were sent to the Divisional Forest Officer who pronounced them to be grasshoppers. The Professor of Botany at the Poona College of Science thought that the insects, which I sent to him, were locusts, but recommended me to make a reference to the Government Entomologist, India Museum, Calcutta. This I did. Of the five specimens sent to the Government Entomologist three are pronounced to be grasshoppers (one a new variety), and two to be locusts, viz., *acridium eruginosum* and *acridium peregrinum*. These specimens were from Nevása. But it is probable that the damage in Shevgaon and Rádhuri is being caused by the same insects. I have now sent specimens from Shevgaon to the Government Entomologist and I will also forward specimens from Rádhuri. The curious thing about these locusts is that they do not behave like locusts. They are only attacking the ears of bájri eating perhaps half the grain in the ear. They do not seem to fly or to settle in swarms or to devour green leaves. And the cultivators have not identified them as locusts. In Nevása the insects have not as yet touched the growing rabi crops. The probability is that the number of locusts is small compared with the number of grasshoppers, but it is also probable that the damage is mostly caused by the locusts. The Mámlatdár of Rádhuri estimates the damage done by these insects at 4 annas in the rupee in fields which the insects are attacking in force. This may be taken as the maximum damage done. It is found that the insects chiefly live in fields abounding in grass and weeds, whilst clean black soil fields are nearly free. I understand that the fields in which serious damage is done are comparatively scattered.

APPENDIX 17.

(Referred to in Paragraph 18 of the Report.)

Statement showing the imports and exports of food-grains from August 1899 to August 1900.

(In Thousands of Indian Maunds.)

District.	August 1899.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1900.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.	Net Imports (+) or Exports (-).
IMPORTS.															
Ahmedabad	271	545	394	277	290	367	287	374	296	358	489	349	252	4,526	...
Kaira	128	163	205	117	193	153	173	231	160	177	257	216	190	2,371	...
Panch Maháls	20	24	45	38	107	79	86	174	100	115	184	105	73	1,150	...
Broach	66	134	127	79	101	66	87	134	111	134	184	148	110	1,481	...
Surat	59	153	194	107	137	127	159	279	210	265	346	164	171	2,371	...
Thána	44	20	20	16	25	26	27	31	31	24	27	13	23	348	...
Khándesh	66	259	314	268	231	208	226	316	162	159	270	103	171	2,870	...
Násik	46	60	83	100	114	147	107	178	145	165	166	111	108	1,550	...
Ahmednagar	13	10	51	156	99	156	98	218	105	157	190	165	99	1,547	...
Poona	60	38	98	250	258	103	133	312	225	232	334	238	153	2,520	...
Sholápur	30	20	30	43	63	51	45	230	86	70	117	134	41	974	...
Sátára	51	18	12	53	140	101	83	167	112	175	209	167	153	1,461	...
Bijápur	17	7	6	21	18	18	8	67	23	16	27	21	7	256	...
Belgaum	49	37	25	51	37	75	33	63	23	51	108	70	33	661	...
EXPORTS.															
Ahmedabad	71	62	99	10	31	21	20	24	15	14	36	32	46	491	+4,017
Kaira	26	19	14	9	16	19	16	14	10	10	10	5	7	175	+2,196
Panch Maháls	70	35	6	1	5	5	3	3	2	2	6	2	3	143	+1,007
Broach	21	41	20	12	24	11	12	21	22	22	17	4	8	235	+1,246
Surat	53	20	21	11	27	71	52	11	14	15	23	15	14	317	+2,024
Thána	25	23	17	7	10	7	14	9	10	13	12	9	16	172	+176
Khándesh	36	16	7	3	11	21	2	5	6	3	10	3	4	127	+2,743
Násik	79	55	32	7	10	8	7	11	13	10	6	4	5	247	+1,233
Ahmednagar	43	78	39	2	5	7	8	6	4	1	3	4	10	210	+1,337
Poona	25	45	25	8	5	8	2	4	1	2	5	2	4	136	+2,203
Sholápur	195	224	78	20	6	5	1	3	2	1	1	2	16	551	+420
Sátára	10	14	18	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	4	56	+1,405
Bijápur	69	148	117	38	12	12	8	12	4	3	4	6	46	489	-243
Belgaum	14	13	66	16	9	7	9	13	2	1	2	1	1	154	+507

APPENDIX 18.

(Referred to in Paragraph 20 of the Report.)

Extract from the report of the Collector of Kaira regarding the extent of scarcity of fodder.

The failure of the early fodder throughout the district was complete. There was no grass and there was only an insignificant crop of bájri and jowári stalks. The large number of wells in the district enabled very fair crops of jowári to be raised from December to May and the fortunate owners of the wells were thus enabled to keep their own plough cattle alive. For the great bulk of the people however there was no fodder in the district. The existing stocks had been exhausted before October if not earlier and from that time onward until their cattle died or until they purchased some of the grass imported by Government they had to feed them on the leaves of trees and on such weeds and creepers as could be found in the hedges. The trees of the district have received injuries from which they will not recover for years. Not only were the leaves plucked from them but branches of all sizes were cut off them and hacked off them to facilitate the collection of the foliage. The tálukas which suffered most from the want of fodder were Mátar, Mehmadabad, Thásra and Kapadvanj.

APPENDIX 19.

(Referred to in Paragraph 20 of the Report.)

Statement showing the average price of Kadbi (Jowári straw) in the affected districts of the Bombay Presidency from December 1899 to October 1901 as compared with the normal.

(Per 1,000 lbs.)

Month.	Ahmedabad.	Brcach.	Surat.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Sátára.	Bijápur.	Belgaum.	Dhárvár.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Normal ...	15 10 0	10 3 0	6 0 0	16 10 0	6 14 0	6 4 0	10 13 0	6 12 0	5 8 0	4 6 0
1899.										
December ...	34 6 0	20 13 0	9 2 0	22 10 0	20 0 0	12 1 0	12 4 0	7 0 0	...	4 0 0
1900.										
January ...	36 9 0	21 6 0	13 0 0	20 13 0	20 0 0	11 9 0	12 4 0	7 0 0	3 5 0	5 7 0
February ...	34 11 0	18 12 0	14 3 0	18 12 0	20 0 0	11 6 0	12 4 0	7 0 0	3 5 0	5 7 0
March... ...	23 2 0	18 12 0	16 3 0	18 12 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 5 0	5 7 0
April	17 7 0	20 2 0	16 3 0	19 8 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 7 0	5 7 0
May	11 5 0	17 6 0	16 3 0	20 13 0	21 4 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 14 0	5 7 0
June	16 11 0	23 4 0	18 4 0	22 6 0	25 5 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 14 0	5 7 0
July	29 7 0	24 4 0	27 0 0	20 9 0	32 13 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	3 14 0	5 7 0
August... ..	23 10 0	...	27 0 0	13 4 0	33 7 0	9 12 0	12 4 0	6 4 0	...	5 7 0
September ...	20 0 0	...	16 3 0	11 1 0	28 12 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	6 4 0	...	...
October ... ..	.....	...	13 9 0	10 2 0	20 10 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	6 4 0	...	...
November ...	5 4 0	...	10 12 0	9 6 0	17 8 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	6 4 0	...	...
December ...	8 12 0	...	9 11 0	9 6 0	14 1 0	9 5 0	16 6 0	8 13 0	...	...
1901.										
January	7 8 0	...	5 6 0	9 6 0	12 8 0	10 10 0	16 6 0	11 11 0	4 7 0	...
February	7 8 0	4 11 0	4 7 0	9 4 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	4 7 0	...
March... ..	7 13 0	4 11 0	4 5 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	8 10 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	4 7 0	...
April	9 4 0	4 11 0	3 15 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	8 11 0	16 6 0	...	4 1 0	...
May	9 15 0	4 11 0	4 1 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	4 5 0	...
June	10 13 0	4 11 0	4 4 0	10 7 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	4 7 0	...
July	10 5 0	4 11 0	5 5 0	10 7 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	16 6 0	12 8 0	...	...
August	9 6 0	4 11 0	5 3 0	9 6 0	10 0 0	9 15 0	15 6 0	12 8 0	...	...
September ...	9 13 0	...	3 12 0	8 7 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	12 8 0	...	...
October	10 5 0	...	4 1 0	8 5 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	12 8 0	...	...

NOTE.—Information for other affected districts is not available.

APPENDIX 20.

(Referred to in Paragraph 21 of the Report.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF IMMIGRATION
INTO BRITISH DISTRICTS FROM NATIVE STATES.*Telegram from the Government of Bombay dated 19th September 1899.*

Commissioner, N. D., reports relief measures in Ahmedabad greatly complicated by influx from adjoining Native States, notably from Jodhpur, Mārwar, Baroda, Rádhanpur, Pálanpur, Káthiawár. They beset streets, overwhelm relief works, create serious danger of pestilence. Eight thousand on one relief work from Jodhpur, five thousand from Mārwar, with more arriving daily. Commissioner has addressed States concerned. Pálanpur and Káthiawár have arranged to take charge of their subjects. Replies from Baroda, Mārwar and Jodhpur not yet received. As matter is serious, this Government will be obliged if India will address Baroda, Mārwar, Jodhpur and any other States under India's control urging them to prevent further efflux by taking immediate measures for relief of their subjects.

Telegram from the Government of India dated 28th September 1899.

Your telegram 19th. Agent, Governor General, Rájputána, and Resident, Baroda, instructed to communicate directly with Commissioner, Northern Division, informing him what relief works are open in Mārwar and Baroda to which emigrants could be advised to go and take whatever steps are possible to direct and control emigration. Please instruct your local officers to make enquiries as suggested in last paragraph, (Famine) Commission's Report, regarding cause of movement; to communicate facts ascertained directly to Political officers concerned; to ascertain directly from the Political officers concerned what relief works existed in the Native States from which emigrants came, and to advise them to go back to these works. Where this is impossible emigrants must be placed on relief in British territory pending further arrangements.

*Extract from a letter dated 24th October 1899 from the Agent to the Governor General,
Rájputána, to the Government of India.*

The difficulty is intensified by the absence of water in Mārwar, Bikáner and Jesalmir, from which most of the emigrants flow. As the Government of India are aware, it has hitherto been the practice in these States for a large number of persons to migrate with their cattle even in normal years. In unfavourable years the Darbárs, so far from checking emigration, have encouraged it, being thoroughly aware of their inability, arising from slender resources, inadequate machinery and scanty supplies of grain, fodder and water, to support the entire mass of the distressed population. Probably for the first time on record, the emigration expedition has this year altogether failed. Applications have been received from all the districts adjoining Rájputána, to which emigrants from this province usually resort, asking that aliens may be recalled. The several Darbárs in Rájputána have been addressed accordingly, and are engaged in organizing measures to enable them to meet this embarrassing demand. They are arranging for loans, increasing their establishments, and starting relief works where water can be found in sufficient quantity to supply large numbers. In some instances agents have already been sent with money to recall emigrants and to find them employment within the State. Within the next month earthwork will be commenced on railways traversing many of the most affected tracts.

But arrangements of this kind and on an unprecedented scale take time to mature; and it would, in my opinion, be extremely imprudent to insist on the immediate return to their own country of the many thousands of persons who have sought maintenance abroad. Their enforced transfer in large numbers before measures were complete for their reception would be attended by grave danger, and not improbably with serious disturbance and plundering of grain stores both by the way and wherever they found themselves eventually deposited. I am informed that many persons have already been sent back from the Bombay Presidency prematurely.

Extract from a letter from the Government of India dated 30th October 1899.

The Government of India agree generally in the views expressed by Mr. Martindale, and I am to express a hope that the Bombay Government will issue instructions accordingly. It is of course very inconvenient to a Local Government to have its relief works and poor-houses crowded by foreign refugees, and this is a very proper ground for complaint and remonstrance; but the Governor in Council will no doubt concur in the principle that emigrants from Native States should not be sent back to their States, until the State authorities are in a position to take over and provide for them. The only thing to be done in such cases is therefore to endeavour to collect the refugees of each State on separate works and to arrange with the Political officers concerned for the removal of the refugees to relief works in their own States.

*Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar to the Commissioner, C. D., No. 5718,
dated 30th March 1900.*

I have the honour to submit a report on immigration from the territory of His Highness the Nizám into this district and of the steps taken in respect of it, as promised in paragraph 2 of my No. 3348, dated 2nd instant, and called for in Government memorandum No. 1636, Famine Department, dated 19th idem.

2. On receipt of Government Resolution No. 8165, Revenue Department (Famine), dated 15th November 1899, orders were issued for showing in Forms 15 and 16 the number and cost of persons from foreign territory relieved on work or in kitchen. These orders were to some extent complied with, but not fully.

3. Meanwhile, a circular, dated 8th November 1899, had been issued by the Nizám's Famine Commissioner, forbidding migration across the frontier; a copy of this reached me with your No. R.—5683, dated 13th December 1899. Consequent on this circular, I addressed Sub-divisional Officers in my No. 11768, dated 27th idem, in which I directed that applicants for relief from the Mogláí should be sent (or if too weak to travel, relieved until fit and then sent) to the nearest work in that country; and if the nearest work in that country were not known, then to the nearest village in that country. The intention was to relieve the pressure on our famine relief works, which was very severe; and it probably served the purpose to some extent and for a time. But it could not do so wholly, or for long, the weak points being that no works were known of in the Mogláí and that there was nothing to prevent people sent back to their villages drifting back on to our works.

4. The actual result was that immigrants from the Hyderabad country concealed the names of their villages and represented themselves as British subjects. Owing to this cause, and to the pressure of dealing daily with hundreds of applicants for work, the orders mentioned in paragraph 2 fell almost wholly into neglect, and though I repeated them, both myself and through the Executive Engineer, early in February, I fear they are still not acted up to with any regularity except on a very few works.

5. Meanwhile there was no doubt that very large migration was still going on; and you addressed the Resident, Hyderabad, in your Nos. R.—122 and 474, dated 5th and 27th January 1900. At the same time His Highness' Famine Commissioner (Mr. Dunlop) addressed me direct with an enquiry whether I had still any complaints to make, informing me that he had opened 'a relief work' on the Aurangabad-Toke Road, some two months before, which had attracted no large number of persons; saying he was prepared to take measures to bring back any of his people that I might have on any of my works, and adding that he would be glad if I refused all new-comers from his side. On 8th February 1900 I replied informing him of the orders and their results which have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs; stating that I had had a rough count kept at Karhe Takli opposite Paithan of immigrants at that point, and found them 120 all emaciated in six days; estimating that, therefore, the famine-stricken were crossing the border at the rate of at least 50 a day*; and begging for more works to be opened on his side of the border.

*An exceedingly low estimate.

6. I collected various facts bearing on the point in addition to the rough count on the frontier mentioned in my last paragraph:—

- (1) Shergaon Mámlatdár—17th February 1900—questioned poor-house inmates who gave Khárvandi (a British village on the frontier) as their home, and found that 50 of them were Nizám's subjects.
- (2) 15th February 1900—Mr. Hudson, Personal Assistant, checked 24 admissions to Nagar poor-house and found 7 of them were Nizám's subjects.
- (3) Shergaon Mámlatdár reports, in diary of 17th February 1900, having visited two Mogláí villages* near the frontier; population 1,007 and 571; 700 and 200, respectively, left village and gone to works in Shergaon taluka; deaths for 3 months, 0, 1, 6 and 0, 1, 5; no blind or cripples to be found; 4 or 5 emaciated; no dole; nor any other relief.

*Páregaon⁷ and Tembhurni, taluka Gecórá, District Aurangabad.
- (4) The Jámkhed Mámlatdár at my direction made a tour in British villages which are enisled in Nizám's country and noted the state of things in the latter's villages. He reported that there was the same distress as in the adjoining British villages and that there was no dole and no other relief. His tour was from February 8th to 22nd.
- (5) Shergaon Mámlatdár's diary, 24th February 1900—At Gogalgaoon met 11 men coming from Mogláí to Shergaon famine relief work. Village officers of Khárvandi and Kámbi (British villages on the frontier) having been ordered to register immigrants for one week recorded 288 and 270, respectively.
- (6) Same Mámlatdár at Tákli (frontier village—British) found boy of 18 in last stage of emaciation in *chárdi*, who said he came from taluka Jálna and was

going to Shevgaon poor-house. Jālma to Shevgaon is about 80 miles. He also found eight Nizām's subjects on dole in one or two of our frontier villages.

(7) Mālābvi Tank in the extreme west of the district reported a few Moglāi immigrants on the work. Sangamner tāluka also has a few.

7. The numerous indications decided me to have a regular enquiry on a few selected famine relief works. Accordingly I directed the Nagar Relief Māmlatdār, Rāo Sāheb Palshikar, to hold such an enquiry at Bhātodi Tank, which is right on the frontier and had been plausibly returning no Moglāi workers at all on it. Mr. Palshikar made his investigation with much tact and acumen and found that out of 7,000 people on the work 2,400 were immigrants from the Moglāi. (I give round numbers; the detailed lists are with the Māmlatdār.) The Shevgaon tāluka Māmlatdār and Relief Māmlatdār at the same time made enquiries on the Shevgaon and Sangamner and other camps. They were not in my judgment so successful as Mr. Palshikar in getting through the deception of immigrants who had no desire to leave; but still 1,658 were found on the Shevgaon famine relief work and 1,500 on Sangamner and two other camps. Tāluka Māmlatdārs and Mr. Palshikar have now been told to make similar investigations on all famine relief works in frontier tālukas. No regular enquiry at the Shevgaon poor-house has been reported to me, but in a report of 5th March the District Deputy Collector mentions about 150 Moglāi people having been found there in the preceding week and sent (after relief) to their own country.

8. While this was going on I was in communication with Mr. Dunlop. On 26th February 1900, he sent me copy of an order directing a famine relief work with tools for 5,000 workers to be opened at Ashti District Bid. Again on 3rd March 1900 he informed me of two works having been opened additional to the two already intimated to me (Aurangabad-Toka Road and Ashti-Jāmkhel Road), viz., Gangapur-Lasura Road (somewhere up north opposite Kerpanga talukā) and Pathan Road near Pathan. I addressed the Tālukdār of Bid direct and I learnt from him that on 12th March 1900 that besides the Ashti-Jāmkhel Road famine relief work are open on Ravatandi Ghāt Road (between Patola and Bid) and on the Saytara-Patola Road (this is north-west of Jāmkhel). Lastly, I have been informed that poor-houses are open at Pathan, Ashti and Patola and have been verbally informed by the Tahsildār of Ashti that famine relief work is also started at Bid and in the Gaorāi Tāluka of the Bid District on the Bid-Jālma Road.

9. On 5th March 1900 I visited Ashti and found that the work on the Nagar-Jāmkhel Road near Ashti had been opened on the 22nd idem. There were some 5,000 people and the officer in charge expected that there would, in a very short time, be 10,000. The arrangements were in a very callow condition. The officer in charge said he was paying the workers cash for the grain equivalents of 20 chataks men, and 15 chataks women; cash allowances for children; no kitchen. If he goes on at these rates and does not exact tasks or enforce discipline, his works will soon attract workers from our works. This is not really to be anticipated however; the lack of supervision and of 'task and' will not draw people from our side of the border. The 2,400 mentioned in paragraph 7 had been drafted from Bhātodi and 800 had arrived. I also saw the so-called poor-houses at Ashti. The village officers throughout the Tahsil (125 villages) are ordered to send to Ashti all the people that we should put on dole under Section 57; the people are allowed to put on a site indicated to them for the purpose; they have to attend the kashra daily to receive the dole in grain; I saw it distributed (by measure) to a good many; and was told that from 27th it would be distributed in the shape of cooked food. The numbers on the register reached 714; but as each of many serial numbers covered several individuals, it was not possible to ascertain the actual numbers being relieved. Mainly this is no poor-house; it is merely collecting all the dole recipients at head-quarters (that is, all who can come; those who cannot must do without) and giving them grain dole, or (hereafter) cooked food, with no provision for hutting or sanitation (somewhat necessary for such large numbers of decrepit and weakly persons). There are no medical arrangements on the famine relief work or in the 'poor-house.' On the 28th I passed by the famine relief work in progress on the section of the Nagar-Jāmkhel between Kada and the Nagar border. An overseer in charge; he said he had opened a week ago and had 2,500 on the work; was paying 5 annas men, and in proportion women and children (Hyderabad State currency = 2 annas 3 pies British); there was no lazār, no organization and no tasking or discipline.

10. Regarding the absence of dole in villages, Mr. Dunlop has kindly explained to me that he does not find it possible with the means at his disposal; and that it is in accordance with his orders that people are sent up to tāluka head-quarters for gratuitous relief.

11. The distress around Ashti (Moglāi) and Kada (British) is markedly less severe than elsewhere, while in the Godāvāri Valley, on both sides of the river, British and Moglāi, it is very much more acute than in any other part of this district. I have not seen or received any reports of what the actual state of relief measures is in the Gaorāi Tāluka of the Bid District or in the Aurangabad District, where the famine is at its worst.

12. From the foregoing concise statement of facts, I have the honour to submit that it is clear that—

- (1) from the very beginning of the distress there has been a large and constant migration of famine-stricken people from the Hyderabad country into this district, reaching from as far as 80 miles off on that side to the remotest western limit on this;

- (2) up to the end of February nothing whatever had been done on that side to meet the distress, except the opening of one work which was so managed as to attract no considerable number of persons needing relief;
- (3) during this period, and up to now, the recording of the exact number of immigrants on our works has not been possible owing partly to the extreme pressure on the works, and partly (and more largely) to the concealment by the immigrants of the fact that they were immigrants;
- (4) consequently it is not possible to state accurately the number of immigrants relieved or the cost of relieving them;
- (5) the absence of relief measures on that side caused the majority of the immigrants to be in all stages of emaciation;
- (6) at present the relief offered in the adjoining districts of His Highness' dominions (so far as information is available here) consists of eight famine relief works and three poor-houses. No gratuitous relief being given in villages; as contrasted with 36 famine relief works sending separate returns (which include some subsidiary camps), two poor-houses and gratuitous relief in every village on this side;
- (7) the organization of famine relief on that side, while the best that the Famine Commissioner finds feasible with the means at his disposal is on a very different grade of efficiency from ours;
- (8) consequently the migration still continues, and is likely to continue, while the same causes will continue to render correct record of numbers and cost unattainable.

13. At present as immigrants are discovered by the enquiries mentioned in paragraph 7 they are drafted under escort to the nearest famine relief work across the frontier. But there is no guarantee against people drifting back from Moghlai relief works or poor-houses, or of their being discovered except by perpetually renewed inquiries under paragraph 7 above.

14. It is a question whether our famine relief works should not be opened to immigrants without restriction, *i. e.*, with no intention of drafting them off to Moghlai works as soon as it was discovered that they are immigrants. If this were done, the immigrants would have no cause for concealing their real domiciles, and we should be able to record correctly the numbers and cost of relieving subjects of foreign states. The labour and trouble of keeping such record would however not be worth incurring unless it were intended to recover the cost from the State concerned. Such intention there has not been so far, either in the last famine or in this, any indication of Government entertaining, and in the absence of it the record would merely serve statistical purposes. The facts reported above show that for such purposes the record is already irretrievably vitiated; and therefore it is not worth attempting now; it adds not a little to the already heavy clerical work of the relief camp. On the whole, now that there are works opened and more being opened in the Moghlai, which, it may be hoped, will attract the people in need of relief on that side and check the flow to this, no special steps seem to be necessary. It will suffice to admit foreigners to our works as they come; to take no special steps about drafting them; but when in ordinary course drafts are made from a work, foreigners should be drafted to a work in foreign territory and not to one in British territory.

Letter to the Government of India No. 1440, dated 13th March 1900.

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to lay the following facts before the Government of India for their consideration and for such action as may be deemed expedient.

2. In the taluka of Barsi in the district of Sholapur, the number of people on relief works some days ago amounted to about 36 per cent. of the population, and the number of new applicants is sometimes more than 2,000 in a day. Within a few days there was an increase of nearly 10,000. The population of the town of Barsi does not appear to be seriously affected by famine and it forms about one-seventh of the population of the taluka. Inquiry at villages did not indicate that an unusually large number of local inhabitants had gone to the works. There can be little doubt that the enormous demand for relief in that taluka is due to an influx of distressed people from the territory of His Highness the Nizam by which it is entirely surrounded. In accordance with the orders contained in the communications from the Government of India noted in the margin, considerable numbers have been sent back, but it is alleged that they have not been kept or do not remain for many days

Telegram No. 1963, dated 28th September 1899
(Department of Revenue and Agriculture).

Letter No. 3194-I.A., dated 30th October 1899
(Foreign Department).

on works in His Highness' territory, and that they on their return as well as others who have become aware of the result of admitting that they belong to that territory falsely state that they come from British villages. Crowds of people are met coming from the direction of Latur, but they all, though often in a hesitating manner and after correction, claim to be British subjects. It is of course impossible in the circumstances to obtain evidence one way or other, but it is incredible that so many of the inhabitants of the Barsi taluka as are represented by the number of persons employed on relief works can be in need of relief,

3. It is believed that works in other parts of the Sholápur district as well as of the Ahmednagar district which adjoin Hyderabad territory are similarly, although not to the same extent, made use of by His Highness' subjects. The number of people relieved on all works in the Sholápur district amounts to about 21 per cent. of the population.

4. The situation is one of extreme gravity. It is quite impossible to have ready an establishment sufficient to cope with such enormous influxes or even tools for their immediate employment and the grant of relief without a condition of work adds to the attraction besides demoralizing the whole body of workers.

5. The only remedy is the provision of sufficient relief by His Highness the Nizám for his own subjects. There is frequently difference of opinion as to the measure of relief which is sufficient, but I am to suggest that the Resident may be instructed to obtain some definite statistics of the number of works open within say 20 miles of the whole frontier, of the number of people employed on them, and of the rates of wages paid. It is impossible in the circumstances described to be satisfied with a general statement that relief is provided, and unless some effective measures are taken to secure the provision of adequate relief for His Highness' subjects in His Highness' territory, it is difficult to over-estimate the seriousness of the result in the Sholápur district, where work suitable for famine labour is becoming rapidly exhausted.

6. In view of the urgency of the case, I am to request that the Resident at Hyderabad may be asked to obtain early information of the nature above indicated and to press on His Highness the need of establishing sufficient relief works in Hyderabad territories.

Letter from the Collector of Sholápur, No. D.—3031, dated 28th May 1900.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in Government memorandum No. 1638, Famine Department, of the 19th March 1900, I have the honor to submit a report on the influx into this district of distressed people from the territory of His Highness the Nizám.

2. The probability of a large immigration of famine-stricken people from Hyderabad was one of the principal subjects which engaged my attention at the beginning of the famine. The situation last October was this. Practically the whole of the north and north-east frontier of Sholápur is conterminous with His Highness' territory, while one taluka, Bársi, is an island in the midst of it. Distress was at least as severe there as here, while the administrative machinery of the State, far less efficient than ours, held out little prospect of prompt and thorough organization of relief. With numerous famine works in progress on one side of the frontier, and very few (if any) open on the other (and those probably mismanaged) it would be natural, at any rate during the first-half of the famine, that distressed people should cross the boundary in large numbers in search of that relief which they could not obtain in their own neighbourhood. My apprehensions were soon realised: the stream of immigration set in as soon as our works were opened and continued in growing volume.

3. The first test work we opened in the frontier talukas was the Sholápur-Tuljápúr Road. It was started on the 10th October 1899 and it filled in a few days. Report was made to me that a number of people employed on it were undoubtedly from Hyderabad, though it was difficult to discover them, since they usually gave the names of British villages to avoid being turned off. Hotgi tank was opened soon afterwards, also in Sholápur taluka, and the same thing happened there. It will be seen that, from the very commencement, these foreigners realised they were unwelcome guests, and took measures accordingly to conceal their origin. I immediately put myself into communication with Mr. Dunlop, His Highness' Famine Commissioner. His ready and cordial co-operation from that day onwards I wish most gratefully to acknowledge. He immediately sent two officers to remove all Hyderabad subjects from our works and they took away 350 people. In the meantime Mangi tank in Karmála had been opened on the 27th November 1899: it filled with great rapidity, until, within a month, 18,000 people were employed on it—practically its full complement. Of these it was reported to me that about 4,000 were from Hyderabad, though as before it was difficult to identify them as they represented themselves to be British subjects. I visited the work on the 15th December and found it full, with 1,200 fresh applicants waiting for admission. On this I again wrote to Mr. Dunlop and he again caused officers to be sent to remove all Hyderabad subjects that could be discovered. They took away 2,100 people. At the same time Mr. Dunlop informed me that some works had been opened in His Highness' territory near the frontier and requested me to send back to them all subjects of His Highness that might resort to our works in future. But this it was impossible to do with people coming on, as so many did, in an emaciated condition requiring immediate relief.

4. The situation of Bársi taluka showed me from the first that the main stream of immigration would direct itself to that part of the district, and so, when it became necessary to open works there, I took special precautions to prevent them from being immediately swamped. The Páthri Tank was opened on 21st October 1899, and when it reached its full complement of 2,500 which it did in a few days, further admission was refused to all but the emaciated. The Bársi-Tadval Railway extension was opened on 21st December 1899, and here I gave orders

getting relief in their own territory, where the arrangements are similar to those described by Mr. Lamb as existing on the Hyderabad-Ahmednagar frontier. Dole is given at the head-quarter stations only, and both this and the works in progress are said to be very badly managed. The helpless poor who are too feeble to walk simply die, I suppose, where they are, and of those who can move many prefer to apply to our works or wander into our towns and villages in order to get the dole.

9. The condition of things in Bārsi still continues to cause some anxiety. In other talukas the works are now open to all comers, so that with the approach of the rains the people may be employed as near their homes as possible. This cannot be done in Bārsi, because of the rush which would inevitably follow from the encircling Hyderabad territory. Consequently all new applicants for employment have been hitherto directed to the work at Bārsi Road, 21 miles to the south. Most of them have utterly refused to go and have preferred to hang on, begging round the town. They all say they are British subjects, but, in view of the numbers already on our works in the taluka, many of them must be from Hyderabad. Again, the somewhat indiscriminate and ill-considered charity of the merchants of Bārsi (which it is impossible to stop) has collected a large number of distressed people from all the country round, who do not want work, but clamour for alms only. These people equally represent themselves as British subjects, but in view of our carefully supervised system of dole in every village the greater part of them must be from Hyderabad. On my recent visit to Bārsi, I found five or six thousand destitute people wandering about the town subsisting on charity. Of these 1,200 of the worst cases were on the dole, the rest had been directed to the Bārsi Road work, but had refused to go; besides these there were 1,400 in the poor-house, where the accommodation was really only sufficient for 600. To remedy this evil I adopted the following plan which is now being carried out under the personal supervision of Major Hardy, I.S.C. The poor-house is being rapidly enlarged and as fresh sheds are built the Police arrest a proportionate number of destitute wanderers and take them there. They are then sorted out, and the able-bodied are marched under Police escort to Yedshi, the head-quarters of the Railway extension, 27 miles off, where they are entered on the work. The emaciated are compelled to stay in the poor-house where they are employed on such light work as can be given them. Already over 900 have, in this manner, been drafted to Yedshi and an equal number prevented from wandering about. In a fortnight more I hope that I shall have thus remedied the whole evil to the great benefit of the wanderers themselves and the intense relief of the townspeople, to whom the influx of this horde of beggars was a most intolerable nuisance. By the same device I have almost entirely suppressed mendicancy at Sholāpur itself.

10. The foregoing narrative shows that what has happened in Ahmednagar has happened here also. Thus the general statements in Mr. Lamb's paragraph 12 apply textually to this district as well. But I cannot agree with him in the opinion he expresses in his paragraph 14 that all foreigners should be admitted to our works without restriction. I feel certain that the result of that step would be an influx so enormous that we should be quite unable to cope with it. This is what things were coming to in Bārsi last March and I consider that the right way of meeting the difficulty was the course that we actually adopted.

Statement showing the number of immigrants detected on certain relief works and in some poor-houses in Gujarāt.

District.	Relief works or poor-houses.	Numbers mustered.	Number of immigrants detected.	Percentage of column 4 to 3.	Date on which census was taken.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmedabad ...	Dhuliakot poor-house	1,331	522	39.21	23rd May 1900.
	Parāntij poor-house	428	137	32.01	31st May 1900.
	Viramgām poor-house	761	336	44.15	10th June 1900.
	Lambha Tank (Daskroi)	3,158	274	8.67	11th June 1900.
	Timba Tank (Parāntij)	2,771	249	8.98	22nd June 1900.
	Gangasār Tank (Viramgām)	4,655	832	17.87	6th June 1900.
Kaira ...	Wansar Tank work	4,900	9	.18	20th May 1900.
	Karamsad Drainage work	1,287	16	1.21	Do.
	Kapadvanj poor-house	1,003	230	22.93	Do.
	Borsad poor-house	172	26	15.11	Do.
Panch Mahāls ...	Ratanpur Tank work (Godhra)	3,066	3	.09	May 1900.
	Wādatalao Tank (Hālol)	1,300	17	1.31	Do.
	Jhālol Tank (Jhālol)	6,804	755	11.01	Do.
	Dohad poor-house	460	17	3.69	Do.
	Hālol poor-house	1,003	68	6.74	Do.
Breach...	Jhālol poor-house	712	287	40.31	Do.
	Breach poor-house	293	132	44.95	25th May 1900.
Sarat ...	Mataria Tank work (Breach Reservoir)	2,465	625	25.39	Do.
	Puni Relief work	Not reported	51	...	Not reported
Sarat ...	Pallan Tank work	Not reported	12	...	Not reported

*Extracts from Famine Progress Reports of Collectors.***Ahmedabad.***3rd May 1900.*

The number of starving immigrants into Ahmedabad increases; many of these persons are persons who object to go to work or even to remain in poor-houses. Beggars may be seen lying on the road near a poor-house preferring freedom and occasional dole of dry grain from the charitable, to decent food and quarters with confinement. Ambulances are working to pick up persons unable to walk.

4th July 1900.

The wandering round Ahmedabad, I regret to say, is not decreasing and the poor-house is fuller than ever. We expected to have to keep only 1,200 for the rains but considerable difficulty is experienced in getting rid of people. The Baroda authorities sent to take away some of their subjects but after being railed to Dehgám and Talod many of them reappeared again in Ahmedabad, having apparently walked back. The Superintendent says they stated no provision had been made for them in their own territory.

19th July 1900.

The number of wanderers in and near Ahmedabad tends to increase and the poor-house at Dhuliákot (Ahmedabad), when I last visited it, contained 3,600 inmates. At your suggestion I have taken steps to open a separate poor-house for deserted children and another poor-house for all classes. This will be started as soon as buildings can be erected. A Náik and eight sepoy of the Erinpura Field Force arrived last Sunday and are employed in supervising the ambulance parties in Ahmedabad. These are now to be managed and paid for by the Municipality; *ekkas* are employed for the removal of the sick to the poor-house. Eight sepoy of the 2nd Grenadiers have been sent to Viramgám, Dholka and Dholera on similar work. Whatever is done, till good rains come wanderers will increase and numbers will die. These wanderers come, many of them, from Native States and a large proportion of them (all of those who are inhabitants of this district) are persons who are averse to regular work and wander about begging and getting gradually weaker and weaker. It must be remembered that large numbers of the Kolis and other poorer classes never do hard regular work for long together but make a living by odd jobs, watching crops, mango trees, &c., and pilfering.

. 10th September 1900.

I do not think any cultivators are now left on the works; there are a great many from the city and also from a long distance off (a good many I think from Native States) on Chandola, the Daskroi work, and I am told three-fourths of the numbers on Modása works are Native States subjects.

Kaira.*31st July 1900.*

Looking to the fact that in the Borsad taluka alone there are over 50,000 people on works it seems most likely that Gáikwádi and perhaps Cambay subjects are coming to our works. I am having inquiry made into this and will in all probability have to ask you to move Government to bring pressure to bear on the Government of His Highness the Gáikwár with a view to some relief works being opened in Baroda territory near Petlád and Sojitra. In this connection it may not be out of place for me to state that a considerable number of people from a large Baroda village near Nadiád presented petitions to me the other day asking for relief of various kinds, none according to their account being afforded them by their own Government.

22nd September 1900.

The poor-house population has again slightly increased, but it appears that our numbers are swelled by the admission of a very large proportion of Native State subjects. At the Kapadvanj poor-house I found 191 Native State people out of a total of 300 and at Mátar also there is a considerable number. I have just sent to their homes over 50 residents of Baroda and Káthiáwár, despatching them by rail at the expense of private charity from the Kaira poor-house and on the receipt of complete returns from the other poor-houses, I hope to be able to bring down the population of these institutions very considerably.

Panch Mahals.*9th May 1900.*

The (Eastern) Maháls are bounded on the east by the States under the Central India Agency and though I believe works have been started there, there is no doubt that a considerable number of people has taken advantage of our works and poor-houses and contributed their quota to the large mortality recorded in this district.

9th August 1900.

When at Dohad last week I met the Reverend Mr. Mulligan of Irish Presbyterian Mission, who lives at Jhálod and knows the country about there thoroughly. He told me that he was quite surprised at the number of people who were turning up in their villages after being believed dead and he said he was convinced that a very large proportion of the deaths in Jhálod (and the same will apply to Dohad) has been due to immigrants from the neighbouring Native States. Owing to the fact that so many of the people give false names and addresses, and particularly that people from Native States do so lest they should be sent back, it is impossible to verify this statement at present but I think the coming census will prove Mr. Mulligan to be correct.

Broach.

31st May 1900.

Many people of the adjoining districts and States resorted to our relief works, not because the works were popular, but because there were no works in the other districts and States.

22nd July 1900.

On some of the works in the district there are a number of foreigners from the Native States. The Baroda Darbár had sent an official of its own to carry the residents of Baroda territory to their villages at my request. The Baroda authorities have asked me to arrange for taking back the Broach residents that are now fed in the Kathor poor-house of the State. I have requested the Resident at Baroda to send them back to Broach. I have written to the authorities of the different Native States to make early arrangement to take back their people. To facilitate the work of handing over the foreigners to the officials sent by the respective States' authorities, I have directed that all foreign subjects employed on our works be sent to the Broach reservoir work.

8th August 1900.

But I must here point to the fact that the people of the neighbouring Native States resort greatly to our poor-houses and works. I have frequently called upon the authorities of the States to send State officers to carry back these people; but up till now the results do not appear to have been satisfactory. The presence and the frequent invasion of these people increase our death-rate. It is not possible to drive these people away from our works and poor-houses. They are sure to wander in the district and get more emaciated. Indeed the rains raise hopes that they may return to their villages.

Surat.

9th June 1900.

Mr. Kadri complains of the migration into the Bádoli and Mándvi talukas of famine-stricken persons from Ságbára Wádi, Bánsda and Gáikwári territory. The Bánsda Darbár and the Political Agent concerned are being addressed. There are still many refugees from Káthiawár and Northern Gujarát begging in Surat city, for whose deportation I am making arrangements.

10th August 1900.

The Mahálkari (of Válod) complains of the trouble caused at Buhári by famine-stricken wanderers from the adjoining Gáikwári territory who, as often as they are sent back to their villages, return.

Kha'ndesh.

23rd May 1900.

A few immigrants are coming in from His Highness the Nizám's territory in the south. When I visited the Mhasáwad-Neri camp I found new-comers being admitted from Mogláí villages, and a few rather emaciated cases from there in the kitchen. Such immigrants have also been attracted by the private charity given at Chálisgaon, Jámner and Páchora and will go to swell the population of the poor-houses there.

8th June 1900.

In the poor-houses at Jámner, Páchora and Chálisgaon there are about 300 destitute immigrants from Hyderabad territory. The Famine Commissioner, Aurangabad, has been asked whether he can take them over.

12th July 1900.

At the Raipur tank and the Mhasawad-Neri Road some 700 to 800 workers from His Highness the Nizám's territories have come on. The Famine Commissioner, Aurangabad, has been asked whether he can take them over on the Ajanta Road.

The heavy fall in the intermediate week is due, I think, to three causes :—

- (1) Holiday-making at the Shinga ;
 - (2) Drafting of immigrants back to Moglái ;
 - (3) Drafting within the district.
- (1) calls for no comment ; it is only illustrative of the well-known fact that not all famine relief workers are devoid of all resources, and some can manage to do without work for a bit when they feel so disposed.
- (2) did not become possible until we know what Moglái immigrants we had on our works and what works in Moglái to send them to. As separately reported I found out these things. The exact number drafted out I have not at hand, but it is not less than 6,000.

7th June 1900.

We have the usual crowd of Moglái people on the Bodhegaon-Sakli Road which is close to the frontier. And there is no keeping them out of the poor-house. Though carted away to Ashti under escort, not a few turn up again at Nagar before very long.

24th June 1900.

The proximity of certain works to the Nizám's border is causing them to be very much crowded with very emaciated and nearly naked people, undoubtedly immigrants. There is no help for these things apparently. Certainly it is not possible to remove the works in question further away from the frontier, for they are roads under construction and must of course be continued until completed.

19th July 1900.

Many cases of nearly naked women and quite naked children continue to be noticed on famine relief works, especially near the Nizám's border. There is so little relief given there (and no charitable relief I believe) that when clothes are given they are sold and the recipient goes as nude as before. It is difficult to devise a system for preventing the sale of charitable gifts.

Shola'pur.

26th May 1900.

The physical condition of the people on works and in villages was as a rule good. Their appearance was generally normal. The only place where much emaciation was observed was in Bársi Town, where the charity of the merchants attracted a number of immigrants from Hyderabad territory, many of them in a very bad condition and some almost at their last gasp. These would not go on to works, but preferred to linger about the town begging and getting worse day by day. Measures have been taken to enlarge the poor-house, arrest all beggars and convey them there, retain emaciated persons and draft those fit to labour under police escort to works at some distance from the town.

Sa'ta'ra.

28th June 1900.

I have recently arranged with the Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country, for relieving some of the works in this district of the presence of people from the Southern Marátha States.

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the total of extra establishments entertained

District.	CIVIL					
	Special Relief Officers.			District Medical Officers and Subordinate Medical Establishment.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Ahmedabad	11	6	(a) 11	{ D. M. O. 2 A. Surgn. 5 H. A. & C. 27	D. M. O. 1	D. M. O. 1
Kaira	15	6	4	{ D. M. O. 1 A. Surgn. 5 H. A. & C. 20	D. M. O. 1	D. M. O. 1
Panch Maháls	11	7	7	D. M. O. 1	D. M. O. 1	D. M. O. 1
Broach	(b) 13	2	...	{ D. M. O. 2 A. Surgn. 3 H. A. & C. 15	D. M. O. 1	.....
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	H. A. & C. 6	.....	.....
Thána	1	...	...	H. A. & C. 3	.....	.....
Khándesh	10	2	...	{ D. M. O. 2 A. Surgn. 3 H. A. & C. 21	.....	.....
Násik	4	2	...	{ D. M. O. 1 A. Surgn. 3 H. A. & C. 16	.....	.....
Ahmednagar	10	3	2	{ D. M. O. 1 A. Surgn. 2 H. A. & C. 35	D. M. O. 1	.....
Poona	3	2	...	{ D. M. O. 1 H. A. & C. 12	D. M. O. 1	.....
Sholápur	9	5	...	{ D. M. O. 1 A. Surgn. 4 H. A. & C. 23	D. M. O. 1	.....
Sátára	3	2	...	{ D. M. O. 1 H. A. & C. 8	.....	.....
Bijápur	2	...	...	{ D. M. O. 1 C. 2	D. M. O. 1	.....
Belgaum ... ..	...	2	...	H. A. 1	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

D. M. O. = District Medical Officer.
 A. Surgn. = Assistant Surgeon.
 H. A. = Hospital Assistant.
 C. = Compounder.

(a) Exclusive of one Volunteer, Rev. Mr. J. F. King.

(b) Exclusive of one Volunteer, Mr. C. B. Jeafferson.

21.

39 of the Report.)

in connection with the Famine of 1899—1902.

DEPARTMENTS.

Mámlatdárs.			Head Kárkuns.			Special Civil Officers.			Circle Inspectors.		
1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
(c) 2	9	10	2	57	1	36	62	27	20
1	...	1	22	1	2	13	...	10	31	16	15
3	18	6	6	14	...	8	51	31	38
...	19	3	...	29	21	...	47	12	...
...	5	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	26	5	...	54	...	1	56	22	12
...	11	1	...	12	5	...	22	11	...
6	1	2	21	22	8	66	22	14	69	76	54
1	1	1	10	4	4	11	9	...	24	6	4
1	7	8	3	18	6	3	30	29	17
...	1	...	8	3	...	11	4	...	14	15	...
...	2	6	8	2	6	4	2	10	11
...	2	3	2	2	7	3	2	15	6
1

(c) Besides these one Deputy Collector was specially appointed for the acquisition of lands required for relief works.

District.	CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			PUBLIC					
	Police.			Relief Executive Engineers.			Temporary Engineers.		
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Ahmedabad ...	{ A. S. 1 H. C. 48 C. 192 }	{ H. C. 10 C. 30 V. P. 50 }	{ A. S. 1 H. C. 48 C. 38 V. P. 187 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	{ H. C. 18 C. 219 }	{ H. C. 11 C. 56 V. P. 23 }	{ H. C. 14 C. 10 V. P. 80 }	...	...	...	1	2	1
Panch Maháls ...	{ H. C. 23 C. 144 }	...	{ H. C. 20 C. 159 }	1	1	1	1	...	2
Broach ...	{ H. C. 8 C. 73 V. P. 61 }	...	{ H. C. 2 C. 6 }	...	...	...	2	2	...
Surat ...	{ H. C. 6 C. 61 }	...	C. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána ...	{ H. C. 9 C. 72 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ...	{ I. 1 H. C. 58 C. 282 }	{ H. C. 1 C. 10 }	C. 86	2	1	...	3	3	...
Násik ...	{ H. C. 30 C. 132 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ahmednagar ...	{ H. C. 10 C. 100 }	{ H. C. 7 C. 186 }	{ H. C. 1 C. 43 }	2	2	...	5	4	...
Poona ...	{ H. C. 4 C. 54 }	{ H. C. 19 C. 14 }	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sholápur ...	{ H. C. 17 C. 160 }	{ H. C. 15 C. 125 }	{ H. C. 6 C. 42 }	1	1	...	4	4	1
Sátára ...	{ H. C. 8 C. 60 }	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Bijápur ...	{ H. C. 5 C. 50 }	{ H. C. 1 C. 20 }	{ H. C. 2 C. 16 }	1	...	...	...	1	2
Belgaum ...	{ H. C. 5 C. 50 }	{ H. C. 5 C. 24 }	{ H. C. 3 C. 14 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar ...	{ H. C. 2 C. 26 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. S. = Assistant Superintendent.

I. = Inspector.

H. C. = Head Constable.

C. = Constable.

V. P. = Village Police.

21—concluded.

WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Temporary Sub-Engineers.			Temporary Supervisors.			Temporary Overseers.			Temporary Sub-Overseers.		
1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
...	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	9	28	2	56
1	1	...	3	5	2	5	10	8	17	35	40
...	1	...	3	3	6	2	5	1	9	14	20
1	1	...	1	1	...	12	11	...	13	12	1
...
2	3	...	6	5	...	13	13	...	20	23	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	11	13	...
5	2	1	5	...	...	8	4	5	48	35	25
1	1	...	1	2	...	2	7	...	22	26	3
3	2	1	...	1	1	6	7	2	12	20	8
1	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	10	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	1	4
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...

Note.—During 1899-1900 and 1900-01 a number of officers (on small salaries), other than those specified in the statement, were employed in the Khândesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts under the Public Works Department.

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APPENDIX 23—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.	No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
AHMEDABAD—continued.				AHMEDABAD—concluded.			
<i>Major Works—continued.</i>				<i>Major Works—continued.</i>			
50	Repairing the Teja Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Taluka ...	11-8-02	14-9-02	84	Improving the tank at Ghadkan in Parántij Taluka ...	14-8-02	11-9-02
51	Repairing the Dedki Tank in Daskroi Taluka ...	26-7-02	13-9-02	85	Improving the tank of Karol in Parántij Taluka ...	8-8-02	8-9-02
52	Repairing the Od Tank in Daskroi Taluka ...	17-9-02	22-9-02	86	Deepening the Pirasar Tank at Dhandhuka ...	14-8-02	5-9-02
53	Excavating the Kalod Tank at Shihor in Viramgam Taluka ...	7-8-02	4-9-02	<i>Minor Works.</i>			
54	Improving the Jhakla Tank at Shihor in Viramgam Taluka ...	1-8-02	2-9-02	87	Repairing the Polin Tank at Dekavada in Viramgam Taluka ...	5-6-02	12-6-02
55	Constructing the Sodhi Bánd in Dhandhuka Taluka ...	14-8-02	2-9-02	88	Improving the village tank at Kalana in Sanand Taluka ...	28-8-02 11-9-02	4-9-02 24-9-02
<i>Minor Works.</i>				KAIRA.			
56	Repairing the old earthen Bánds in Wasai village ...	17-7-02	14-8-02	<i>Major Works.</i>			
57	Improving the Buban Tank in Daskroi Taluka ...	20-1-02	21-2-02	<i>Construction or repairs of unmetalled roads.</i>			
58	Repairing the Jambadi Tank in do. ...	14-7-02	13-8-02	1	Constructing Mehmabad-Dakor Road, first Section ...	1-2-02	24-9-02
59	Improving the Balada Tank at Ashlali in Daskroi Taluka ...	26-6-02 14-8-02	3-7-02 7-9-02	<i>Metalling or remetalling roads.</i>			
60	Improving the Dhumoli Tank at Bareja in Daskroi Taluka ...	14-8-02	29-8-02	2	Metalling the Ladvel Branch Road of Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road ...	3-1-02	10-9-02
61	Improving the Mandola Tank at Bareja in Daskroi Taluka ...	14-8-02	8-9-02	3	Completing Agas-Borsad Road ...	13-3-02	18-10-02
62	Improving the Wanjari Tank at Naj in Daskroi Taluka ...	11-8-02	2-9-02	<i>Collecting metal.</i>			
63	Improving the Soori Tank at Jetalpur in Daskroi Taluka ...	29-8-02	4-9-02	4	Collecting metal for repairing the first 8 miles of Dakor-Kapadvanj Road ...	18-4-02	21-9-02
64	Improving the Bhutadi Tank at Bareja in Daskroi Taluka ...	1-8-02	8-9-02	<i>Canal excavation.</i>			
65	Improving Ghumatia Tank at do. ...	14-8-02	8-9-02	5	Constructing Karamsad Drainage ...	3-4-01	16-6-01
66	Improving Gole Tank at do. ...	1-8-02	29-8-02	<i>Constructing or deepening tanks.</i>			
67	Improving Bhaidawadi Tank at do. ...	11-8-02	24-8-02	6	Deepening a tank at Heranj ...	11-3-01	17-7-01
68	Improving Wanjari Tank at do. ...	14-8-02	29-8-02	7	Do. Bhetashi ...	8-4-01	20-7-01
69	Improving Bariawadi Tank at do. ...	16-8-02	8-9-02	8	Do. Amiyad Devil ...	27-3-01	12-7-01
70	Improving the Babudi Tank at do. ...	7-8-02	8-9-02	9	Do. Alarsa ...	14-4-01	7-8-01
71	Repairing the Man Tank in Daskroi Taluka ...	3-8-02	7-8-02	10	Do. Palej ...	17-6-01	13-7-01
72	Repairing the Mama Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Taluka ...	14-8-02	14-9-02	11	Do. Ras ...	24-6-01	21-7-01
73	Deepening the village tank at Hansalpur in Viramgam Taluka ...	14-8-02	2-9-02	12	Do. Tráji ...	27-6-01	2-8-01
74	Improving the Guhi Tank at Jetalpur in Daskroi Taluka ...	23-8-02	29-8-02	13	Constructing a tank at Goblej ...	28-11-01	30-9-02
75	Repairing the Ashlali Tank in Daskroi Taluka ...	4-9-02	11-9-02	14	Do. Tránja ...	16-12-01	4-9-02
76	Improving the Bondhia Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Taluka ...	8-9-02	14-9-02	15	Do. Wangroli ...	4-1-02	11-9-02
77	Improving the Bada Tank at Wasai in Daskroi Taluka ...	8-9-02	18-9-02	16	Do. Nagrama ...	24-1-02	11-10-02
78	Deepening the Bhat Tank at Bareja in Daskroi Taluka ...	29-8-02	11-9-02	17	Do. Machel ...	30-1-02	12-3-02
79	Repairing the Lambha Tank in Daskroi Taluka ...	6-9-02	25-9-02	18	Do. Pariaj ...	6-2-02	29-9-02
EXCAVATION OF VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY (TANKS.)				19	Do. Sayat ...	6-2-02	29-8-02
<i>Major Works.</i>				20	Do. Kanbha ...	6-2-02	31-8-02
80	Improving the Dhamasar Tank in the cattle farm at Chárodi in Sanand Taluka ...	5-5-02	16-7-02	21	Do. Kantharia ...	13-2-02	28-8-02
81	Deepening the Soneria Tank at Gogha. ...	14-2-02	27-3-02	22	Do. Sacli ...	13-2-02	10-9-02
82	Excavating the bed of Gangasar Tank at Viramgam ...	2-1-02	27-3-02	23	Do. Khatraj ...	14-2-02	26-6-02
83	Deepening the Kupasar Tank in the cattle farm at Chárodi in Sanand Taluka ...	17-7-02	28-8-02	24	Improving the tank at Deoki Wansol ...	15-2-02	9-6-02
				25	Constructing a tank at Ras ...	21-2-02	31-8-02
				26	Do. Khandli ...	13-3-02	18-6-02
				27	Do. Amiyad ...	20-3-02	15-6-02
				28	Improving a tank at Asodar ...	27-3-02	3-7-02
				29	Do. Ankla ...	15-5-02	28-8-02
				30	Do. Sinjiwada ...	13-6-02	21-7-02
				31	Do. Napa ...	11-8-02	28-8-02
				32	Do. Kathawada ...	7-4-02	9-7-02
				MINOR WORKS.			
				<i>Constructing or deepening tanks.</i>			
				33	Repairs to village tank at Areri ...	7-4-02	26-6-02

APPENDIX 23—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.	No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
PANCH MAHA'LS.				BROACH—continued.			
MAJOR WORKS.				Excavation of Tanks.			
1	Constructing Limdi-Dohad Road ...	2-1-02	18-5-02	9	Deepening Pakhajan Tank ...	4-2-02	19-6-02
2	Do. Dohad-A'hirajpur Road ...	6-1-02	5-1-02	KHA'NDESH.			
Metalling or remetalling roads.				MAJOR WORKS.			
3	Metalling the road from Godhra to Santh ...	23-1-02	24-9-02	Earthwork.			
Railway earthwork.				1	Improving Ghorda-Kondabari Road ...	26-6-01	28-8-01
4	Constructing Godhra-Baroda Chond Railway ...	15-10-99	12-6-02	2	Constructing Warsa-Pimpalner Road ...	30-5-01	11-9-01
Constructing or deepening tanks.				3	Do. Sháhádá-Tálorá Road ...	27-2-02	31-8-02
5	Deepening a tank at Dohad ...	2-1-02	28-8-02	Excluded Local.			
6	Do. Ratanpur ...	15-1-02	9-9-02	4	Dudhálá Tank ...	12-1-02	1-8-02
7	Do. Wada ...	17-1-02	7-9-02	5	Purmapáda Tank ...	23-1-02	4-8-02
8	Do. Orwáda ...	20-1-02	1-9-02	Silt clearance of old Channels.			
9	Do. Dhandhalpur ...	7-2-02	21-6-02	6	Mosum River ...	18-7-02	4-9-02
10	Do. Wansdelia ...	13-3-02	31-8-03	7	Girna River ...	26-7-02	5-9-02
11	Do. Mindalo ...	20-3-02	24-9-02	8	Aram River ...	12-8-03	11-9-02
12	Do. Lalva Thákor ...	26-2-02	23-9-02	9	Páojhri River ...	21-8-03	15-9-02
13	Do. Ramiyor ...	6-3-02	6-8-02	10	Káu River ...	2-5-01	24-6-01
14	Do. Karatkhedí ...	15-2-02	30-1-02	NA'SIK.			
15	Do. Lalva Deva ...	15-2-02	4-7-02	Major Works.			
16	Do. Wandeli ...	5-6-02	22-7-02	1	Odal Tank ...	6-3-01	31-10-01
17	Do. Bhensal ...	12-6-02	31-8-02	2	Dápur Tank ...	23-1-01	22-7-01
18	Do. Bodidra ...	21-8-02	31-8-02	3	Sinnar-Wari Road ...	1-5-01	31-10-01
19	Do. Rupakheda ...	8-3-02	7-10-02	Minor Works.			
20	Constructing a reservoir at Muwália ...	7-3-00		Clearing silt from channels below the following Bándhárás:—			
BROACH.				Chándor Táluka.			
IMPERIAL IRRIGATION.				4	Bándhára in mile No. 37 at Mongrul.	9-8-02	27-9-02
Excavation of Channels.				5	Do. in mile 38 do. ...	9-8-02	30-9-02
1	Excavating Wansi Channel ...	28-6-00	14-2-01	6	Do. in mile 35 do. ...	10-8-02	2-10-02
Excavation of Tanks.				7	Do. Chirat Wadner ...	11-8-02	28-8-02
2	Deepening the Gám Tank at Kathodra R. S. No. 2 in Anklesvar Táluka ...	9-12-01	20-12-01	8	Do. Bahimo do. ...	11-8-02	2-10-02
3	Deepening the tank at Jantran ...	17-2-02	25-6-02	9	Do. Chir at Bhutyano ...	14-8-02	11-11-02
LOCAL.				10	Do. at Bhyal ...	16-8-02	2-10-02
Metal collection.				11	Do. Dhoti at Ganner ...	9-9-02	2-10-02
4	Embanking and metalling Hansot-Shahol Road ...	9-8-00	7-1-01	12	Do. at Digwad ...	9-9-02	22-9-02
Kanker collection.				13	Do. at Koltek ...	9-9-02	18-9-02
5	Collecting Kanker for A'mod-Palej Road ...	12-12-01	25-6-02	14	Do. at Narayan at Bhutyane ...	11-9-02	2-10-02
Earthwork for embankment.				15	Do. at Malsano ...	11-9-02	2-10-02
6	Embanking Jambusar-Tankaria Road ...	11-2-01	22-3-01	16	Do. at Sagorsane ...	11-9-02	2-10-02
7	Do. Jadeshvar-Sukaltirth Road ...	1-4-01	20-4-01	17	Do. at Wahguonsal ...	12-9-02	22-9-02
8	Do. Vágri-Bhuki Road ...	10-12-01	24-12-01	18	Do. at Malsaneshire at Shirsane ...	12-9-02	23-9-02
		14-12-01	22-12-01	19	Do. at Susardoho at Shirsane ...	12-9-02	23-9-02
		3-2-02	10-3-02	20	Do. at Parsul ...	12-9-02	23-9-02
				21	Do. at Bhatgaon ...	14-9-02	25-9-02
				22	Do. at Borála ...	15-9-02	23-9-02
				23	Do. at Pimpalnára ...	25-9-02	2-10-02
					Do. at Pimpalnára ...	25-9-02	2-10-02
Niphád Táluka.				24	Bándhára at Behed ...	9-8-02	10-9-02
Sinnar Táluka.				25	Bándhára Belambe at Sinnar	8-8-02	15-8-02
				26	Do. at Harsul ...	12-8-02	13-8-02
				27	Do. Zagadia Nuddel at Sinnar ...	16-8-02	6-9-02
				28	Do. at Mapura at Sinnar ...	21-8-02	2-9-02
				29	Do. Upper Zagadia Lower at Sinnar ...	21-8-02	2-9-02

APPENDIX 23—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.	No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
NA'SIK—continued.				AHMEDNAGAR—continued.			
<i>Sinnar Taluka—continued.</i>				<i>II—Construction or repairs of roads—continued.</i>			
30	Bándhura Warandal at Zagadia Lower at Sinnar... ..	8-9-02	15-9-02	17	Repairs to the Nimbagaon-Jali-Loni-Mandur Road—		
31	Do. Khathan at Sinnar	16-9-02	23-9-02		Camp Gogalgaoon	17-1-02	7-5-02
32	Do. Wadgaon Bibi	12-9-02	15-9-02		Do. Wadziri	7-5-02	13-5-02
33	Do. at Pachora at Sinnar	4-9-02	11-9-02		Do. Talegaon	1-6-02	21-9-02
34	Do. at Waijanaran at Sinnar	16-9-02	1-10-02		Do. Pohegaon	22-9-02	13-10-02
35	Do. Kutee at Sinnar	24-9-02	25-9-02	<i>IV.—Collecting metal.</i>			
36	Do. Balak at do.	23-9-02	27-9-02	18	Collecting and breaking metal and improvements to the Kolharbári Road—		
37	Do. Deonal at do.	2-10-02	3-10-02		Camp Somnapur... ..	5-5-01	1-7-01
38	Do. Kotum Kolhar at Sinnar... ..	29-9-02	3-10-02		Do. Aurangpur	23-5-01	19-9-01
AHMEDNAGAR.					Do. Khrandgaon	15-7-01	15-1-02
MAJOR WORKS.					Do. Sangamner	1-7-01	22-10-01
<i>Earthwork.</i>				19	Collecting and breaking metal on Rahata-Chitali Road, Camp Ekrukha..	22-5-00	12-12-00
1	Improvements to the Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road, Section I, from Rahuri to Kolhar—			<i>VI.—Canal Excavation.</i>			
	Camp Guaha	6-9-00	23-1-01	20	Constructing Visapur Canal, Camp Pimpalgaon-Pisa	9-5-01	17-2-01
	Do. Kolhár	23-1-01	9-2-01	21	Constructing Ojhar Right Bank Canal—		
	Do. Gondwádi	24-6-01	7-10-01		Camp Dhád	1-10-00	30-4-01
2	Improvements to the Ahmednagar-Paithan Road—				Do. Guha	3-1-01	15-8-01
	Camp Dhungarwádi	11-9-01	17-10-01		Do. Kolhár	23-1-01	5-5-01
	Do. Shingwakeshav	3-3-02	18-9-02	<i>VII.—Constructing and deepening tanks.</i>			
3	Improvements to the Ahmednagar-Málegaon section from Suna river up to 3 miles north of Rahuri—			22	Reservoir at Kapurwádi in connection with the water supply to the town of Ahmednagar, Camp Kapurwádi ...	23-11-99	30-7-01
	Camp Vilad... ..	13-6-01	3-10-01	23	Constructing Visapur Tank, Camp Pimpalgaon-Pisa	7-12-99	22-10-02
	Do. Kadamba	3-10-01	23-10-01	POONA.			
4	Improvements to the Shendi-Wámbori Road, Camp Dongargaon	7-6-01	19-9-01	MAJOR WORKS.			
5	Improvements to the Rahuri Station Feeder Road, Camp Gondwádi	9-9-01	7-10-01	<i>Construction of unmetalled roads.</i>			
6	Improvements to the Shevgaon-Bhodhegaon Road Camp, Mile No. 26.	26-4-01	25-7-01	1	Constructing Dimbha-Khurd-Bhimashankar Road	15-4-01	21-7-01
7	Improvements to the Nagar-Annaghát Road, Camp Jakhangaoon	24-1-02	10-5-02	2	Constructing a road from Paud to Bhorkas... ..	2-5-01	11-7-01
8	Improvements to the Shirigonda-Kharda Road, Camp Bhavdi	22-1-02	13-5-02	3	Constructing a road from Walha Railway station to Parincha and Vir.	2-5-01	31-10-01
9	Embanking Nagar-Karmála Road, Camp Máhijalgaon	21-8-02	27-9-02	<i>Earthwork.</i>			
<i>II.—Construction or repairs of roads.</i>				4	Shetphal Tank	27-11-99	1-11-01
10	Constructing Kopargaon-Sangamner Road—			MINOR WORKS.			
	Camp Talegaon	22-6-02	12-10-02	<i>Earthwork.</i>			
	Do. Pohegaon	22-9-02	9-10-02	5	Khámgaon Tank	26-5-00	3-10-01
11	Constructing Múhijalgaon to Sholapur Frontier, Camp Nimbagaon Dháka ...	7-6-01	19-7-01	6	Victoria Tank at Wárwand	1-2-01	28-10-01
12	Constructing Pathardi-Moho Road (identical with 1st Section from Pathardi in Shevgaon Taluka to Moho Ghat in Jamkhed Taluka) from Pathardi to Chinchpur Ijda, Camp Koregaon	25-4-01	21-8-01	SHOLA'PUR.			
13	Constructing Jamkhed-Karmála Road up to Sholapur frontier, Camp Jikri.	11-4-01	20-10-01	<i>Minor Works.</i>			
14	Constructing Chincholi-Alkuri Road, Camp Wadzira	30-1-02	18-9-02	1	Páthri Tank	19-10-99	17-11-01
15	Extension of the Visapur Feeder Road to join the Supa-Parnar Road, Camp Mhána	25-4-01	17-9-01	2	Mángi Tank	27-11-99	28-11-01
16	Constructing Kopargaon-Puntamba Road—			3	Wadshirne Tank	5-3-00	8-11-01
	Camp Kokamthán	11-4-01	21-10-01	4	Ho'gi Tank	28-11-99	12-3-02
	Do. Shingwa	6-5-01	13-11-01	5	Budhihál Tank	17-11-99	27-7-01
	Do. Sádai	25-7-01	3-10-01	6	Bhámburdi Tank	30-11-99	1-11-02
	Do. Puntamba quarry	26-9-01	30-9-01			17-2-02	30-11-02
						24-10-99	18-2-01
				7	Ashti Tank Dam	1-4-01	3-8-01
						5-8-01	18-11-01
				8	Karkamb Tank... ..	14-4-02	16-10-02

APPENDIX 23—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.	No.	Name of Work.	Date of commencement.	Date of closure.
SA'TARA. <i>Major Works.</i> <i>Metal collection.</i>				BIJA'PUR—continued. <i>Collection of metal.</i> PROVINCIAL.			
1	Breaking metal on Karad-Chiplun Road	2-5-01	19-6-01	12	Sholapur-Hubli Road, 3rd Section ...	13-5-01	21-11-01
<i>Minor Works.</i> <i>Earthwork.</i>				LOCAL.			
2	Improving Pusesawli-Shingnapur Road	6-1-01	23-4-01	13	Sholapur-Bellary Road, 5th Section ...	7-12-00	16-3-01
3	Do. Khandala-Lonand Road	11-4-01	25-4-01	BELGAUM.			
4	Do. Patan-Tarla Road	8-6-01	30-10-01	MAJOR WORKS.			
5	Do. Sata-Pandharpur Road	2-8-01	20-10-01	<i>Communications.</i>			
<i>Irrigation, Earthwork.</i>				II.—Unmetalled Roads.			
6	Improving Mayni Tank	13-2-00	29-3-01	1	Constructing Bijapur-Kagwad Road, Section from Athni to Kagwad via Shedbhal Railway Station (earthwork and murruming)	4-6-01	23-11-01
7	Constructing Goregaon Tank	19-1-01	24-10-01	2	Constructing a branch road from the Shedbhal village to meet the Bijapur-Kagwad Road (earthwork and murruming)	10-9-01	23-11-01
8	Making a berm in rear of Nehr Tank Dam	1-4-01	20-10-01	3	Constructing Bijapur-Shedbhal Road, section from Honvad to Athni (earthwork and murruming)	3-6-01	23-11-01
9	Constructing additional length of waste weir, Nehr Tank	9-5-01	1-8-01	4	Constructing Anantpur-Navalyal Road (earthwork)	4-6-01	7-9-01
BIJA'PUR. MAJOR WORKS. <i>Imperial Irrigation.</i> <i>Construction of Earthen Storage Dams.</i>				5	Breaking metal on the Nipani-Mahalingpur Road (metal collection and berm levelling)	26-7-01	31-10-01
1	Saugogi Tank	1-3-00	15-11-02	6	Breaking metal on the Gokak-Nargund Road (metal collection and berm levelling)	24-7-01	31-10-01
2	Hullar Tank	27-1-01	14-11-02	7	Improving the Murgod-Bailhongal Road (earthwork and murruming)	27-6-01	23-10-01
<i>Repairs to Dams.</i>				8	Constructing Murgod-Yekundi Road (earthwork)	5-9-01	9-10-01
3	Repairs to Sarkeri and Doderi Tanks at Matnadapur	12-4-02	30-6-02	9	Improving the Saundatti-Dharwad Road (metal and murrum collection and berm levelling)	8-9-01	26-10-01
LOCAL. <i>Communications.</i> <i>Construction of unmetalled roads.</i>				I.—Metalled Road.			
4	Completing Hungund-Nandwadi Road	7-3-01	22-8-01	10	Improving the Halki-Murgod Road (earthwork and murruming)	17-6-01	19-10-01
5	Constructing Mulwad-Mamadapur Road	1-9-01	3-2-02	II.—Unmetalled Road.			
6	Constructing Bigalkot-Sangam Road	10-9-01	11-11-02	11	Repairing the Kaidi-Told Road (earthwork and murruming)	16-6-01	19-10-01
7	Constructing Badami-Kerur Road	1-10-01	7-12-01				
8	Constructing Road from Ukali to Mulwad via Mangoli	4-2-02	5-3-02				
<i>Improvements to existing roads.</i> LOCAL.							
9	Sholapur-Bellary Road, 4th Section	4-12-00	5-11-01				
10	Do. 5th Section	2-7-01	20-11-01				
11	Bijapur-Indi Road, portion from Nagthia to Hathurga	8-5-01	28-8-01				

APPENDIX 24.

(Referred to in Paragraph 61 of the Report.)

Standard Tables of task work and piece-work rates for Famine Labour :—Orders directing adoption of—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. F.—538 OF 1900.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1900.

RESOLUTION.—The disadvantages arising from the want of a satisfactory standard task table for famine labour have lately been brought to the notice of Government. In order, therefore, to secure uniformity of system in the tasking of labour on famine works, the following orders, framed after consulting the Superintending Engineers concerned, are issued for the information and guidance of all officers in charge of relief works.

2. The task work tables given in Appendix III of the present Famine Code should be cancelled, and the accompanying tables substituted for them for general adoption.

3. These should be considered as standard tables of task work and of piece-work rates. It is not intended that Executive Engineers should rigidly adhere to the figures given in all cases but any important deviation from them should have the approval of the Superintending Engineer of the Division (see Famine Code, paragraph 80). Such deviations should generally take the form of a percentage addition to, or deduction from, the figures.

4. The modifications referred to in paragraph 3 may be made for various reasons, such as the following :—expertness or otherwise of the labourers, their physical condition, the state of the weather, &c. The modifications may be made applicable to the whole body of labourers, to selected gangs, or to sub-gangs.

5. The tables are prepared on certain defined principles, and the proportions therefore between the tasks for classes and for various leads and lifts should be maintained. Any proposed modification involving a departure from the standard proportions will require the sanction of Government in the Public Works Department.

6. The special attention of the Superintending and Executive Engineers is drawn to the notes at foot of Table IV, and they should make arrangements for the supply to the metal breakers of small rubble as specified.

STANDARD TABLES OF TASKS AND PIECE-WORK RATES FOR FAMINE LABOUR.

General Notes.

1. The daily tasks are given to the nearest cubic foot, and the rates per 100 cubic feet for piece-work to the nearest pice.

2. The tasks and rates are applicable to reduced leads half way above and below the figures given. Thus, the figures opposite 150 feet apply to all values of the reduced lead between 125 and 175 feet, and those opposite 800 feet for all values between 750 and 850 feet.

3. The proportion of the tasks is taken at the maximum limit laid down in paragraph 76, Famine Code, *viz.*, I Class, II Class, III Class as 3 : 2 : 1 for all work, except metal breaking, where the proportion is as 2½ : 2 : 1.

TABLE I.

Table of Tasks and Rates for Digging.

Materials.	Task per day in cubic feet.	Piece-work rates per 100 cubic feet, corresponding to the following grain rates expressed in lbs. per rupee.							
		Class I.	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Ordinary Earth ...	120	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
Soft Muram ...	90	3 0	2 6	2 3	1 9	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 6
Average Muram ...	60	4 0	3 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 3	1 9	1 9
Hard Muram ...	40	6 0	5 0	4 6	3 9	3 9	3 3	2 9	2 9
Metal and Gravel (filling) ...	210	9 0	7 6	7 0	5 6	5 6	4 9	4 3	4 3
		1 6	1 3	1 3	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 9	0 9

- Notes.—1. The digger's task includes filling into baskets.
 2. Where pickaxes are not required the operation is practically that of filling only.
 3. The tasks should be modified according to the material dealt with. The above classes of materials are those most commonly met with; but intermediate classification will often be necessary, and the corresponding task values and rates can be readily interpolated.
 4. The equation used in calculating the rates for piece-work is—

$$R = D w_1$$
 where R = rate in annas per 100 cubic feet.
 " D = number of diggers for 100 cubic feet = $\frac{100}{\text{task}}$
 " w_1 = daily wage + $\frac{1}{3}$ rest day wage, in annas, for I Class labourers.

TABLE II.

Table of Tasks and Rates for carrying materials of all kinds.

Reduced Leads in feet.	Tasks per day in cubic feet			Piece-work rates per 100 cubic feet, corresponding to the following grain rates expressed in lbs. per rupee.							
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
				a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
50	174	116	58	2 3	2 3	2 0	1 9	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 3
100	110	74	37	4 0	3 6	3 0	2 9	2 6	2 0	2 0	2 0
150	81	54	27	5 6	4 9	4 3	3 9	3 3	3 0	2 9	2 9
200	64	42	21	7 0	6 0	5 3	4 9	4 3	3 9	3 6	3 6
300	45	30	15	9 9	8 6	7 6	6 6	6 0	5 6	5 0	5 0
400	34	23	11	12 9	11 0	9 9	8 6	7 9	7 0	6 9	6 6
500	28	19	9	15 6	13 3	11 9	10 6	9 3	8 6	7 9	7 9
600	24	16	8	18 6	16 0	14 0	12 3	11 0	10 3	9 3	9 3
700	20	14	7	21 0	18 3	15 0	14 3	12 9	11 6	10 9	10 6
800	18	12	6	24 6	21 3	18 6	16 6	14 9	13 6	12 6	12 3
900	16	11	5	26 9	23 3	20 3	18 0	16 0	14 9	13 6	13 3
1,000	14	10	5	29 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0

- Notes.—1. Higham's formula has been used in calculating the tasks, viz., $T = D(36 + H + 12V)$
 where D = task per day in cubic feet.
 " H = horizontal lead in feet
 " V = vertical lift in feet
 " $T = 15,000$ for I Class, 10,000 for II Class, and 5,000 for III Class.
 2. The "Reduced Lead" = $H + 12V$, when V is 3 feet or over
 = $H + 36$, when V is 3 feet or under.
 3. The equation used in calculating the rates for piece-work is

$$R = C(\frac{2}{3}w_2 + \frac{1}{3}w_3)$$
 where R = rate in annas per 100 cubic feet
 " C = number of carriers of the II Class required for 100 cubic feet
 w_2, w_3 = daily wage + $\frac{1}{3}$ rest day wage of II and III Class labourers, respectively, in annas.

TABLE III.

Table of Tasks for Digging and Carrying, combined.

Reduced Leads in feet.	EARTH.			SOFT MURAM.			AVERAGE MURAM.			HARD MURAM.		
	Tasks per day in cubic feet.			Tasks per day in cubic feet.			Tasks per day in cubic feet.			Tasks per day in cubic feet.		
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
50	71	47	24	59	39	20	44	30	15	32	22	11
100	58	38	19	50	33	17	33	26	13	29	19	10
150	48	32	16	43	28	14	34	23	11	27	18	9
200	41	28	14	37	25	12	31	20	10	25	16	8
300	33	22	11	30	20	10	26	17	9	21	14	7
400	26	17	9	24	16	8	21	14	7	18	12	6
500	22	15	7	21	14	7	19	12	6	16	11	5
600	20	13	7	19	13	6	17	11	6	15	10	5
700	18	12	6	17	11	6	16	10	5	14	9	5
800	16	10	5	15	10	5	14	9	5	12	8	4
900	13	9	4	13	8	4	12	8	4	11	7	4
1,000	13	9	4	13	8	4	12	8	4	11	7	4

Notes.—1. The above tasks are calculated by adding together the number of units (III Class) required to excavate (from Table I) and carry (from Table II) 100 cubic feet of material, and dividing the figure thus obtained into 100.

2. The piece-work rates per 100 cubic feet for combined digging and carrying can be found by adding the rates of Table I to those of Table II.

3. To find the tasks for the various classes of labourers in any gang, and the requisite numbers of diggers and carriers: calculate the full quantity of work to be done by the gang from Table III; divide the result by the task shown in Table I; the quotient will give the number of diggers required. The remainder of the gang will be employed in carrying, the tasks for which are given in Table II.

TABLE IV.

Table of Tasks and Rates for Breaking Metal.

Tasks in cubic feet.			Piece-work rates per 100 cubic feet, corresponding to the following grain rates expressed in lbs. per rupee.									
Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26		
			a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.
S	6	3	48 0	41 3	36 0	32 3	29 9	26 3	24 0	22 0		

Note.—The tasks and rates given are for metal to be broken from "average trap" stone, prepared as rubble of a convenient size for reduction by the light hammers in use. They should be modified, therefore, for work done with material differing from that above specified.

TABLE V.

Table of Tasks for Filling, Carrying and Stacking Metal, combined.

Reduced Leads in feet.	Tasks per day in cubic feet.		
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
50	101	67	34
100	76	51	25
150	61	40	20
200	50	33	17
300	38	25	13
400	29	19	10
500	24	16	8
600	22	15	7
700	19	13	6
800	17	11	6
900	14	9	5
1,000	14	9	5

Note.—This is a combination of the tasks given in Table I (filling) and Table II (carrying). See notes at foot of Table III.

APPENDIX 25.

(Referred to in Paragraph 63 of the Report.)

EFFECT OF THE PENAL WAGE ON RELIEF WORKERS.

Government Resolution, Famine Department, No. 2180, dated 5th May 1900.

These reports do not afford sufficient grounds for a definite conclusion as to the effect of the reduction of the minimum wage in excluding from the works persons not really in need of relief, the ascertainment of which was the main object Government had in view. It can scarcely be doubted that the measure has had some result in this direction, but in Sholápur only have the local officers formed a decided opinion on the point, and the figures as given in a tabular statement do not seem to support it. If the estimate of the District Medical Officer in Khándesh, which however is not accepted by the Collector, is at all approximate to the truth, there is an enormous number of people on the works in that district who prefer the penal wage without substantial work to a higher wage on condition of honest work. Two reasons are indicated—first, that some have some other resources, second, that beef is at present so cheap that such as eat it find the penal wage sufficient for their absolute wants. The figures given for Sholápur indicate that after the introduction of the penal wage fining has been almost universal, but it is not shown how many have been fined to the full extent. On the Sangogi Tank in Bijápur apparently few able-bodied persons earned more than the reduced minimum, but the organization of the work is scarcely complete yet. The introduction of even that minimum in the Sátára district is said to have attracted so many that it was abandoned and the system of entire payment by results resumed. These facts indicate that in these districts as in Khándesh there are circumstances which to some extent frustrate the effect of the penal wage which was intended. On the other hand the proportion of workers in Ahmednagar who are fined to the full extent is very moderate; and in Ahmedabad there is said to have been no occasion to apply the penalty at all. For other districts no definite information on this point is given.

2. All the officers who have reported regarding works on which the penal wage has been given are agreed that there has been no deterioration in physical condition, although a different opinion seems to have been expressed by some subordinate officers. There can be no question therefore as to the expediency of continuing it. Even if through causes such as are above mentioned with regard to Khándesh it has not the effect of eliminating all who could do without aid from the State, it at any rate tends to economy, which is very desirable so long as it is not attended with evil results. But the greatest care must be taken that such as work honestly are not subjected to the penalty. The remarks of the Collector and District Medical Officer of Khándesh that the increase of the task will result in an increase of those getting only the penal wage raise a doubt whether proper attention is paid to the repeated instructions on this point. The metal breaking task referred to seems to be an exceedingly moderate one, and it is remarkable that in Ahmednagar, where it is understood to be the same, metal breaking is preferred to earth-work, and the condition of the people on metal breaking works in Sholápur is said to be better than that of those employed on earth-work. But much depends on the nature of the stone and on the manner in which it is broken up before being supplied to those employed with small hammers as well as on the capacity and experience of the workers, and all these circumstances should be taken into account before it is held that workers are contumaciously idle.

3. The Governor in Council concurs in the view of most of the officers who have expressed an opinion on the point that it is not desirable to carry the reduction further. Such a measure might be applied without injurious effects to such as have other resources or eat flesh, and might have the result of inducing some of them who are not in absolute want of assistance to leave the works and of stimulating others to work, but for other classes the present penal wage is probably as low as is safe. It is to be remembered that individuals who persist in contumacious idleness may be fined to the value of the work done by them. The Collector of Sátára should be informed that his instructions to dispense altogether with a minimum are approved only on the condition that he satisfies himself that the establishment, European and Native, is competent to detect promptly either on the works or in the villages any persons who are suffering from insufficiency of relief. There is a strong presumption that those who remained on the works without earning a living wage were not contumaciously idle.

4. Further reports should be submitted as to the effect of the reduction by the end of the current month. It is especially necessary to show the proportion of the workers to whom the penal wage is paid and if possible to contrast it with the proportion of those to whom the minimum was paid before the reduction. There should be no difficulty in obtaining this information, but it may be given for selected works which can be regarded as fair specimens of those in various tracts. * * *

Government Resolution, Famine Department, No. 3321, dated 14th September 1900.

The delay which has occurred in obtaining these reports has to a large extent frustrated the object of calling for them. It is to be hoped that the time when most relief works can be closed is now not far distant, and if there had been reason to believe that the application of the penal wage had evil effects incommensurate with any advantages gained, it should have been discontinued as soon as possible.

2. Fortunately it is clear that there has been in very few cases any physical deterioration as a result of the reduction of the minimum, and that in these cases the result has been due to the improper application of the penal wage, while the defects have been remedied before any serious effect was produced. In all cases in which it has appeared that excessive fining was not entirely due to the idleness of the workers, and that the establishment could not be relied on to apply the penal wage properly, fining below the Code minimum has, it is understood, been discontinued.

3. The opinions as to the general effect of the penal wage are very various, and on the whole the reports do not afford grounds for more definite conclusions than are recorded in Government Resolution No. 2180, dated 5th May 1900. There are cases in which people who were not in need of relief have been induced to leave the works, but there continue to be large numbers of people who remain in good condition without attempting to earn more than the penal wage, and who must be presumed to have other resources. There is, however, abundant evidence that the reduction of the minimum has had a very material effect in checking idleness and thus preventing extensive demoralization.

APPENDIX 26.

(Referred to in Paragraph 65 of the Report.)

Instructions regarding selection of the most suitable works for employment of famine labourers after the commencement of the rainy season.

Government Resolution, Famine Department, No. 2128, dated 30th April 1900.

The Commissioners of Divisions should be requested to take into very early consideration in consultation with the Superintending Engineers the question of selecting the most suitable works for employment of famine labourers after the rains commence. Their attention is invited to Government Resolution No. 1179-FAM.,* dated 14th May 1897, the general instructions contained in which were, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the whole shown by experience to be appropriate. There are, however, some conditions peculiar to this famine of which account must be taken.

2. In the districts which are severely affected the number of people in need of relief is so large that practically all the works available are being used to their fullest capacity. It is improbable that there will be before the sufficiency of the early rains is beyond doubt such a reduction in the number that it will be possible to close many works. Further while the number of cultivators employed in the last famine was not, it is believed, on the whole very large, the great bulk of the workers in most of the districts must now belong to that class.

3. It has always been recognized that it is not desirable to keep cultivators at a great distance from their homes on the approach of the monsoon. It would however be altogether impracticable to provide on small or village works for such large numbers of people as are now employed or even as were in the last famine employed in some districts. All that is possible is to permit cultivators to be employed on the works nearest their homes and this course should be followed as far as it conveniently can be from the beginning of June. The works in almost all the districts are now so numerous that under this arrangement cultivators should experience no difficulty in taking all necessary steps for the resumption of agricultural operations before they finally leave the works, while in the other districts it is probable that comparatively few of the workers are cultivators. At that time also the condition of compulsory residence should cease to be applied, and it is hoped that the hutting available will suffice for those who are not within easy reach of their homes or unable to obtain accommodation in villages near the works.

4. It may be expected that if the early rains are favourable almost all cultivators and most agricultural labourers will leave the works by the middle of July in Gujarát and Khándesh, and many will probably leave the works in the Deccan which are within kharif tracts

about the same time. It is feared that in the Eastern Deccan there will be no great reduction in numbers until the sowing of rabi crops has begun. In anticipation of the decrease the works most suitable for employment of people during the rains should be selected and those who remain in need of relief should be concentrated on them.

5. As regards the class of works most suitable for this purpose the views expressed in Government Resolution No. 1179-FAM., dated 14th May 1897, were found to be generally correct. Work on the large irrigation tanks was carried on without difficulty throughout the rainy season, the camps being established on high dry ground, with shelter from the prevailing wind where possible, in the vicinity. Such works are not however available in Gujara't and Khandesh and there is no alternative to the selection of the largest of the works which are in progress in these places. Where however embankments have been thrown up for roads, famine labour should as far as possible be employed in the rains for the consolidation of the surface, without which the roads instead of being improved will have been rendered impassable for a considerable time.

6. When the number of works is largely reduced, there will probably remain ample material for huts on the works kept open. Although most of the huts used in the rains of 1897 were found fairly water-tight, it is feared that considerable sickness resulted from damp and exposure. Efforts should be made to have as water-tight material as possible used. Instructions on this point are being issued in the Public Works Department.

7. When there is reason to believe that the people left on any works are of the class of professional labourers and there is no considerable proportion of them in a weak state, a system of pure payment by results with a limit of earnings sufficient only for the subsistence of the workers and their dependants should be introduced, the weak only being dealt with under the Code rules. As soon as the number on any work is so small that all can conveniently be employed on another work which it is necessary to keep in progress, the former should be closed and the people drafted to the latter. In the course of this process of concentration works which there is a prospect of completing should be kept open longest.

8. While these measures are being taken, village inspection should be carried on with, if possible, more vigilance than ever, and there should be such an expansion of village relief as the circumstances require. When cultivators, including agricultural labourers, find employment in the fields, they may nevertheless be unable to support their dependants, and these will in that case be fit recipients of the village dole unless they are within easy reach of a kitchen and can be induced to go to it. It is also very necessary to see that those engaged in cultivation are by advances for subsistence or otherwise, if they need assistance, prevented from falling into bad physical condition.

9. The foregoing instructions apply only to relief in the open country. Small works have been opened where they seemed to be needed to provide relief to members of aboriginal tribes who would not go far from home. From the nature of the case hutting is not needed at them. These small works should be carried on as long as they can be while the need for aid lasts, but it will not be possible to keep open those amongst the hills in heavy rain. It will then be necessary to rely on the other measures recommended by the Famine Commissioners for the relief of aboriginal tribes or such of them as are found practicable.

10. The Commissioners should be requested to bring to notice any difficulty experienced in carrying out these orders and to report in due course the precise arrangements made by them.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department (Famine), No. 1179-FAM.,
dated 14th May 1897.

The Commissioner, C. D., and Commissioner, S. D., are requested to consider in consultation with the Superintending Engineers which of the works in the several districts affected by famine will be most suitable for relief after the rainy season has commenced. It is understood that some kinds of earth-work can be carried on most advantageously after a moderate fall of rain, but they are not available in sufficient quantities. As selection should be made of the works which it is desirable to keep open for the longest periods, and it will probably be necessary to provide at them more substantial shelter than has sufficed in the fair season both for the workers and the establishments. On this account the metal breaking works and road repairs which involve the moving of the workers from place to place at comparatively short intervals will not be very suitable, but it is feared that in some places no others are available.

2. It may be expected that in the kharif tracts the great majority of cultivators and agricultural labourers will leave as soon as the rainy season commences. In the rabi tracts they may not leave so soon, but in them also the preparation of the land for sowing will require a large amount of labour. As the numbers become reduced, works should be closed and the remaining workers should be drafted to the most suitable works. This process will be particularly necessary after the rabi sowing season commences, for then all reason for keeping the workers in the vicinity of their homes will have ceased. No works should be kept open after the number has been reduced to a point when establishment cannot be fully employed.

3. It is probable that a proportion of the people will need relief until at any rate the kharif harvest is assured and prices have greatly fallen. As already directed it should be considered whether it is desirable to introduce the modified piece-work system when the people remaining in need of relief are the landless classes accustomed to labour on public works. If, however, that system is introduced, great care should be taken to fix such a scale of payment as will provide merely for subsistence and will not compete with the wages obtainable in private employment.

APPENDIX 27.

(Referred to in Paragraph 70 of the Report.)

Regulations for village works in Broach district.

One sub-overseer for two groups representing 20 villages and 4 works.

To select work, prepare sketch and estimate of each work, calculate the tasks, mark out the work (enough for at least a week) setting out separate tasks for gangs. Visit each work once a week and check, measure up the work done giving result of the measurements to the "Panch" and copy to Mámlatdár, reporting cases where he finds anything wrong or the tasks not being properly done. Should make his check measurements in presence of the "Panch" or a certain number of its members and point out and explain any mistakes he finds and their remedy.

Sub-overseer's duties.

The "Panch" (a village council) to generally superintend and be responsible for the people doing a fair day's work, also to see that "gangs," either large or small as may best suit, be formed with certain reliable heads who will be entered in the rolls as representing the gang and who under the Panch will see that the tasks are fairly divided amongst the gang and the amounts earned in like manner fairly divided. The Panch will receive from the sub-overseer the sketch and estimate of work to be done with the tasks to be allotted and the amount to be paid for each task and will with the sub-overseer see check measurements taken and take such steps as may be necessary to stop abuse or swindling under his advice.

Panch's duties.

The Panch will have under its control one or two kárkúns, as the case may be, whose duty it will be to enter in the form which will be supplied to him the name of heads of gangs with their number, and daily muster these gangs and measure up the amount of work executed of the task set and enter such measurements in the proper column of the form supplied for the purpose and calculate the amounts earned by the different gangs for each day, making a total at the end of the week, showing the amount due to each gang with its proportion for men, women and children, based on the rates supplied to him by the sub-overseer and Panch. The Panch or a certain member of it will sign these rolls at the end of the week, and on such rolls the cashier will make payment.

Kárkún's duties.

The cashier will work directly under the orders of the Mámlatdár and will visit each work in his group once a week on fixed days and make payments on the rolls the Panch produce, taking these rolls with him as vouchers and at once submitting them with his accounts to the Mámlatdár. The cashier should also show the sub-overseer the rolls he is paying or has paid, so that the sub-overseer can point out to him anything radically wrong in them or on the other hand certify to their general correctness.

Cashier's duties.

Tasks set will be lenient and will enable a fair sustenance wage to be earned by completing $\frac{2}{3}$ of the full task, but on the other hand there will be no minimum payment, and when under $\frac{1}{3}$ the task is done no payment will be made for that day though the amount of work done may be counted into next day's measurement, in other words where under 33 per cent. of task is done no entry will be made in the rolls for that gang on the day in question. A fixed rate of payment will be fixed for each group and this will not be subject to alteration, except under the written order of the Mámlatdár who will advise the Executive Engineer when there be any large alteration in price of grain justifying an alteration in rates of payment, and on which a new scale will be supplied to the sub-overseer and Mámlatdár for use in the group affected. The basis of the proposed scheme of relief is more or less "Local Self Government", the village Panch with the assistance of Government advisers and responsible cashiers being entrusted with the task of seeing that the money given by Government for relief be expended in the best manner possible in providing relief to those requiring it, who on the other hand should be made to do an easy day's work in effecting local village improvements in return for the money given them.

General.

The scheme further is intended only for application to distressed and run down people who cannot go to any great distance from their homes without overtaxing their strength or neglecting such home work as they still may have. People in good condition and able to leave their villages, who simply are in want of employment and are prepared to do a normal task of work for fair payment, will have to go to the larger works which may be opened as necessity arises, but no one should be refused work except by order of the Mámlatdár or superior officer.

APPENDIX 28.

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the daily average numbers of men, women and children among relief

Serial No.	District.	September 1899.				October 1899.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	4,168 44	3,459 36	1,865 20	9,492	6,235 41	6,051 40	2,810 19	15,096
2	Kaira	4,677 57	2,758 33	812 10	8,247	4,256 50	3,158 37	1,117 13	8,531
3	Panch Mahals... ..	2,371 49	1,465 31	958 20	4,794	3,586 48	2,670 35	1,278 17	7,534
4	Broach... ..	2,519 48	2,138 40	622 12	5,279	3,626 42	3,983 43	3,409 15	22,718
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khândesh	1,966 29	3,313 48	1,585 23	6,864	11,982 29	19,748 48	9,732 23	41,462
8	Nâsik	36 42	41 48	9 10	86	672 39	759 44	283 17	1,714
9	Ahmednagar	590 39	667 45	235 16	1,492	2,957 43	3,080 45	817 12	6,851
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	316 31	457 45	242 24	1,015
11	Sholâpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,459 39	1,616 44	636 17	3,741
12	Sâtara	248 29	331 38	287 33	866	214 34	269 42	150 24	633
13	Bijâpur	28 6	347 77	77 17	452	87 31	176 63	16 6	279
14	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhârwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Pârkar	266 45	186 32	136 23	588	287 43	203 30	178 27	668
Total ...		16,863 44	14,705 39	6,586 17	33,160	41,677 38	47,300 43	20,665 19	110,245

Serial No.	District.	February 1900.				March 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	36,579 33	42,897 45	16,669 17	96,145	35,986 39	41,006 45	14,644 16	91,636
2	Kaira	17,433 39	19,149 42	8,374 19	44,956	27,077 39	31,097 44	12,111 17	70,285
3	Panch Mahals	7,507 46	6,575 40	2,392 14	16,474	9,093 39	9,927 43	4,080 18	23,100
4	Broach... ..	37,556 40	41,314 43	15,901 17	94,771	23,700 39	33,351 46	10,792 15	73,343
5	Surat	5,744 54	4,408 41	486 5	10,638	4,310 45	3,947 42	1,270 13	9,527
6	Thána	1,174 35	1,630 50	502 15	3,356	1,360 24	1,954 48	723 18	4,037
7	Khândesh	62,411 33	80,883 42	47,580 25	190,874	58,791 31	79,823 43	49,094 26	187,708
8	Nâsik	22,974 37	33,105 53	6,435 10	62,514	25,899 35	36,747 49	12,101 16	74,747
9	Ahmednagar	49,623 33	71,660 47	29,764 20	150,967	59,241 33	84,374 48	33,927 19	177,542
10	Poona	13,266 33	17,586 45	8,502 22	39,394	19,159 33	26,041 45	13,046 22	58,246
11	Sholâpur	37,770 35	47,091 44	22,693 21	107,464	42,563 35	52,464 44	25,266 21	120,293
12	Sâtara	7,343 35	9,019 43	4,490 22	20,858	10,521 37	12,935 45	5,119 18	28,635
13	Bijâpur	2,162 33	2,932 45	1,405 22	6,499	4,860 32	6,891 46	3,300 22	15,071
14	Belgaum	587 30	888 45	466 24	1,941	774 30	1,115 44	655 26	2,514
15	Dhârwar	11 25	31 70	2 5	41	20 33	26 59	5 8	61
16	Thar and Pârkar	745 36	631 30	717 34	2,093	538 33	526 33	469 29	1,593
Total ...		392,731 35	360,959 45	163,323 19	819,183	328,972 35	422,794 45	185,692 20	938,368

NOTE.—The block figures show the percentage of the

Serial No.	District.	July 1900.				August 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad ...	50,439	50,886	17,767	119,092	23,168	26,048	8,737	57,953
		42	43	15		40	45	15	
2	Kaira...	61,027	72,630	24,907	158,564	17,920	24,777	7,786	50,483
		38	46	16		36	49	15	
3	Panch Maháls ...	20,934	27,828	8,189	56,451	13,273	18,319	5,297	36,889
		37	48	15		36	50	14	
4	Broach ...	21,230	26,579	7,793	55,602	9,468	12,576	3,302	25,346
		38	48	14		37	50	13	
5	Surat ...	608	811	208	1,627	.....	.....	...	.....
		37	50	13					
6	Thána...	315	384	135	834	192	180	77	449
		38	46	16		43	40	17	
7	Khándesh ...	43,220	59,669	36,246	139,135	27,207	36,131	20,377	83,715
		31	43	26		33	43	24	
8	Násik ...	21,546	32,816	9,554	63,916	20,118	29,305	7,292	56,715
		34	51	15		35	52	13	
9	Ahmednagar ...	56,478	85,317	31,313	173,108	45,527	70,500	24,430	140,457
		33	49	18		33	50	17	
10	Poona ...	13,074	19,394	7,224	39,692	12,159	17,526	6,574	36,259
		33	49	18		34	48	18	
11	Sholápur ...	30,333	45,844	21,444	97,621	22,894	33,580	16,636	73,110
		31	47	22		31	46	23	
12	Sátára...	9,031	11,657	4,848	25,436	7,760	10,187	3,832	21,779
		36	45	19		36	47	17	
13	Bijápur ...	2,849	4,205	2,020	9,074	1,397	2,041	1,134	4,572
		32	46	22		30	45	25	
14	Belgaum ...	1,108	1,436	715	3,259	443	393	111	947
		34	44	22		47	41	12	
15	Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
16	Thar and Párkár ...	785	644	606	2,035	84	84	50	218
		38	32	30		38	39	23	
	Total ...	332,977	439,500	172,969	945,446	201,610	281,647	105,635	588,892
		35	47	18		34	48	18	

Serial No.	District.	December 1900.				January 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad ...	187	160	50	397	438	459	167	1,064
		47	40	13		41	43	16	
2	Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	Panch Maháls ...	455	841	227	1,523	643	1,132	263	2,038
		30	55	15		31	56	13	
4	Broach...	412	651	207	1,270	609	1,184	451	2,244
		33	51	16		27	53	20	
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh ...	484	539	267	1,290	.....	.....	...	.....
		37	42	21					
8	Násik ...	503	678	120	1,301	559	744	152	1,455
		39	52	9		38	51	11	
9	Ahmednagar ...	9,726	13,336	5,429	28,491	12,588	17,803	6,789	37,180
		34	47	19		34	48	18	
10	Poona ...	4,689	7,275	2,750	14,714	4,008	5,864	2,172	12,044
		32	49	19		33	49	18	
11	Sholápur ...	18,036	23,700	14,889	61,675	15,019	24,225	12,031	51,275
		29	47	24		29	47	24	
12	Sátára ...	2,148	4,300	1,349	7,797	2,335	4,584	1,414	8,333
		28	55	17		28	55	17	
13	Bijápur ...	1,958	3,830	1,740	7,528	1,326	2,886	1,085	5,297
		26	51	23		25	55	20	
14	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkár ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	38,648	60,310	27,028	125,986	37,525	58,881	24,524	120,930
		31	48	21		31	49	20	

28—continued.

September 1900.				October 1900.				November 1900.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
5,977	7,166	2,350	15,493	1,452	1,403	391	3,246	881	800	259	1,940	1
39	46	15		45	43	12		45	42	13		
3,752	6,204	1,517	11,503	601	916	255	1,801	...	...	...	...	2
33	54	13		34	52	14						
1,489	1,706	489	3,684	556	880	204	1,640	319	461	105	885	3
41	46	13		34	54	12		36	52	12		
5,142	4,265	1,504	8,711	1,607	2,211	564	4,382	766	1,365	448	2,579	4
36	49	15		35	52	13		30	53	17		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
69	69	21	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
46	40	14										
12,116	18,469	2,758	40,343	872	1,095	572	2,539	367	561	363	1,291	7
30	46	24		34	43	23		28	44	28		
10,321	29,821	7,923	58,065	8,291	11,755	2,900	22,946	3,362	5,491	1,407	10,260	8
35	51	14		36	51	13		33	53	14		
58,358	49,570	17,876	100,784	11,803	15,402	6,514	33,719	5,813	7,468	3,392	16,673	9
33	49	18		35	46	19		35	45	20		
12,057	17,319	5,672	35,048	6,652	9,676	3,502	19,730	6,193	8,529	2,988	17,712	10
34	50	16		34	48	18		35	48	17		
15,520	22,590	10,150	48,260	12,325	17,998	10,132	40,455	17,825	26,819	17,487	62,131	11
32	47	21		30	45	25		29	43	28		
5,351	5,006	1,877	10,234	1,626	2,288	765	4,679	1,471	2,257	782	4,510	12
33	49	18		35	49	16		33	50	17		
1,272	2,076	968	4,316	869	1,280	687	2,736	638	781	405	1,724	13
30	48	22		32	47	21		31	45	24		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
112,401	161,251	52,935	336,590	46,557	61,863	26,386	137,806	37,537	54,541	27,636	119,714	
33	49	18		34	47	19		31	46	23		

February 1901.				March 1901.				April 1901.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1,224	1,907	511	3,676	1,700	2,622	537	4,859	5,475	7,972	1,538	14,985	1
33	52	15		35	54	11		37	53	10		
107	185	73	365	4,211	6,641	2,463	13,245	14,303	20,682	6,781	41,766	2
29	51	20		32	49	19		34	50	16		
918	1,601	368	2,917	2,552	4,143	982	7,677	5,313	7,394	1,693	14,400	3
32	55	13		33	54	13		37	51	12		
275	539	171	985	241	475	176	892	280	418	127	825	4
28	55	17		27	53	20		34	51	15		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	70	68	35	173	...	...	...	...	7
583	771	158	1,512	41	39	20		...	...	...	...
39	51	10		1,503	1,833	420	3,758	1,771	2,156	435	4,364	8
13,920	19,745	7,341	41,006	40	49	11		41	49	10		
34	48	18		14,591	20,388	7,335	42,317	19,204	26,887	9,974	56,065	9
3,814	6,170	2,135	12,119	35	48	17		34	48	18		
31	51	18		4,007	5,414	1,850	11,271	5,371	7,121	2,297	14,789	10
11,267	18,982	8,437	38,676	36	48	16		36	48	16		
29	49	22		9,988	17,254	7,972	35,214	11,180	19,726	10,259	41,165	11
2,521	5,010	1,573	9,104	28	49	23		27	48	25		
28	55	17		1,827	4,034	1,255	7,116	1,868	4,221	1,329	7,418	12
1,427	3,311	1,367	6,135	26	57	17		25	57	18		
23	55	22		2,169	4,414	1,936	8,509	3,801	6,692	3,028	13,021	13
...	...	...	...	25	52	23		25	52	23		
167	262	22	451	190	223	79	492	480	607	160	1,247	14
37	58	5		39	45	16		38	49	13		
...	...	...	...	564	730	197	1,491	715	963	145	1,823	15
				38	49	13		39	53	8		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
36,243	58,513	22,189	116,945	43,638	68,139	25,237	137,014	69,261	104,841	37,766	211,868	
31	50	19		32	49	19		33	49	18		

Serial No.	District.	May 1901.				June 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	8,358	12,375	2,440	23,173	9,622	14,884	2,389	26,895
		36	53	11		36	55	9	
2	Kaira	13,540	22,545	7,513	43,398	15,207	26,554	9,185	50,946
		31	52	17		30	52	18	
3	Panch Mahals	5,916	5,413	1,228	12,557	5,802	6,015	1,300	13,117
		47	43	10		44	46	10	
4	Broach	377	621	124	1,122	391	860	141	1,392
		34	55	11		28	62	10	
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	639	439	212	1,290	792	918	382	2,092
		50	34	16		38	44	18	
8	Násik	2,895	3,461	767	6,623	2,175	3,085	671	5,931
		36	52	12		37	52	11	
9	Ahmednagar	23,756	35,569	11,485	70,810	28,669	40,078	11,652	80,399
		34	50	16		36	50	14	
10	Poona	6,796	9,650	2,930	19,376	8,981	12,560	3,530	25,071
		35	50	15		36	50	14	
11	Sholápur	12,161	22,251	12,983	47,395	17,568	28,995	14,959	61,522
		26	47	27		29	47	24	
12	Sátára	2,052	5,301	1,679	9,032	2,791	6,183	1,581	10,555
		23	59	18		26	57	17	
13	Bijápur	4,343	9,212	4,062	17,617	5,801	11,309	4,471	21,581
		25	52	23		27	52	21	
14	Belgaum	244	334	103	681	2,662	4,266	1,590	8,518
		35	49	15		31	50	19	
15	Dhárwár	580	829	148	1,557	369	521	86	976
		37	53	10		38	53	9	
16	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	51,157	127,800	45,674	254,631	100,830	156,228	52,237	309,295
		32	50	18		33	50	17	

Serial No.	District.	October 1901.				November 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	223	177	85	485
						46	36	18	
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	*444
3	Panch Mahals	700	818	222	1,740	2,041	2,626	660	5,327
		40	47	13		38	49	13	
4	Broach ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
7	Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
8	Násik	508	763	110	1,381	.....	.....	...	.....
		37	55	8					
9	Ahmednagar	6,146	8,241	2,238	16,624	1,858	2,145	607	4,613
		37	50	13		40	47	13	
10	Poona	1,453	1,833	412	3,698	.....	.....	...	.....
		39	50	11					
11	Sholápur	5,179	8,268	4,059	17,506	1,071	1,683	980	3,734
		30	47	23		29	45	26	
12	Sátára	270	558	137	965	.....	.....	...	.....
		28	58	14					
13	Bijápur	5,158	8,778	3,085	17,021	1,944	3,491	1,383	6,818
		30	52	18		29	51	20	
14	Belgaum	2,809	4,097	1,591	8,497	237	376	240	853
		33	48	19		28	44	28	
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	22,222	33,356	11,854	67,432	7,374	10,501	3,955	22,274
		33	49	18		34	48	18	

* Details not reported.

January 1912				February 1912				March 1912				Serial No.
Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total	
1,000	1,000	2,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	33,584	18,619	20,305	5,111	44,035	1
40	40	80	13	42	47	11	17,413	42	46	12	32,514	2
1,000	1,000	2,000	15	31	52	17	33,584	35	48	17	61,200	3
11,000	12,000	23,000	11	43	45	12	629	41	45	14	2,121	4
40	40	80	13	42	47	11	31	42	46	12	*142	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	331	301	365	2,420	700	363	493	2,066	7
...	...	...	...	39	37	24	...	34	42	24	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1,000	1,000	2,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,075	1,786	2,412	645	4,843	10
37	50	87	13	38	49	13	...	37	50	13	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1,000	1,000	2,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,207	303	733	213	1,332	13
33	49	82	16	33	54	13	...	27	57	16	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,000	1,000	2,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	6,730	1,050	2,005	1,153	5,861	16
20	51	71	20	29	52	19	...	29	51	20	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21,000	28,100	49,100	29,102	40,000	34,840	15,170	116,740	68,670	82,682	25,972	177,416	
23	48	71	13	40	47	13	...	39	46	15	...	

* Details not reported.

Serial No.	District.	March 1902.				April 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	14,983	16,678	3,706	35,367	17,945	20,363	3,994	42,302
		42	47	11		42	48	10	
2	Kaira	18,656	23,505	7,223	49,284	18,978	22,273	7,031	48,285
		37	48	15		39	46	15	
3	Panch Mahāls... ..	18,427	19,380	4,728	42,535	17,475	19,008	4,888	41,371
		43	46	11		42	46	12	
4	Broach	742	1,064	293	2,099	750	1,176	307	2,233
		35	51	14		33	53	14	
5	Surat	339	440	70	849	790	1,159	283	2,232
		40	52	8		35	52	13	
6	Thāna ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khāndesh	430	530	456	1,416	731	999	942	2,672
		30	38	32		27	38	35	
8	Nāsik ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar	2,688	3,791	1,087	7,566	3,664	5,794	1,729	11,187
		36	50	14		33	52	15	
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholāpur	917	1,781	569	3,267	1,579	3,353	1,078	6,010
		28	55	17		26	56	18	
12	Sātāra ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijāpur	1,548	2,496	880	4,924	2,163	3,511	1,372	7,046
		31	51	18		31	50	19	
14	Belgaum	23	86	38	147	9	52	...	61
		16	58	26		15	85	...	
15	Dhārwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Pārkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	58,653	69,751	19,050	147,454	64,084	77,688	21,627	163,399
		40	47	13		39	48	13	

Serial No.	District.	August 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	38,779	42,206	8,379	89,361
		44	47	9	
2	Kaira	7,866	10,062	2,378	20,296
		39	49	12	
3	Panch Mahāls	9,761	11,442	3,546	24,749
		40	46	14	
4	Broach... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Thāna... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Khāndesh	44	45	16	105
		42	43	15	
8	Nāsik	223	268	104	595
		37	45	18	
9	Ahmednagar	2,915	4,727	1,449	9,091
		32	52	16	
10	Poona	116	174	83	373
		31	47	22	
11	Sholāpur	3,417	6,064	1,613	11,124
		31	55	14	
12	Sātāra ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Bijāpur	3,491	6,083	1,960	11,534
		30	53	17	
14	Belgaum	717	1,080	212	2,009
		36	54	10	
15	Dhārwar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Thar and Pārkar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	67,359	82,141	19,740	169,240
		40	48	12	

APPENDIX 28A.

Statement showing the incidence of wages and fines per working unit relieved during 1899-1902.

District.	1899-1900.							
	NUMBER OF WORKING UNITS RELIEVED UNDER		AMOUNT PAID TO WORKERS UNDER		INCIDENCE OF WAGES PER WORKING UNIT RELIEVED UNDER		Amount of fines inflicted (000 omitted).	Incidence of fines per working unit relieved.
	Code task system (000 omitted).	Payment by result system (000 omitted).	Code task system (000 omitted).	Payment by result system (000 omitted).	Code task system.	Payment by result system.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	As. p.	As. p.	Rs.	Pies.
Ahmedabad ...	21,635	1,649	22,68	1,94	1 8	1 10	66	0.5
Kaira ...	19,132	12	26,34	1,72	1 7	1 6	38	0.9
Panch Mahals ...	7,581	1,581					1,52	2.7
Broach ...	18,922	818	21,47	1,82	1 8	1 11	58	0.6
Surat ...	1,366	695					8	0.7
Thana ...	853	...	75	...	1 5	...	4	0.8
Khandesh ...	47,422	419	38,80	33	1 4	1 3	7,27	2.9
Nasik ...	18,071	733	17,98	49	1 7	1 1	5,19	5.3
Ahmednagar ...	42,820	3,069	40,00	3,63	1 6	1 11	2,27	3.3
Poona ...	13,727	455	11,90	55	1 5	1 9	2,51	3.3
Sholapur ...	31,153	124	27,11	9	1 4	1 2	2,21	1.3
Satara ...	47	8,467	4	6,38	1 5	1 2	2,59	5.8
Bijapur ...	2,761	285	2,51	16	0 11	0 11	26	1.6
Belgaum ...	20	249	1	23	1 1	1 6	0.5	0.3
Thar and Parkar ...	...	890	...	91	...	1 11	...	...
Total ...	225,510	19,776	2,09,59	18,28	1 6	1 6	33,27	2.6

District.	1900-1901.					1901-1902.				
	Number of working units relieved (000 omitted).	Amount paid to workers (000 omitted).	Incidence of wages per working unit relieved.	Amount of fines inflicted (000 omitted).	Incidence of fines per working unit relieved.	Number of working units relieved (000 omitted).	Amount paid to workers (000 omitted).	Incidence of wages per working unit relieved.	Amount of fines inflicted (000 omitted).	Incidence of fines per working unit relieved.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	Pies.
Ahmedabad ...	2,971	2,36	1 3	0.4	0.03	138,29	11,93	1 4	13	0.2
Kaira ...	4,823	4,75	1 1	5	0.1	95,27	14,67	1 1	31	0.6
Panch Mahals...	1,977					121,10				
Broach...	314	22	1 1	1	0.8	4,23	39	1 5	1	0.4
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54	23	1 5	...	...
Khandesh ...	245	28	1 9	0.5	0.4	4,71	44	1 6	2	0.7
Nasik ...	1,416	1,32	1 6	0.9	0.1	61	4	1 1	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	18,652	15,52	1 4	1,23	1.3	24,36	2,44	1 7	23	1.8
Poona ...	5,195	4,40	1 4	32	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	16,082	11,34	1 1	1,23	1.5	23,01	1,33	0 11	1	0.1
Satara ...	2,844	1,91	1 1	40	2.7	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	5,123	3,69	1 2	39	1.5	30,23	2,24	1 2	7	0.5
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,73	33	1 5	0.1	0.66
Total ...	59,642	45,79	1 3	3,70	1.2	446,13	34,04	1 2	95	0.4

APPENDIX 29—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—contd.				KAIRA AND PANCH MAHA'LS DISTRICT—continued.			
<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.</i>		Rs.	Rs.
27	Excavating the tank at Talod in Parántij Táluka	98,332	50,428	15	Deepening the tank at Thásra	43,903	28,226
28	Excavating the tank at Paglod in Parántij Táluka	18,161	12,182	16	Deepening and widening the Rateval and Gopal Tanks at Ladvel in Thásra Táluka	77,465	34,779
29	Excavating the Bhakaria Tank in Parántij Táluka	44,667	32,417	17	Deepening and widening the Gomti Tank at Dákor	1,71,881	65,695
30	Excavating the Timba Tank in Parántij Táluka	29,317	20,650	18	Deepening and widening the tank at Tráj. Deepening and enlarging the tank at Wansar in Mátar Táluka	1,29,626	99,895
31	Excavating the village tank of Salal in Parántij Táluka... ..	2,913	739	19	Deepening and widening the tank at Deoki Vansol	1,33,710	1,14,007
32	Deepening the Gám Tank at Bhutal in Modása	65,884	31,261	20	Deepening the Fata Tank at Eyawa	1,20,143	1,04,829
33	Excavating the Dodpa Tank at Modása	55,711	25,133	21	Do. the Bobha Tank at Borsad	69,649	57,465
34	Excavating the Rána Sayad Tank in Modása	8,831	4,122	22	Do. the Jhakli do.	3,45,444	1,19,998
35	Excavating the Limbla Tank at Modasa... ..	47,745	23,554	23	Do. the Váv do.	53,030	8,428
36	Excavating the Gam Talav at Dhansura in Modása	62,139	29,463	24	Do. the tank at Nápa	25,391	20,415
	Total ...	11,16,862	6,43,959	25	Do. the Gangati Tank at Ankláo	7,139	2,306
<i>Work of doubtful utility (Classed C).</i>				26	Do. the Gomti and Boresar Tanks at Sarsa	95,888	1,07,389
1	Expenditure incurred in preliminary arrangements for works which were not opened	699	...	27	Do. the Gám Tank at Alarsa	57,381	38,501
	Total ...	699	...	28	Do. the Wádoo Tank at Mahudha... ..	25,733	9,111
	Total for Ahmedabad District ...	23,44,193	17,10,795	29	Do. the Patol do.	79,766	69,746
				30	Do. the Karsalia do.	8,926	8,767
				31	Do. the Finao do.	5,602	4,119
				32	Do. the Wadesari Taláo at Nar-sanda	12,301	8,590
				33	Do. the Semjia Tank at Mahudha .	13,545	13,992
				34	Do. the Wanthvali Tank at Meh-medabad	3,240	3,913
				35	Total ...	30,142	20,600
					Total ...	21,86,839	12,17,285
				<i>Works of doubtful utility (Classed C).</i>			
1	Constructing Godhra-Baroda Chord Rail-way	1,15,209	59,331	1	Collecting 10 years' supply of metal at the quarries for repairs to the Godhra-Shehra Road	10,353	2,257
2	Constructing a Reservoir at Muwália	1,02,784	22,264	2	Collecting 10 years' supply of metal at the quarries for repairs to Limkheda-Jhálod Road	31,584	791
3	Constructing the Karamsad Drainage	1,38,720	93,415	3	Constructing Agas-Borsad Road	44,348	17,425
4	Constructing a road from Dákor to Alina	39,323	27,353	4	Constructing the 1st section of road from Mátar towards Cambay	136	139
5	Constructing Limdi-Dohad Road... ..	73,393	29,528		Total ...	86,421	20,612
6	Constructing Dohad-Alirájpur Road	98,803	32,485		Total for Kaira and Panch Mahals District	28,64,914	15,28,092
7	Constructing a road from Mehmedabad to Mahudha	23,422	25,819				
	Total ...	5,91,654	2,90,195				
				SURAT DISTRICT.			
				<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>			
1	Metalling the road from Godhra to Sunth B. P.	48,149	28,896	1	Deepening the Gám Tank R. S. No. 676 of Pardi	37,295	41,58
2	Metalling the Kalol-Halol Road	10,663	4,824	2	Deepening the Dhed Tank R. S. No. 188 of Pallon... ..	25,825	23,627
3	Constructing Halol-Jambughoda Road B. P.	30,930	26,195	3	Enlarging the tank R. S. No. 408 of Houd	33,527	29,247
4	Deepening and widening the Wáda Tank	21,373	8,436	4	Deepening the Khanbhu and Deo Tanks Nos. 1 and 7 of Amalsad	23,115	23,390
5	Excavating the village tank R. S. No. 265 of Malao in Kalol Táluka	54,715	20,315	5	Deepening the Dharmin Tank No. 98 of Bulwáda	19,265	5,586
6	Improvements to the tank at Morva	60,358	20,152	6	Deepening Motu Tank No. 201 of Puni-Bárdoli	13,198	6,707
7	Deepening the tank at Kanelao near the town of Godhra	31,632	1,807	7	Tank at Fanaswáda	1,834	3,147
8	Deepening and widening the tank at Ratanpur	44,915	8,251	8	Motu Tank at Chikhli	1,437	3,284
9	Excavating the tank at Dohad	29,766	16,968	9	Deepening Nava tank No. 190 of Karanj-Mandur	32,027	19,521
10	Deepening the tank at Jhálod	1,97,975	78,078	10	Deepening Gám Tank No. 183 of Karanj-Mandur	14,700	9,735
11	Clearing and improving drains in Mátar Táluka	43,524	39,558	11	Deepening Motu Tank No. 258 of Barbo-dhan	41,857	34,720
12	Metalling the Ladvel branch of Kapad-ranj-Bibipura Road	22,827	9,835				
13	Collecting gravel for B. B. & C. I. Rail-way at Kharkhara	2,151	491				
14	Collecting 10 years' supply of metal at Páli quarry for repairs to Local Fund Roads in Kaira District	77,926	13,208				

APPENDIX 29—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
SURAT DISTRICT—continued.				BROACH DISTRICT—continued.			
<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.</i>		Rs.	Rs.
12	Repairs to Desai Tank No. 255 of Samroli	1,728	2,470	16	Excavating and enlarging the Gám Tank 498 of Saibhan ...	88,449	74,258
13	Deepening the Gadhedra Tank at Areth in Manduri ...	17,208	11,798	17	Excavating Gám Tank No. 223 of Dora...	54,530	43,584
14	Deepening Nava Tank R. S. No. 13 of Bhalkol ...	39	...	18	Do. do. No. 235 of Mátar ...	84,781	77,841
15	Olpád-Shahol Road ...	442	379	19	Do. the village tank No. 1 of Watusa ...	71,887	41,873
Total ...		2,63,497	2,15,193	20	Deepening and extending the village tank of Anor ...	31,889	13,385
<i>Work of doubtful utility (Classed C).</i>				21	Clearing and excavating tank at Dábha ...	1,12,412	64,700
1	Morthan Channel in Olpád ...	454	583	22	Deepening the Jambusa Tank ...	94,137	92,767
BROACH DISTRICT.				23	Do. the Tankaria Tank in Jam-busar ...	1,41,508	82,039
<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				24	Do. the tank at Sijam ...	1,21,555	70,247
1	Excavating the Ora Vichiad and Bádálpur Drainage Channel ...	28,303	16,907	25	Do. the Kolak at Sijam ...	11,753	7,928
2	Excavating the Wapussón Drainage Channel ...	17,325	15,158	26	Do. the Kooli at Sijam ...	41,600	24,632
3	Do. the Kolwa Itola Drainage Channel ...	4,762	3,930	27	Do. Peshad Tank at Jambusar ...	8,590	4,993
4	Do. the Rahád Drainage Channel...	2,827	2,282	28	Do. the main tank at Dotia in Jambusar Táluka ...	6,164	2,391
5	Do. the Wansi do. ...	17,707	6,228	29	Do. and enlarging the Tank at Uber in Jambusar Táluka...	11,018	368
6	Do. the Ghamnad do. ...	13,277	10,717	30	Do. and enlarging the tank at Kangam ...	7,807	440
7	Do. the Simáltha Branch Drainage Channel ...	2,634	1,799	31	Storing two years' supply of metal for repairs to Anklesvar-Hánsot Road ...	11,955	3,679
8	Do. the Nabar Umra and Kotish-war Drainage Channel ...	11,560	12,947	Total ...		16,91,845	11,35,154
9	Do. Uber Dabha Drainage Channel ...	2,617	1,120	<i>Works of doubtful utility (Classed C).</i>			
10	Do. Channels Nos. 1 and 2 from Káva village to meet the Amanpur-Nadiad Channel near Kava ...	342	17	1	Broach Tank Reservoir ...	4,55,269	3,13,795
11	Hánsot Land Reclamation ...	72,653	96,514	2	Improving the road from A'mod to Palej...	23,481	17,638
12	Nisam Channel ...	596	465	3	Consolidation of earthwork on A'mod-Palej Road ...	6,297	2,988
13	Channels from Dánda to Ghamnad ...	1,036	843	4	Embanking Jambusar-Tankaria Road ...	24,678	6,574
14	Nandhana Nobar Channel ...	262	291	5	Repairing the road from Wápa to Bhukhi ...	2,205	71
15	Wansita Channel ...	287	169	6	Road from Zadesa to Sukaltirath ...	10,332	2,433
16	Embanking and metalling Hánsot-Shahol Road ...	22,401	7,170	7	Asarsa Reclamation Works ...	31,750	37,292
Total ...		1,93,559	1,76,557	Total ...		5,59,062	3,51,141
<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed E).</i>				THANA DISTRICT.			
1	Deepening and enlarging the Gám Tank No. 1 of Wápa ...	15,842	9,451	<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>			
2	Improving the Gám Tank No. 207 of Chanchwil ...	57,216	23,877	1	Constructing road from Sanján to Talá-sari (1st section, Sanján to Kawad) ...	13,916	9,591
3	Deepening the Gám Tank No. 1 of Sisodra ...	1,32,138	93,157	2	Constructing road from Sanján to Nárgol ...	24,354	22,926
4	Do. do. No. 2 of Parvat ...	69,981	57,568	3	Constructing road from Wángzon to Chinchui ...	18,359	15,869
5	Do. do. No. 48 of Kosambdi ...	996	...	4	Constructing road from Thána Wawla to Ghodbandar ...	5,596	2,311
6	Rundh Tank No. 399 of Katpur-Ankles-var ...	11,151	...	5	Constructing road from Boisar to Más-wán ...	16,542	9,757
7	Deepening and extending the Gám Tank at Anklesvar ...	1,03,982	80,403	6	Improving the tank at Pošhan ...	8,152	2,653
8	Deepening and enlarging the A'sha Tank No. 54 of Hinglot ...	1,03,685	81,726	Total ...		86,859	64,697
9	Clearing Ambeshwar Tank, Táluka Broach...	47,661	33,006	<i>Work of temporary utility (Classed B)</i>			
10	Improving the Motu Tank No. 658 of Sukaltirath ...	53,166	29,524	1	Improving the tank at Wáls ...	2,617	2,472
11	Repairing the Puneswar Tank ...	77,261	45,579	Total for Thána District ...		89,567	67,459
12	Improving the Gám Tank at Nardliá ...	72,031	34,583				
13	Deepening and extending the Gám Tank No. 1 of Debej ...	10,605	5,748				
14	Clearing the tank at Sammi ...	17,482	7,495				
15	Excavating the Motu tank No. 225 of A'mod ...	59,713	18,188				

Total for Sholapur District	19,15,881
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APPENDIX 29—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
POONA DISTRICT.				POONA DISTRICT—continued.			
<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>			
1	Constructing a road from Bhimashankar to Dimbha Khurd	79,658	33,087	1	Collecting metal on the Bombay-Poona Mail Road	94,088	18,311
2	Constructing a portion of Pánd-Bhorkas Road	20,152	8,917	2	Collecting metal on the Poona-Sholapur Road	1,58,367	62,524
3	Constructing a road from Rajevádi Railway Station to Málsiras	78,785	31,884	3	Collecting metal on the Junnar-Nárayan-gaon Road	18,808	4,979
4	Constructing a road from Junnar to Ghoda	43,242	20,965	4	Collecting metal on the Poona-Ahmednagar Road... ..	3,21,778	80,251
5	Improvements to road from Indápur to Baramati	1,48,653	55,657	5	Collecting metal on the Poona-Násik Road	2,00,794	64,911
6	Constructing a cart-road from Khandála to join Talegaon-Ambegaon Road via Bhor Khind	12,976	4,861	6	Clearing tanks at Purandhar	632	644
7	Improvements to road from Talegaon Railway Station to Bombay Mail Road	12,444	4,168		Total	7,94,467	2,31,620
8	Easing gradients on the Bombay-Poona Mail Road	1,279	646		Total for Poona District	11,92,370	3,92,280
9	Easing gradients on the Poona-Násik Road	714	475		POONA IRRIGATION DISTRICT.		
	Total	3,97,903	1,60,660		<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>		
				1	Khámgaon Tank	51,523	22,700
				2	Shetphal Tank	2,38,805	1,11,000
					Total for Poona Irrigation District	2,90,328	1,33,700

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
SA'TA'RA DISTRICT.				BELGAUM DISTRICT.			
<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				<i>Work of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>			
1	Construction of the Goregaon Tank	90,703	29,710	1	Constructing Shedbal-Athni Road	21,101	21,291
2	Extending the Yerla Right Bank Canal	9,413	4,907		Total	21,101	21,291
3	Making a berm in rear of Pingli Dam	42,720	20,479		<i>Work of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>		
4	Do. do. do. Nehr Tank	77,519	27,884	1	Collecting and stacking reserve metal on Gokák-Nargand Road, 2nd Section	12,825	8,294
5	Additions and alterations to the waste weir of Nehr Tank	15,837	25,624		Total	12,825	8,294
6	Raising the Máyni Dam and making a berm in its rear	1,30,501	16,420		Total for Belgaum District	33,926	29,585
7	Raising the banks of the Bidal Channel	14,536	6,742		BIJA'PUR DISTRICT.		
8	Constructing Takari-Islámpur Road	4,783	4,148		<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>		
9	Do. a road from Ashta to Ashta Road Station	17,303	8,516	1	Constructing and collecting metal on Horti-Nimbál Road	23,222	7,520
10	Constructing Sátara-Tásgaon Road	31,903	8,861	2	Constructing and collecting metal on Bádámi Mudkavi Road	14,697	11,759
11	Improving Sátara-Tásgaon Road	34,670	23,784	3	Constructing Nimbál-Tadvalga Road	11,555	10,285
12	Do. Tásgaon-Pingli Road, 1st Section	57,371	26,553	4	Do. Bádámi-Kamatgi Road	34,681	27,582
13	Improving Tásgaon-Pingli Road, 2nd Section			5	Do. Sangogi Tank	2,14,890	1,14,557
14	Improving Malhárpeth-Pandharpur Road	10,665	5,549		Total for Bijápur District	2,90,045	1,72,232
15	Do. Sátara-Pandharpur Road, miles 33 to 39	76,362	13,285				
16	Improving Sátara-Pandharpur Road, miles 47 to 60						
17	Improving Sátara-Pandharpur Road, miles 49 to 47						
18	Improving Khandála-Lonand Road		1,366				
19	Do. Pasesávli-Shingunápur Road	95,611	98,091				
	Total	7,09,899	3,75,049				
<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>							
1	Metal collection on Karád-Chiplún Road	1,059	648				
2	Do. do. on Poona-Bangalore Road	5,469	1,939				
	Total	6,528	2,587				
	Total for Sátara District	7,16,427	3,77,636				

APPENDIX 29—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
SIND DIVISION.							
EASTERN NARA DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.	FULELI CANALS DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Work of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				<i>Work of doubtful utility (Classed O).</i>			
1	Extension of the Bhātī Band	33,615	49,692	1	Hassanāli Wah project	1,548	740
Total for Eastern Nara District ...		33,615	49,692	Total for Fuleli Canals District ...		1,548	740

1900-1902.
NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—contd.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.</i>			
1	Constructing Sābarmati-Dholka Railway...	10,082	5,547	17	Excavating the village tank at Jalālpur		
2	Constructing the Wasai Reservoir in Daskroi Tāluka	59,327	38,318	18	Godhaneshwar in Dholka Tāluka ...	7,619	3,871
3	Constructing the Bokh Reservoir near Parāntij	94,213	61,057	19	Excavating the tank at Shiawāda in Dholka Tāluka	13,983	8,825
4	Extending and improving the Chandola Tank	81,821	57,652	20	Deepening the village tank at Aghar in Viramgām Tāluka	37,798	29,600
5	Extension of Khāri Cut Canal	66,612	34,718	21	Improving the Gambhu Tank at Kointia in Viramgām Tāluka	8,323	5,191
6	Making the Nawda water supply channel ...	17,143	13,481	22	Improving the Pansar Tank at Dekawada in Viramgām Tāluka	11,609	8,506
7	Constructing a drainage channel at Bagodra	12,217	9,330	23	Improving the Patasar Tank at Sadatpur in Viramgām Tāluka	30,147	18,066
8	Excavating the drainage channel from Golhāvi to Gorij	35,767	27,125	24	Repairing the Arha Tank near Walthera in Dholka Tāluka	8,019	7,437
9	Making the Chokli drainage	35,983	26,410	25	Improving the village tank at Salijda in Dholka Tāluka	9,622	2,718
10	Repairing the Malek-Shahāhan Tank ...	5,438	4,146	26	Improving the Dhunia Tank at Ashlāli in Daskroi Tāluka	2,807	3,057
11	Improving the Sher Tank at Hansalpur in Viramgām Tāluka	1,15,126	84,560	27	Improving the Ledia Tank at Dhanwada in Dholka Tāluka	12,216	11,871
12	Excavating the tank at Nawda in Dhandhuka Tāluka	33,029	23,795	28	Improving the Wadu Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Tāluka	10,828	9,971
Total ...		5,66,788	3,86,139	29	Improving the village tank at Mahijda in Daskroi Tāluka	7,286	8,000
<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>				30	Improving the Rājeshwar Tank at Valāna. Improving the tank at Bhādāna in Viramgām Tāluka	25,083	6,030
1	Making the Chharodia Cut in Dhandhuka Tāluka	13,848	12,764	31	Improving the Piplia Tank at Bāreja in Daskroi Tāluka	21,717	8,405
2	Providing 10 years' supply of metal for Talod-Modāsa Road	35,545	15,805	32	Improving the Khuman Tank at Bāreja in Daskroi Tāluka	4,989	3,753
3	Conveying metal from quarries to road side on Hārsol-Modāsa Road	64,211	31,124	33	Improving the Tank at Bāreja in Daskroi Tāluka	2,915	2,367
4	Collecting and conveying metal for the portion of Modāsa-Bibipura Road from Dhansura to Bibipura	45,511	17,344	34	Repairs to Mahādev Tank at Jalālpur in Dholka Tāluka	9,608	9,320
5	Collecting 10 years' supply of metal for the portion of the last 3 miles of Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road	315	182	35	Improving the Mota Tank at Sarandi in Dholka Tāluka	3,081	2,442
6	Collecting 10 years' supply of gravel for the first 10 miles of Dhandhuka-Rānpur Road	9,684	5,909	36	Repairing the Sat Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Tāluka	3,034	3,059
7	Improvements to the Wanderwan Tank in Daskroi Tāluka	5,545	4,308	37	Repairing the Teja Tank at Ramol in Daskroi Tāluka	2,426	2,365
8	Improving the Irrigation Bānd at Sindhrāj in Dholka Tāluka	8,159	7,575	38	Repairing the Dedki Tank in Daskroi Tāluka	4,148	3,927
9	Excavating the village tank at Sindhrāj in Dholka Tāluka	15,821	12,678	39	Repairing the Od Tank in Daskroi Tāluka. Excavating the Kālol Tank at Shihor in Viramgām Tāluka	4,200	3,428
10	Improving the tank at Walthera in Dholka Tāluka	27,008	15,882	40	Improving the Jhakla Tank at Shihor in Viramgām Tāluka	11,205	5,380
11	Excavating the village tank at Rupavati in Dholka Tāluka	6,926	3,483	41	Improving the Jhakla Tank at Shihor in Viramgām Tāluka	5,214	2,402
12	Improving the tank at Jholāpur in Sānand Tāluka	31,092	24,997	42	Constructing the Sodhi Bānd in Dhandhuka Tāluka	6,227	5,832
13	Deepening the village tank at Bhojwa in Viramgām Tāluka	9,011	5,219	43	Repairing the old earthen Bānds in Wasai village	1,263	1,222
14	Improving the tank at Panar in Viramgām Tāluka	1,10,243	70,510	44	Improving the Bubān Tank in Daskroi Tāluka	2,179	1,378
15	Excavating the village tank Bhānasar at Bhankoda in Viramgām Tāluka ...	34,821	17,991	45	Repairing the Jambudi Tank in Daskroi Tāluka	2,002	2,545
16	Improving the Sathlu Tank at Chanar in Viramgām Tāluka	23,810	14,920	46	Improving the Balāda Tank at Ashlāli in Daskroi Tāluka	2,932	2,182
					Improving the Dhumoli Tank at Bāreja in Daskroi Tāluka	432	402

APPENDIX 29—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—contd.				KAIRA AND PANCH MAHA'LS DISTRICT—continued.			
<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.</i>				<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B)</i>			
47	Improving the Mandola Tank at Bāreja in Daskroi Taluka ...	2,042	1,801	1	Metalling the Ladvel Branch road of Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road ...	26,759	23,579
48	Improving the Wanjāri Tank at Nāj in Daskroi Taluka ...	1,359	1,160	2	Collecting metal for repairing the first 8 miles of Dākor-Kapadvanj Road ...	7,799	4,370
49	Improving the Suri Tank at Jetalpur in Daskroi Taluka ...	405	377	3	Deepening a tank at Heranj ...	25,505	23,835
50	Improving the Bhutadi Tank at Bāreja in Daskroi Taluka ...	1,394	1,055	4	Deepening a tank at Bhetashi ...	33,323	25,155
51	Improving the Gumatia Tank at Bāreja in Daskroi Taluka ...	1,475	1,311	5	Deepening a tank at Amiyad Devil ...	46,853	36,858
52	Improving the Golē Tank at Bāreja in Daskroi Taluka ...	1,956	1,613	6	Deepening a tank at Alarsa ...	60,166	38,258
53	Improving the Bhaḍawādi Tank at do. ...	1,380	1,399	7	Deepening a tank at Palej ...	4,426	5,599
54	Improving the Wanjāri Tank at do. ...	1,031	991	8	Deepening a tank at Rās ...	12,329	7,454
55	Improving the Bariawādi Tank do. ...	752	726	9	Deepening a tank at Trāj... ...	3,950	6,337
56	Improving the Babudi Tank at do. ...	1,604	2,025	10	Constructing a tank at Goblej ...	86,944	1,09,233
57	Repairing the Mān Tank in Daskroi Taluka ...	525	633	11	Constructing a tank at Tranja ...	90,811	1,09,731
58	Repairing Māma Tank at Ramol in do. ...	1,892	1,371	12	Constructing a tank at Wāngroli ...	68,099	92,259
59	Repairing and deepening the village tank at Hansalpur in Virangām Taluka ...	1,124	637	13	Constructing a tank at Nāgrāma... ...	57,475	76,902
60	Improving the Guhi Tank at Jetalpur in Daskroi Taluka ...	537	431	14	Constructing a tank at Machel ...	8,754	9,823
61	Repairing the Ashlāli Tank in do. ...	518	563	15	Constructing a tank at Pariaj ...	72,823	54,293
62	Improving Bundhia Tank at Ramol in do. ...	322	160	16	Constructing a tank at Sayat ...	56,764	57,172
63	Improving Bēda Tank at Wasai in do. ...	2,232	3,018	17	Constructing a tank at Kānbha ...	66,455	85,570
64	Deepening Bhat Tank at Bāreja in do. ...	403	294	18	Constructing a tank at Kantharia ...	62,114	67,554
65	Repairing Lambha Tank in do. ...	1,959	1,750	19	Constructing a tank at Sāoli ...	80,777	1,05,894
66	Improving the Damasar Tank in the cattle farm at Chārodi in Sānand Taluka ...	12,268	5,480	20	Constructing a tank at Katraj ...	8,721	11,897
67	Deepening the Soneria Tank at Gogha ...	3,001	837	21	Improving the tank at Deoki Vansol ...	11,832	13,732
68	Excavating the bed of Gangasar Tank at Virangām ...	45,877	30,363	22	Constructing a tank at Rās ...	18,705	29,997
69	Deepening the Kupasar Tank in the cattle farm at Chārodi in Sānand Taluka ...	4,997	3,112	23	Constructing a tank at Khāndli ...	8,176	11,495
70	Improving the tank at Ghāḍkan in Parāntij Taluka ...	5,697	2,105	24	Constructing a tank at Amiyad ...	1,861	1,397
71	Improving the tank at Karol in Parāntij Taluka ...	9,594	4,458	25	Improving a tank at Asodar ...	4,292	6,139
72	Deepening the Pirasar Tank at Dhandhuka ...	6,562	4,535	26	Improving a tank at Anklēo ...	2,155	2,521
73	Repairing the Polin Tank at Dekawāda in Virangām Taluka ...	731	717	27	Improving a tank at Sinjiwāda ...	1,493	1,745
74	Improving the village tank at Kalāna in Sānand Taluka ...	1,617	300	28	Improving a tank at Nāpa ...	1,084	1,275
	Total ...	8,23,046	5,17,515	29	Improving a tank at Kathawāda ...	3,103	5,129
				30	Repairs to village tank at Areri ...	1,535	...
				31	Metalling the road from Godhra to Sunth.	24,490	26,765
				32	Deepening a tank at Dohad ...	7,729	6,957
				33	Deepening a tank at Ratanpur ...	24,020	24,729
				34	Deepening a tank at Wāda ...	39,689	39,981
				35	Deepening a tank at Orwāda ...	51,134	51,646
				36	Deepening a tank at Dhandhalpur ...	17,354	21,639
				37	Deepening a tank at Wansdelia ...	22,931	22,516
				38	Deepening a tank at Mindalo ...	22,458	24,140
				39	Deepening a tank at Lālva Thākor ...	6,774	7,377
				40	Deepening a tank at Raniyōr ...	8,896	11,364
				41	Deepening a tank at Karat Khedi ...	1,818	1,994
				42	Deepening a tank at Lālva Deva ...	4,574	3,872
				43	Deepening a tank at Wandeli ...	4,399	4,610
				44	Deepening a tank at Bhensal ...	14,732	17,319
				45	Deepening a tank at Bodidra ...	882	295

APPENDIX 29—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
BROACH DISTRICT—continued.		Rs.	Rs.	BROACH DISTRICT—continued.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>				<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed C)—continued.</i>			
1	Collecting Kanker for Amod Palej Road	10,341	15,283	4	Embanking Jadeshwar-Sukaltirath Road .	281	18
2	Deepening Pakhajan Tank	3,811	5,749	5	Do. Wagra-Bhuki Road	166	5
	Total	14,152	21,032		Total	20,544	30,051
<i>Works of doubtful utility (Classed C).</i>				Total for Broach District		41,869	56,457
1	Deepening the Gam tank at Kathodra ...	1,075	65	Total for Northern Division		29,73,952	25,47,990
2	Do. Jantram	10,620	17,989				
3	Embanking Jambusar-Tankaria Road ...	8,402	11,974				

CENTRAL DIVISION.

KHANDESH DISTRICT.				AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—continued.			
<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A)—continued.</i>			
1	Improving Ghorda-Kondaibari Road ...	1,640	2,811	5	Improvements to Nagar-Malegaon Road, Section II	13,090	3,073
2	Constructing Warsa-Pimpalner Road ...	5,402	4,620	6	Improvements to Shendi-Wambori Road, Do. Belapur Station Feeder Road	52,901	19,160
3	Do. Sháhada-Taleda Road	5,848	4,187	7	Do.	3,684	2,940
	Total for Khándesh District	12,890	11,618	8	Improvements to Ráhuri Station Feeder Road	1,210	697
KHANDESH IRRIGATION DISTRICT.				9	Improvements to the Sheogaon-Bodhegaon Road	11,471	7,259
<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				10	Improvements to Nagar-Annaghát Road .	5,238	797
1	Dadhála Tank	4,165	3,569	11	Do. Shrigonda-Kharda Road.	8,505	1,611
2	Purnapada Tank	10,738	5,481	12	Embanking Nagar-Karmála Road ...	302	302
	Total	14,903	9,050	13	Constructing Kopargaon-Sangamner Road	20,351	8,559
<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>				14	Constructing Kharda-Jategaon Road ...	1,288	...
1	Clearing silt from Mosum River channel	1,574	2,618	15	Do. Máhi-Jalgaon Road to Sholapur Frontier	16,176	5,816
2	Do. Girna River channel... ..	863	1,072	16	Constructing Visapur Feeder Road ...	23,175	10,543
3	Do. Aram River channel... ..	612	1,118	17	Do. Pathardi-Moho Road, from Pathardi to Chinchpur Ijda	35,463	35,308
4	Do. Pánjhra River channel... ..	180	203	18	Constructing a road from Ashvi to join Kolhárbari Road	—1,515	...
5	Do. Kán River channel	1,070	1,521	19	Constructing Jámkhed-Karmála Road, up to Sholapur Frontier	83,539	24,894
	Total	4,299	6,532	20	Constructing Chincholi-Alkuti Road ...	16,238	10,094
	Total for Khándesh Irrigation District	19,202	15,582	21	Extension of the Sheogaon-Bodhegaon up to Sakli Road	11,384	5,538
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.				22	Extension of the Visapur Feeder Road to join the Supn-Páner Road... ..	35,557	11,425
<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				23	Constructing Kopargaon-Puntamba Road	3,05,610	71,783
1	Improvements to the Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road, Section I, from Ráhuri to Kóhar	34,901	23,008	24	Constructing Jámkhed-Kharda Road ...	—17	...
2	Improvements to Ahmednagar-Poona Road, Section from Ahmednagar to Ghod river	7,453	4,048	25	Do. Visapur Canal	7,185	3,033
3	Improvements to Ahmednagar-Páthhan Road	22,677	15,131	26	Do. Ojár Right Bank Canal	4,95,096	3,44,020
4	Improvements to Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road, Section from Sana river up to three miles north of Ráhuri	75,005	9,539	27	Reservoir at Kapurwadi in connection with the water-supply to the town of Ahmednagar	2,03,943	82,042
				28	Constructing Visapur Tank	5,10,899	1,68,014
					Total	20,00,711	8,76,224
				<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>			
1	Repairs to the Nimnagao-Jali-Loni-Mandir Road	58,476	21,507				
2	Collecting and breaking metal on the Ahmednagar-Poona Road. Section from Ahmednagar to Ghod River ...	581	...				

APPENDIX 29—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B)—continued.</i>				<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>			
3	Collecting and breaking metal on the Ahmednagar-Paithan Road ...	295	...	1	Pethri Tank	1,95,590	82,897
4	Collecting and breaking metal on the Nasik-Poona Road, Section from Nandur-Shingota to Alli Khind ...	3,811	3,534	2	Mangi "	1,00,818	39,238
5	Collecting and breaking metal on the Ahmednagar-Malegaon Road, Section II	40,372	24,565	3	Wadshivne Tank	1,45,899	1,04,295
6	Collecting and breaking metal and improvements to the Kolhārbāri Road ...	1,72,941	21,430	4	Hotgi Tank	67,839	35,014
7	Collecting and breaking metal on Kopar-gaon-Singapur Road	1,758	1,113	5	Budhihāl Tank	5,21,532	3,74,483
8	Collecting and breaking metal on Loni-Belapur Road	3,064	2,952	6	Bhāmburdi "	2,14,762	1,00,714
9	Collecting and breaking metal on Ahmednagar-Sheogaon Road	244	...	7	Ashti Tank Dam	48,879	11,808
10	Collecting and breaking metal on Nevāsa-Belapur Road	1,555	224	Total ...		12,95,319	7,47,979
11	Collecting and breaking metal on Nevāsa-Sheogaon-Bodhegaon Road	2,016	...	<i>Work of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>			
12	Collecting and breaking metal on Khos-puri-Islampur Road	7,368	...	1	Karkamb Tank	29,374	11,952
13	Collecting and breaking metal on Shendi-Wāmbori Road	589	...	Total ...		29,374	11,952
14	Collecting and breaking metal on Rahata-Chitali Road	14,214	8,537	Total for Sholapur District ...		13,21,693	7,59,931
15	Collecting and breaking metal on Kharda-Shrigonda Road	571	306	POONA DISTRICT.			
16	Collecting and breaking metal on Karjat-Chincholi Road	22	...	<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>			
17	Collecting and breaking metal on Nagar-Annāghāt Road	—97	...	1	Constructing a road from Bhimashankar to Dimbha Khurd	25,007	8,405
18	Silt clearance Lākh Canal	9,749	...	2	Constructing a portion of Paud-Bhorkas Road	18,098	13,620
19	Do. from Ojār Left Bank Canal	10,023	3,020	3	Constructing a road from Walha Railway Station to Parincha and Vir	17,446	7,531
20	Do. Bhātodi Tank	18	...	4	Constructing a road from Rājewādi Railway Station to Malsiras and Maodi	16,258	7,965
Total ...		3,07,600	87,488	5	Constructing a road from Junnar to Ghoda	1,205	...
Total for Ahmednagar District ...		23,08,311	9,63,712	6	Constructing a cart road from Khadkala, viā Bhor Khind to join Talegaon-Ambe-gaon Road	707	...
NASIK DISTRICT.				7	Improvements to Indāpur-Barāmati Road	2,125	682
<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				8	Improvements to the road from Tale-gaon Railway Station to Bombay Road	527	...
1	Odal Tank	22,941	16,306	9	Easing gradients on Poona-Nāsik Road ...	—5	...
2	Dāpur Tank	14,111	6,921	10	Do. on Bombay-Poona Mail Road	6	...
3	Constructing Sinnar-Wavi Road ...	36,574	24,500	Total ...		81,374	38,203
Total ...		73,626	47,727	<i>Works of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>			
<i>Work of temporary utility (Classed B).</i>				1	Collecting metal on Bombay-Poona Mail Road	1,207	...
1	Clearing silt from channels below certain Bāndhāras (35 in number) in Chāndor, Niphād and Sinnar Tālukas ...	1,463	3,024	2	Collecting metal on Poona-Ahmednagar Road	16,179	3,016
Total ...		1,463	3,024	3	Collecting metal on Poona-Sholapur Road	—347	...
Total for Nāsik District ...		75,039	50,751	4	Collecting metal on Poona-Nāsik Road ...	1,672	...
				5	Collecting ten years' supply of metal on Junnar-Narāyangaon Road ...	47	...
				Total ...		18,758	3,016
				Total for Poona District ...		1,00,132	41,219

APPENDIX 29—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.	No.	Name of Work.	Famine Expenditure.	Normal Cost.
POONA IRRIGATION DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs.	POONA IRRIGATION DISTRICT—continued.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A).</i>				<i>Works of permanent utility (Classed A)—continued.</i>			
1	Shetphal Tank	2,01,905	1,07,004	3	Victoria Tank at Warwand	1,17,396	38,613
2	Khatangaon Tank	1,08,668	43,170		Total for Poona Irrigation District	4,27,969	1,88,787
					Total for Central Division	42,68,286	20,31,600

Note.—Expenditure shown against works Nos. 2, 5, 7, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 24 under Class A and Nos. 2 to 5, 7 to 13 and 15 to 20 under Class B of the list for the Ahmednagar District and works Nos. 4 to 10 under Class A and all works under Class B of the list for the Poona District, which were closed before the end of November 1900, is due to either to the payment of establishment and hospital charges and payment of liabilities on hutting and other incidental charges or to the transfer of expenditure from one work to another and adjustment of famine duty allowance to military men, after November 1900.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SATARA DISTRICT.				BELGAUM DISTRICT—continued.			
Works of permanent utility (Classed A).				Works of temporary utility (Classed B).			
1	Improving Puneewali-Shingnapur Road	6,081	1,400	1	Breaking metal on the Nipani-Mahalingpur Road	19,624	8,109
2	Do. Khandala-Lomand Road	552	552	2	Breaking metal on the Gokak-Nargund Road	16,677	10,508
3	Do. Patan-Tarla Road	30,505	8,282		Total	36,301	18,617
4	Do. Satara-Pandharpur Road	7,335	3,810		Total for Belgaum District	2,44,092	1,51,258
5	Do. Mayni Tank	44,628	42,902				
6	Constructing Goregaon Tank	99,897	44,135				
7	Making a berm in rear of Nehr Tank Dam	1,03,411	53,120				
8	Constructing additional length of waste weir Nehr Tank	2,419	2,419				
	Total	2,94,888	1,56,680				
Work of temporary utility (Classed B).				BIJAPUR DISTRICT.			
1	Breaking metal on Karad-Chiplun Road	2,819	755	Works of permanent utility (Classed A).			
	Total	2,819	755	1	Sangogi Tank	2,07,463	86,319
	Total for Satara District	2,97,737	1,57,435	2	Hullur	1,65,495	82,499
				3	Repairs to Sankeri and Dodkeri Tanks at Mamadapur	7,465	5,867
				4	Completing Hungund-Nandwadgi Road	20,240	14,363
				5	Constructing Mulwad-Mamadapur Road	30,633	25,277
				6	Do. Bagalkot-Sangam Road	58,714	48,095
				7	Do. Bidami-Kerur Road	10,244	4,319
				8	Do. a road from Ukali to Mulwad via Mangoli	3,003	2,123
				9	Improving Sholapur-Bellary Road, 4th Section	50,125	16,432
				10	Improving Sholapur-Bellary Road, 5th Section	22,708	5,945
				11	Improving Bijapur-Indi Road, portion from Nagthan to Hatharga	20,301	6,811
					Total	5,96,421	2,98,050
BELGAUM DISTRICT.				Works of temporary utility (Classed B).			
1	Constructing Bijapur-Kagwad Road, Section from Athni to Kagwad, via Shedbal Railway Station	20,134	16,843	1	Collecting metal on Sholapur-Hubli Road, Section III	75,173	
2	Constructing a branch road from the Shedbal village to meet the Bijapur-Kagwad Road	1,784	2,450	2	Collecting metal on Sholapur-Bellary Road, Section V	12,392	
3	Constructing Bijapur-Shedbal Road, Section from Honwad to Athni	67,413	25,571		Total	87,565	
4	Constructing Anantpur-Navalval Road	6,253	3,359		Total for Bijapur District	6,83,986	
5	Improving the Murgod-Bail-Hongul Road	51,789	45,261		Total for Southern Division	12,25,815	
6	Constructing Murgod-Yekundi Road	4,245	4,934				
7	Improving the Saundatti-Dharwar Road	31,045	10,757				
8	Do. Halki-Murgod Road	12,656	12,336				
9	Repairing the Kudchi-Terdal Road	12,472	11,100				
	Total	2,07,791	1,32,641				

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the famine expenditure and values at normal rates, with the percentages of the latter Bombay Presidency from the commencement

Division and District.	Metal collection. (1)			Constructing and repairing roads. (2)			Constructing and deepening tanks. (3)		
	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percent- age of column 3 on column 2.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percent- age of column 6 on column 5.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percent- age of column 9 on column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.									
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad ...	1,75,082	75,857	43	...	...	...	20,10,549	12,17,818	60
	1,55,266	70,364	45	8,722	7,256	83	10,48,678	7,03,915	67
	3,30,348	1,46,221	44	8,722	7,256	83	30,59,227	19,21,733	63
	2,34,583	60,302	25	2,79,424	1,58,944	56	20,63,454	11,16,542	54
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	7,799	4,370	56	1,58,250	1,53,396	97	13,05,267	13,79,525	106
	2,42,382	64,672	27	4,37,674	3,12,340	71	33,58,721	24,96,067	74
	12,397	4,058	32	94,444	37,224	39	23,98,213	16,60,084	69
Surat and Broach ...	10,841	15,263	148	11,884	13,324	112	15,506	23,803	154
	22,738	19,341	85	1,06,328	50,548	48	24,13,719	16,83,887	70
	...	...	...	78,768	60,354	76	11,799	7,145	60
Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	78,768	60,354	76	11,799	7,145	60
Total ...	4,22,062	1,40,217	33	4,52,636	2,50,522	56	64,74,015	40,01,589	61
	1,73,406	90,017	52	1,78,856	1,73,976	97	23,69,451	21,07,243	89
	5,95,468	2,30,234	39	6,31,492	4,30,498	68	88,43,466	61,08,832	69
Central Division.									
	27,73,816	4,04,628	14	6,68,847	1,65,492	24	48,063	7,092	14
Khândesh ...	...	...	...	12,890	11,618	90	...	...	...
	27,73,816	4,04,628	14	6,81,737	1,77,110	26	48,063	7,092	14
	2,33,956	78,991	33	1,30,240	21,544	16	4,01,784	2,12,019	52
Khândesh Irrigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,903	9,050	61
	2,33,956	78,991	33	1,30,240	21,544	16	4,16,687	2,21,099	53
	26,63,350	6,12,097	22	8,98,693	3,14,306	34	7,09,334	2,74,713	38
Ahmednagar ...	2,49,334	62,661	25	8,22,163	2,93,912	36	7,14,761	2,57,056	36
	29,12,684	6,74,758	23	17,20,856	6,08,218	35	14,24,095	5,31,097	37
	3,74,247	69,569	18	7,99,698	1,59,544	19	10,45,072	2,37,803	22
Nasik ...	...	...	...	36,574	24,500	67	37,052	23,227	63
	3,74,247	69,569	18	8,36,272	1,84,044	22	10,82,124	2,61,030	24
	6,62,060	1,44,058	21	2,94,146	1,51,988	51	17,25,410	5,89,338	34
Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,21,693	7,59,931	57
	6,62,060	1,44,088	21	2,94,146	1,51,988	51	30,50,133	13,49,269	44
	7,93,835	2,30,976	29	3,47,903	1,60,660	46	632	644	101
Poona ...	18,758	3,016	16	81,374	38,203	47	...	...	...
	8,12,593	2,33,992	29	4,79,277	1,98,863	41	632	644	101
Total ...	75,01,264	15,40,349	20	31,89,527	9,73,534	30	42,20,653	14,55,339	34
	2,68,092	65,677	25	9,53,001	3,08,233	32	25,19,378	12,38,051	49
	77,69,356	16,06,026	21	41,42,528	13,41,767	32	67,40,031	26,93,390	40
Southern Division.									
	6,523	2,587	39	3,28,669	2,43,283	74	3,57,281	1,20,117	33
Satara ...	2,849	755	27	44,473	14,074	32	2,50,415	1,42,606	57
	9,377	3,342	36	3,73,142	2,57,357	69	6,07,696	2,62,723	43
	12,825	8,294	64	21,101	21,291	100	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	67,346	29,374	44	1,76,746	1,21,684	69	...	...	...
	80,171	37,668	47	1,97,847	1,43,175	72	...	...	...
	...	...	...	84,155	57,405	68	2,14,890	1,14,857	53
Bijapur ...	87,565	17,194	20	2,15,998	1,23,365	57	3,80,423	1,74,085	46
	87,565	17,194	20	3,00,153	1,80,770	60	5,95,313	2,89,542	49
Total ...	19,353	10,881	56	4,33,925	3,21,979	71	5,72,171	2,34,974	41
	1,57,760	47,323	30	4,37,217	2,59,323	59	6,30,838	3,17,291	50
	1,77,113	58,204	33	8,71,142	5,81,302	67	12,03,009	5,52,265	46
Sind ...									

Grand total ...	79,42,679	16,91,447	21	40,76,088	15,52,035	38	1,12,66,839	56,91,902	50
	5,99,258	2,03,017	34	15,69,074	8,01,532	51	55,19,667	36,62,585	66
	85,41,937	18,94,464	22	56,45,162	23,53,567	42	1,67,86,506	93,54,487	56

Note.—The figures in ordinary type show the expenditure from the commencement of famine in 1899 to end of November 1900; those in italics show the expenditure from the commencement of famine in 1901 to end of November 1901; the figures of famine expenditure given in this statement are inclusive of liabilities and no account

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on the former, on different classes of works carried out for relief purposes in each district of the of famine in 1899 to end of October 1902.

Railway embankments. (1)			Excavating canals. (5)			Drainage channels. (6)			Division and District.
Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 12 on column 11.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 15 on column 14.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 18 on column 17.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		<i>Northern Division.</i>
1,54,419	74,215	48	2,03,276	1,39,130	68	3,00,867	2,03,775	67	Ahmedabad.
10,082	5,547	55	97,603	60,963	62	83,967	62,865	75	
1,64,501	79,762	48	3,00,879	2,00,093	67	3,84,834	2,66,640	69	Kaira and Panch Mahals.
1,15,209	59,331	51	.....	...	...	1,82,244	1,32,973	72	
47,755	55,140	74	...	...	...	8,694	8,192	94	Surat and Broach.
1,62,964	94,471	58	...	...	...	1,90,938	1,41,165	74	
...	...	...	2,181	1,768	81	2,06,212	2,05,494	99	Thana.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,188	4,047	98	
...	...	...	2,181	1,768	81	2,10,350	2,09,541	99	Total.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Division.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khândesh.
...	
...	...	...	23,727	18,897	79	...	...	...	Khândesh Irrigation.
...	...	...	4,299	6,532	152	...	...	...
...	...	...	28,026	25,429	91	...	...	...	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	7,58,670	3,06,514	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,22,053	3,50,083	67	...	...	...	Nasik.
...	...	...	12,80,723	6,56,597	51	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	1,463	3,024	207	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,463	3,024	207	...	...	...	Poona.
2,46,721	1,60,467	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,46,721	1,60,467	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona Irrigation.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
...	
2,46,721	1,60,467	65	7,82,397	3,25,411	41	...	...	...	Southern Division.
...	...	...	5,27,815	3,59,639	68	...	...	...
2,46,721	1,60,467	65	13,10,212	6,85,050	52	...	...	...	Satara.
14,536	6,742	46	9,413	4,907	52	...	...	...
14,536	6,742	46	9,413	4,907	52	...	...	...	Belgaum.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijapur.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
...	
14,536	6,742	46	9,413	4,907	52	...	...	...	Sind.
14,536	6,742	46	9,413	4,907	52	...	...	...
...	...	...	35,193	50,432	143	...	...	...	Grand total.
...	...	...	35,193	50,432	143	...	...	...
5,80,885	3,00,755	50	10,32,430	5,21,548	50	6,89,325	3,42,212	78	Grand total.
57,887	40,687	70	6,25,418	4,21,042	67	96,719	73,791	75	
5,88,722	3,41,442	58	16,57,878	9,42,590	57	7,86,122	6,17,345	78	

figures from December 1899 to end of October 1902; and also in that type for the whole period.
is taken of credits on account of normal cost charged to ordinary works in case of certain irrigation works.

Division and District.	Total.			Estimated.	Total and Part.	Grants-in-Aid of the P. W. Department.	Total famine expenditure.
	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Percentage of column 21 on column 20.				
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division—continued.							
Ahmatsbad	23,44,193 14,04,316 42,48,511	17,19,795 9,19,499 26,39,295	60 65 62	23,492 24,000 51,498	25,355 12,500 1,16,721	72,451 37,235 1,07,733	31,38,698 15,55,525 45,22,523
Kaira and Panch Mahals	28,51,214 15,27,565 43,78,679	15,25,092 15,80,623 31,03,715	53 103 71	34,395 47,952 22,217	60,095 17,136 77,222	1,32,390 9,743 1,42,734	31,92,365 16,01,297 49,94,962
Surat and Broach	27,13,447 41,659 27,55,215	19,91,825 56,457 19,85,925	70 135 71	21,385 2,257 33,850	67,595 1,668 69,263	29,121 165 35,286	25,47,516 45,667 25,93,515
Thana	20,567 93,567	67,499 67,499	74 74	..... .....	14,471 14,471	..... .....	1,05,088 1,05,088
Total	85,12,121 29,73,552 1,14,87,073	52,15,014 25,47,999 77,53,004	61 55 63	22,042 74,223 1,67,435	2,37,517 37,870 2,75,387	2,41,169 44,644 2,25,213	20,54,769 31,21,269 1,22,15,932
Central Division—continued.							
Khandesh	34,90,723 12,290 35,03,516	5,77,212 11,618 5,88,830	15 90 17	54,482 8,659 63,141	2,95,568 594 2,09,157	2,81,457 450 2,81,947	49,35,238 22,623 49,57,861
Khandesh Irrigation	7,89,707 19,202 8,08,909	3,31,481 15,552 3,47,033	41 61 43	25,380 3,249 31,622	33,590 295 33,738	37,412 1,005 32,554	5,89,166 23,754 6,12,890
Ahmednagar	50,30,947 23,03,311 73,33,358	15,91,630 9,63,712 24,71,342	29 42 34	70,155 1,14,095 1,84,451	2,36,787 35,985 2,74,725	50,835 51,222 1,02,057	23,09,124 25,09,577 72,39,601
Nasik	22,19,017 75,089 22,94,166	4,66,416 59,751 5,17,667	21 63 23	32,189 14,276 53,455	1,39,814 1,958 1,40,232	..... 162 1,73,095	23,76,821 90,995 24,22,815
Sholapur	29,22,667 13,24,693 42,53,060	10,45,881 7,53,631 12,95,812	35 57 42	59,285 69,433 1,29,118	1,68,393 45,295 2,13,526	25,574 1,32,579 21,840	14,65,565 47,94,335 18,45,141
Poona	11,92,370 1,09,132 12,92,502	3,92,250 41,219 4,33,499	32 41 34	19,713 15,640 23,353	1,39,216 -19,093 1,29,215	21,840 4,611 23,451	2,20,369 2,20,369 14,65,521
Poona Irrigation	2,91,328 4,27,999 7,19,227	1,23,700 1,65,787 3,22,427	46 44 45	2,006 7,750 10,636	14,901 29,092 34,993	1,912 5,569 6,272	4,02,147 4,61,561 7,79,708
Total	1,42,40,562 22,68,256 2,02,08,843	44,55,100 29,81,600 64,86,700	27 43 32	2,65,410 2,33,503 4,93,893	2,34,236 93,072 10,27,393	5,65,916 89,094 6,54,622	1,77,05,426 49,83,755 2,22,89,521
Southern Division—continued.							
Satara	7,16,427 2,97,737 10,14,164	3,77,030 1,57,435 5,35,071	42 53 53	11,762 5,044 18,805	29,276 1,195 30,453	4,226 1,857 6,023	7,61,673 3,09,853 10,67,506
Belgaum	33,926 2,44,092 2,78,018	29,555 1,51,258 1,80,843	87 92 65	..... 926 926	11,894 29,795 32,572	14 599 884	45,744 2,99,456 3,12,339
Bijapur	2,78,018 2,94,045 6,22,956	1,72,202 1,72,202 3,15,244	57 57 40	24,192 24,846 49,249	12,623 14,822 27,321	8,833 17,012 25,851	3,44,719 7,40,742 10,85,452
Total	10,42,396 12,25,615 22,75,213	5,73,453 9,23,987 12,03,420	53 51 53	33,165 59,516 93,961	53,491 59,855 90,345	13,073 19,725 32,798	11,52,127 23,13,211 24,85,238
Sind	35,123 35,123	59,432 59,432	143 143	691 691	5,041 5,041	2,999 2,999	43,744 43,744
Grand total	2,56,26,274 54,68,073 2,40,06,227	1,02,09,029 12,03,577 1,55,03,556	40 51 46	2,34,616 3,39,032 7,33,850	12,39,583 1,67,797 13,93,322	6,32,769 1,53,873 9,56,142	2,79,86,446 91,85,255 3,71,14,701

Note.—The figures of ordinary expenditure show the expenditure from the commencement of famine in 1860 to end of November 1860; those of famine expenditure show the expenditure from the commencement of famine in 1860 to end of November 1860; those of famine expenditure given in this statement are inclusive of subsidies and no account

—concluded.

Famine expenditure (exclusive of Establishment, Tools and Plant and Gratuitous Relief).		Works of permanent utility.		Works of temporary utility.		Works of doubtful utility.		Division and District.
Works, Major.	Works, Minor.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	Famine expenditure.	Normal cost.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,88,558	5,635	17,26,632	10,66,836	11,16,862	6,43,959	699	...	Northern Division—contd.
13,67,319	36,999	5,66,788	3,86,139	8,28,046	5,17,515	9,484	7,256	
42,05,877	42,634	22,93,420	14,52,975	19,44,908	11,61,474	10,183	7,256	Ahmedabad.
28,57,914	7,000	5,91,634	2,90,195	21,86,839	12,17,285	86,421	20,612	
15,18,452	9,313	3,04,331	2,40,947	11,81,518	12,94,494	41,916	45,182	Kaira and Panch Mahals.
43,76,366	16,313	8,95,935	5,31,142	33,68,357	25,11,779	1,23,337	65,794	
26,96,052	17,395	1,98,509	1,76,557	19,55,342	13,50,347	5,59,516	3,81,724	Surat and Broach.
40,628	1,241	7,173	5,374	14,152	21,032	20,544	30,051	
27,36,680	18,635	2,05,762	1,81,931	19,69,494	13,71,379	5,80,060	4,11,775	Thanna.
90,567	...	86,930	64,007	3,617	3,492	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
90,567	...	86,930	64,007	3,617	3,492	...	...
81,83,091	30,030	26,07,825	15,97,595	52,62,660	32,15,093	6,46,636	4,02,336	Central Division—contd.
29,26,399	47,553	8,78,292	6,32,460	20,23,716	18,33,041	71,944	82,489	
1,14,09,490	77,583	34,82,117	22,30,055	72,86,376	59,48,124	7,18,530	4,84,825	Khândesh.
34,88,677	2,049	6,68,845	1,65,492	27,73,297	4,04,628	48,584	7,092	
11,250	1,640	12,890	11,618	...	...	...	...	Khândesh Irrigation.
34,99,927	3,689	6,81,735	1,77,110	27,73,297	4,04,628	48,584	7,092	
7,89,707	...	4,92,340	2,30,751	2,97,367	1,01,230	...	...	Ahmednagar.
14,903	4,299	14,903	9,050	4,299	6,532	...	...
8,04,610	4,299	5,07,243	2,39,301	3,01,666	1,07,762	...	...	Nâsik.
50,30,047	...	26,84,889	8,97,717	23,45,188	6,09,913	...	...
23,06,799	1,512	20,00,711	8,76,224	3,07,600	87,488	...	...	Sholapur.
73,36,846	1,512	46,35,570	17,73,941	26,52,788	6,97,401	...	...
22,19,017	...	17,43,874	3,78,655	4,75,143	88,261	...	...	Poona.
73,626	1,463	73,626	47,737	1,463	3,024	...	...
22,92,643	1,463	18,17,500	4,26,382	4,76,606	91,285	...	...	Poona Irrigation.
29,21,015	7,352	20,20,269	7,77,734	9,08,098	2,68,147	...	...
13,24,693	...	12,95,319	7,47,979	20,374	11,952	...	...	Total.
42,45,708	7,352	33,15,588	15,25,713	9,37,472	2,63,099	...	...
11,90,605	1,765	3,97,903	1,60,660	7,94,467	2,31,621	...	...	Southern Division—contd.
1,00,131	1	81,374	38,203	18,758	3,016	...	...
12,90,736	1,765	4,79,277	1,93,683	8,13,225	2,34,636	...	...	Satara.
2,90,328	...	2,90,328	1,33,790	...	...	...	...
4,27,969	...	4,27,969	1,88,787	...	...	...	...	Belgaum.
7,18,297	...	7,18,297	3,22,487	...	...	...	...
1,59,29,396	11,166	82,98,418	57,44,209	75,93,560	17,03,799	48,584	7,092	Bijapur.
42,59,371	8,915	39,06,792	19,19,588	3,61,494	1,12,012	...	...
2,01,88,767	20,081	1,22,05,210	46,63,797	79,55,054	18,15,811	48,584	7,092	Total.
7,75,779	648	7,09,899	3,75,049	6,528	2,587	...	...
2,97,185	552	2,94,888	1,56,680	2,849	755	...	...	Belgaum.
10,12,984	1,200	10,04,787	5,31,729	9,377	3,342	...	...
33,926	...	21,101	12,291	12,825	8,294	...	...	Bijapur.
2,42,308	1,784	2,07,791	1,32,641	36,301	18,617	...	...
2,76,234	1,784	2,28,892	1,53,932	49,126	26,911	...	...	Total.
2,99,015	...	2,99,045	1,72,262	...	...	...	...
6,83,986	...	5,96,421	2,98,050	87,565	17,194	...	...	Total.
9,83,031	...	8,95,453	4,70,312	87,565	17,194	...	...
10,48,750	618	10,80,045	5,68,602	19,358	10,881	...	...	Total.
12,23,479	2,336	10,99,100	5,87,371	1,26,715	56,566	...	...
22,72,329	2,934	21,29,145	11,55,973	1,46,053	47,447	...	...	Total.
35,193	...	33,645	49,692	...	...	1,548	749	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
35,193	...	33,645	49,692	...	...	1,548	749	
2,54,96,430	41,814	1,19,65,933	49,60,098	1,23,75,573	49,99,763	6,96,768	4,10,168	Grand total.
81,09,249	58,804	58,84,181	31,59,419	25,11,925	19,81,619	71,944	82,489	
3,39,05,679	1,00,648	1,73,50,117	83,99,517	1,53,67,493	69,11,382	7,68,712	4,92,657	

in italics from November 1900 to end of October 1901; and those in black type for the whole period.
is taken of credits on account of normal cost charged to ordinary heads in case of certain irrigation works.

APPENDIX 31.

(Referred to in Paragraph 79 of the Report.)

Notes by the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department on the utility of the works carried out by famine labour in the Bombay Presidency.

1899-1900.

I find it very difficult to say anything definite on the subject as so much depends on the meaning given to the word 'useful.' In the statement (Appendix 30) the expenditure in each district has been classified under three heads "Works of permanent utility," "Works of temporary utility" and "Works of doubtful utility." For the whole Presidency the total expenditure in the Public Works Department, exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant and Gratuitous Relief, was Rs. 2,55,38,274, which has been classified as follows:—

		Famine expenditure. Rs.	Value at normal rates. Rs.
Works of permanent utility	...	1,11,50,613	47,62,696
Works of temporary utility	...	1,36,90,893	51,27,165
Works of doubtful utility	...	6,96,768	4,10,168
Total	...	<u>2,55,38,274</u>	<u>1,03,00,029</u>

2. Attached to the statement are detailed lists of all the works (Appendix 29) included under the three heads.

3. It is all of course a matter of opinion and I will simply state the principles on which the statements have been prepared.

4. As works of permanent utility we have included with a few exceptions all irrigation tanks. I think it is admitted that though such tanks in the Bombay Presidency do not return a revenue nearly equivalent to the interest on the capital sunk in their construction they are of undoubted benefit to the lands under their command. It goes without saying that until these tanks are completed there will be no return either in revenue or indirect benefit from the expenditure incurred, but still the figures of normal cost represent so much solid work done towards attaining the object aimed at. With the projects which have been submitted for most of these tanks we have received figures which show that when completed they will at the least pay their working expenses; many of them will yield considerably in excess of this and possibly further investigation will show that the calculations were too sanguine in some cases. At present I have no data to enable me to differentiate between them. A special officer is now engaged on the inquiry. We have also included under this head such works as railway embankments, drainage channels and improving certain irrigation tanks in Gujarát. Also the making of new and improvement of old roads where such improvement did not consist mainly in providing a supply of metal. The railway embankments will all eventually be taken over at normal cost by the Company concerned, the drainage channels included are of undoubted permanent utility; the enlarging of the irrigation tanks will not result in any great increase in revenue but the existing cultivation will be rendered more certain; as regards the roads it must be admitted that the utility of the expenditure will depend, in a great measure, on whether it will be possible to maintain them in the future, but as I have said in regard to the large tanks there is so much solid work done.

5. Under works of temporary utility we have included all metal collection works. There again it is a question of definition. The metal when spread will wear away and will have to be renewed hereafter. From this point of view the expenditure must be looked upon as of purely temporary utility but it might be, indeed has been, held by some that having so large stocks of metal available will result in a reduction in road maintenance charges for many years; and so should be looked upon as of permanent utility. I cannot see that this view is correct and class all metal collecting works under the second head. In some cases it is possible that money will not be available for spreading and consolidation for many years and in such the expenditure should be considered as of doubtful utility. At present, however, I have no information nor has any one, which would enable us to further classify the works. Under this head has been included, also, most of the expenditure incurred in Gujarát on deepening and improving village tanks. A large number of tanks has been enlarged and deepened and these works will for many years be of advantage to the villages concerned. But I do not see where the funds for keeping them in repairs are to come from, and in course of time they will silt up. I therefore class the works as of temporary utility only. In the Deccan districts certain works called 'Improvements to roads' have been classed as of temporary utility. In these cases the work done was mainly collecting metal and no real improvement to the roads was effected. There may have been some mistakes made in that classification but the general result will not be altered by them.

6. The greater part of the expenditure which has been classified as of 'doubtful utility' was in the Surat and Broach District, the Broach Reservoir being responsible for Rs. 4,55,269.

This work was started at a time when people were clamouring for relief and no other work was available for them. I am afraid that instead of being classed as 'doubtful' it should be considered 'useless.' Certain road improvement works in Broach are classed under this head because it has been reported that there is very little chance of their ever being completed. The expenditure on the Rdipur Tank has been classed as of doubtful utility, because it was largely incurred on hutting and such incidental matters in preparation for the large number of people who would have had to be provided for had the rains failed in Khándesh, which happily they did not.

7. It will be possible, from the detailed statements attached (Appendices 29 and 30), to modify the figures giving the general results as was done in regard to the expenditure during the Famine of 1896-97 in paragraph 397 of the Famine Commission report, if such a course seems desirable, but as I have said above, it is all a matter of opinion and having given the figures and the general principles on which the statements have been prepared I leave it to others to criticise them.

1900-1902.

I need add scarcely anything to my note on the expenditure up to November 1900.

2. In some few cases, nine in all, the classification differs from that given to the same works in the former statements (Appendices 29 and 30). On two tanks, the Dedki and Oad in the Ahmedabad District, the work done previous to November 1900 was considered to have been of the nature of improvement and was, therefore, classed as of permanent utility.

The work done afterwards, however, was simple deepening which has been classed, for the reasons given in paragraph 5 of my former note, as of temporary utility.

3. The classification of two road works in the Kaira and Panch Maháls District, one in the Broach District and four in Ahmednagar has been changed from temporary to permanent utility. It has been decided to complete some of these roads from ordinary funds and it is probable the others will be taken up before very long.

4. The whole expenditure in the Public Works Department from December 1900 to end of October 1902, exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant and Gratuitous Relief, was Rs. 84,68,053, which has been classified as follows :—

	Famine expenditure.	Value at normal rates.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works of permanent utility	58,84,184	31,39,419
Works of temporary utility	25,11,925	19,81,619
Works of doubtful utility	71,944	82,489
Total	84,68,053	52,03,527

5. For the whole famine, that is from its commencement in 1899 to end of October 1902, the expenditure in the Public Works Department, excluding Establishment and Tools and Plant and Gratuitous Relief, was Rs. 3,40,06,327, which I classify as follows after making some corrections referred to in paragraph 3 *ante* :—

	Famine expenditure.	Value at normal rates.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works of permanent utility	1,78,50,117	80,99,517
Works of temporary utility	1,53,87,498	69,11,382
Works of doubtful utility	7,68,712	4,92,657
Total	3,40,06,327	1,55,03,556

These figures will, of course, require some modification when the final accounts are made up.

6. One feature which a comparison of the statements for the two periods of the famine brings prominently to notice is the much more favourable results obtained in the Northern and Central Divisions in the second as regards the normal value of the work done. In the Southern Division the percentage, which was a high one in the first period, remained practically the same. I attribute the more favourable result in the other two Divisions to three causes: One, which mainly had effect in the Central Division, was the greatly reduced proportion which metal breaking bore to the whole work done. Another was, doubtless, improved management as every one concerned gained experience. While a third must have been that the people in the second period had got accustomed to unusual forms of work and also realised that it was better to endeavour to do a proper task and receive full wages than to sit idle and be content with the minimum.

APPENDIX 32.

(Referred to in Paragraph 90 of the Report.)

Report by Mr. W. Sinto Crimp, M.Inst.C.E., dated January 1900.

I have the honour to report that upon the receipt of your letter of the 19th December 1899, I at once began to study the geology of the Presidency of Bombay for the purposes of this report.

2. The general map of India has been of great assistance, as the principal geological formations are shown thereon with sufficient accuracy for my purpose, whilst the 'Articles on the geology of portions of the Bombay Presidency' have been of use also.

3. I may preface my remarks by stating the general conditions necessary for the establishment of artesian wells. In the first place there must be a large catchment area of porous rocks such as chalk or oolite or some of the sandstones which will permit of a portion of the rain falling upon them being absorbed in its pores.

4. In the second place the porous formation must extend underneath a plain, some part of which must be of clay, so that the water is confined in the porous strata.

5. When these conditions exist water may be obtained by boring through the impervious clays to the water bearing formations below, the water thus liberated overflowing the surface if the hydrostatic pressure is sufficient; if not the water will rise in the boring to the balance level.

APPENDIX 33.

(Referred to in Paragraph 106 of the Report.)

Government Resolution No. 2680, dated the 30th June 1900.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 7206, dated 25th June 1900 :—

"The Commissioner, N. D., presents compliments, and with reference to paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 2587 of 19th instant, has the honour to submit for the approval of Government copies of the following Circular orders issued by him :—

* * * *

No. 7125, dated 23rd instant, regarding the expansion and regulation of the village dole.

No. 7192, dated 25th instant, containing detailed instructions regarding the relief of people until and after the rains come down heavily and for encouraging and affording facilities for cultivation."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 7260, dated 26th June 1900—Submitting in continuation of his memorandum No. 7206, dated 25th idem, copies of two more Circulars Nos. 7190 and 7191, dated 25th idem.

RESOLUTION.—The instructions issued by the Commissioner are approved, but he should be asked to make it clearer that kitchens are not intended solely for people in the villages in which they are established. In Circular No. 7192, dated 25th June, paragraph 10, it is stated that a kitchen for a circle of three or four villages may be possible in the Panch Maháls, and the same is likely to be the case in other tracts, although not perhaps in black-soil country owing to the difficulty of travelling in it in the rains. It is said in paragraph 2 of that Circular that it is agreed that persons from other villages should not be compelled to come to a kitchen, but in the Central Provinces it has been ordered that children within two miles of a kitchen should rarely be put on the dole lists and the same course may be followed in tracts of Gujarát other than the black-soil country and extended to people entitled to gratuitous relief who are able to walk. The correct principle is stated in paragraph 2 of Circular No. 7191 not to include in a kitchen list any one living inconveniently far off.

Accompaniments to the above.

CIRCULAR.

No. 7125, dated 23rd June 1900.

His Excellency the Viceroy has wired his wish that the present emergency should be "boldly and generously handled."

2. In the spirit of this message the following instructions are issued.

3. It is presumed that since the dispersion of the people by cholera all persons found in danger of starvation, whether able-bodied or not, have been put on the dole list.

4. All who are too weak to work and all others who have some good excuse for remaining in the village, such as to take care of cattle or to begin cultivating the land, should be kept on the dole list. Destitute cultivators will in due time receive a separate allowance for subsistence, but meanwhile may be kept on dole if they are doing any *bonâ fide* work.

5. If a person is strong and able-bodied and remains idling in the village without doing any work, the first inspecting officer who comes (from Circle Inspector upwards) should warn him that he cannot be kept on the dole list for ever. He should make the note "warned" on his name in the dole list. If he is still not gone to work at the next visit of an inspecting officer, he should be taken off the list and pressed to go to work. At subsequent visits all persons so taken off should be specially enquired after and replaced for a few days more on the list if in danger of starvation. In short every dole list should be scrutinized by all inspecting officers with reference to (1) those who ought to be on it and who are not, (2) those who are on it but ought not to be, and (3) those who were on it and have been removed.

6. Inspecting officers should be on their special guard against men who, being deprived of dole, continue in the village and eke out a living from the allowance made to their dependants.

7. The above also applies to kitchen lists in places where there are village kitchens.

But it is hoped the Collector will suggest and adopt any expedient for increasing the number that occurs to him. If Mr. Molison's hand-implements are rejected, it will still be possible to work with the ordinary kodáli and pávra. This should be urged on the people. They should be told that help has been given them on condition that they do *something*. If all officers keep pressing them it is likely they will comply and that the question of resuming or stopping the grants will not practically arise. It is undesirable that it should.

6. Cultivators should be clearly informed that any crops which they may grow by hand-implements or by kodáli will not be attached for assessment. They will be allowed to remove it on condition that it is for their own eating, not to sell.

7. It is a question how and where payments of free gifts and takávi for subsistence and seed should be made. The Commissioner has already expressed his personal opinion that they should be made in each Circle by the best man the Collector can command in the presence of the village patel and takáti, and that they should be made in two instalments at least. In black-soil tracts it may be necessary to give the whole in one sum. There will be great danger, in handling so many small sums of money, of peculation. Any easy check that can be devised against this will be desirable. It is suggested that each recipient should be given at the time of payment a chit clearly stating under each head the amount he has received. A percentage of these chits should be afterwards tested by questioning the recipient and comparing them with the books.

8. The class of persons who will not through pride go to work nor receive dole requires special looking to. The better sort will get takávi, but of the poorest a separate list should be kept (if there are any in a village) and cash dole should be offered to them on nominal *loan*. This may soothe their pride.

9. In some villages there are small things to be done such as levelling ground, removing prickly-pear, mending roads, &c. The Circle Inspectors should report these and get them done through the patel in the rains, if employment is needed.

10. In the Panch Maháls are many villages where there are no Baniás' shops. The best plan is believed to be to pay dole in cash and leave people to get their own grain. For the country is no more inaccessible than it is on the coast and the roads are clear even in the rains. The Collector is requested to be good enough to once more carefully reconsider this matter and say if anything more can be done to ensure provision of food to all the villagers. A kitchen for a circle of three or four villages may be possible in places and, if so, should certainly be tried.

CIRCULAR.

No. 7190, dated 25th June 1900.

It has been stated to the Commissioner by a high placed officer that there is some confusion still existing in the minds of some district officers as to the respective limits of village dole, Charitable Fund and takávi for subsistence. It is difficult to understand how this can be, but, as it is most desirable that there should be uniformity in the main lines of action in the Division, the Collectors are requested to be good enough to see that the principles followed are as stated below.

2. All but a fraction of the grants from the Central Relief Fund should be spent in grants for seed and maintenance to the poorest class of cultivators. These should be selected by the takávi officer mainly by the test already laid down (*viz.*, having resorted to relief works) and should be awarded seed and one month's allowance to begin with on the condition that they cultivate as much land as they can by whatever means they can.

3. Probably the grants up to date will not be enough to cover all on this list, but more money comes in from time to time and is distributed at once among the Collectors.

4. It must be distinctly understood by officers and people that the Central Fund grants are not sufficient and are not intended to provide for dependants. They are for the maintenance of the adult working members of the family. *Dependants are to be put on the village dole or kitchen list.*

5. Next must be taken up those poor cultivators who may receive takávi for seed, subsistence and bullocks. This too is to be given on condition of the recipient cultivating as much land as he can by what means he can. This too does not provide for dependants who are to be put on the dole or kitchen list. In order to spread the help as wide as possible, advances should not be made for the purchase of more than one bullock per cultivator.

6. Lastly will come takávi to the better class of cultivators.

7. A practical difficulty may arise through the want of finality in the Central Relief Fund grants. Two lákhs came in to-day and it may be hoped more will come. Each awarding officer will perhaps keep a margin in his list of poorest cultivators which can be filled up from subsequent grants. If, when the Charitable Fund failed, he gave takávi to all the rest, it may still be possible to change the takávi into free gift for the most deserving. Great care will have, however, to be taken in such cases to prevent confusion of accounts and fraud. The Commissioner can only promise to send on any further grants at once when received.

crop they will admit the reasonableness of it. The patels and other village leaders will also bring influence to bear in the same direction if the inspecting officer will only take the trouble to enlist their aid. But if this is found to be over-sanguine, if the instructions of Circular No. 7125 result in excessive abuse (*some* abuse there must be) and in an unmanageable number of idle paupers, the formality of 'warning' may be dispensed with and the idle at once removed, though a careful eye should be kept upon them as desired in the Circular.

"6. In conclusion I need scarcely ask you to favour me at short intervals with information as to how things are going and suggestions."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 7334, dated 27th June 1900:—

"Submitted to Government for approval."

RESOLUTION.—The instructions issued by the Commissioner, N. D., are approved.

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the daily average numbers of men, women and children receiving

Serial Number.	District.	September 1899.				October 1899.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	2	2	3	7 0	123	115	118	356 2
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	411	317	323	1,051 12
3	Panch Maháls ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5 0.1
4	Broach ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,044	...	...	1,044 4
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 0.0
8	Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	46	63	9	118 7
9	Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	3	4	17 0.2
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	112	195	51	358 9
12	Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Párkár	530	427	543	1,510 257	151	149	200	451 73
	Total	532	439	546	1,517 4	1,899	836	706	3,441 3

Serial Number.	District.	February 1900.				March 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	1,854	1,389	1,500	4,743 5	1,444	1,493	1,270	4,177 4
2	Kaira	1,037	1,016	1,274	3,357 7	3,011	3,243	3,625	9,879 14
3	Panch Maháls...	85	25	130	240 1	421	50	433	909 4
4	Broach... ..	2,744	207	93	3,044 3	4,450	289	945	5,684 8
5	Surat	304	89	20	413 4	766	108	193	1,067 11
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	30	64	45	139 3
7	Khándesh	4,268	4,217	2,721	11,206 6	7,168	5,959	3,034	16,201 9
8	Násik	452	241	144	837 1	813	423	238	1,477 2
9	Ahmednagar	5,462	4,448	1,444	11,354 7	14,104	10,227	3,387	27,718 16
10	Poona	3,233	1,781	1,035	6,049 15	7,877	3,376	1,852	13,105 22
11	Sholápur	6,125	4,373	1,751	12,252 11	5,295	4,245	1,951	11,491 9
12	Sátára	51	51	11	113 0.5	239	307	53	599 2
13	Bijápur	639	48	22	739 11	1,570	860	671	3,041 20
14	Belgaum	11	25	10	46 2	25	72	18	115 4
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkár	23	46	82	156 7	20	33	53	111 7
	Total	26,223	17,983	10,240	54,549 6	47,223	30,667	17,823	95,713 10

NOTE.—The block figures show the

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village relief in the last week of each month from September 1899 to October 1902.

November 1899.				December 1899.				January 1900.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
114	161	102	350	1,054	1,534	1,562	4,150	1,971	1,555	1,904	5,430	1
800	845	772	2,417	488	325	210	1,053	681	587	560	1,828	2
11	7	11	29	30	14	51	95	49	16	84	149	3
1,533	20	27	1,600	3,053	...	...	3,053	2,765	41	161	2,967	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6	2	2	10	50	71	68	198	1,771	1,203	1,450	4,519	7
61	84	27	175	67	100	51	218	221	163	68	475	8
53	61	42	156	911	317	113	1,371	6,874	3,132	1,282	11,288	9
...	...	...	...	1,321	90	15	1,435	3,013	618	434	4,095	10
413	608	147	1,198	1,576	2,208	806	5,070	4,727	3,435	1,550	9,712	11
...	...	...	...	10	13	5	28	51	20	14	97	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	10	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
323	518	616	1,457	564	516	916	2,026	636	661	1,026	2,323	16
...
3,367	2,148	1,716	7,261	10,333	5,317	3,917	19,597	22,766	11,592	8,535	42,893	7

April 1900.				May 1900.				June 1900.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1,051	1,326	783	3,170	3,724	4,178	4,013	11,915	11,420	15,386	18,251	45,057	1
3,272	3,968	4,303	11,543	4,715	5,578	6,586	16,909	7,420	9,022	11,517	28,259	2
440	157	287	884	1,838	2,389	2,872	7,129	4,621	7,160	11,553	23,313	3
2,913	1,303	1,880	6,135	2,655	1,213	2,397	6,265	5,978	7,442	8,557	21,977	4
1,536	254	392	2,182	2,232	720	876	3,837	5,283	8,003	7,450	20,736	5
181	389	160	730	202	328	145	675	321	610	450	1,390	6
4,041	4,081	1,802	9,924	2,665	3,613	1,732	8,010	3,674	6,015	2,630	12,323	7
876	557	338	1,771	958	468	527	1,953	1,630	902	1,143	3,675	8
8,033	6,826	2,377	17,236	11,004	10,858	4,445	26,307	11,592	11,655	4,762	28,009	9
5,211	2,915	1,626	9,752	7,627	3,707	2,116	13,450	8,931	4,985	3,017	16,936	10
6,073	4,863	2,348	13,784	6,298	4,892	2,879	14,069	6,707	6,452	3,830	16,989	11
370	558	336	1,264	1,771	975	619	3,365	3,222	1,917	1,314	6,453	12
1,676	979	818	3,503	2,469	952	692	4,113	2,642	1,306	822	4,540	13
51	146	26	223	93	228	32	353	200	258	50	508	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
53	68	90	291	24	35	67	126	94	148	202	444	16
...
35,806	27,890	17,614	81,310	48,345	40,148	23,698	118,456	78,738	81,270	75,945	239,953	25

percentage ratio to relief workers.

Serial Number.	District.	July 1900.				August 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	17,150	22,371	26,021	65,542	27,732	37,145	40,626	105,503
2	Kaira	22,925	30,384	34,198	87,507	27,162	33,191	43,228	103,581
3	Panch Maháls	10,747	15,581	21,577	47,905	20,741	27,525	34,495	82,761
4	Broach	16,442	24,881	27,758	69,081	14,425	22,528	26,266	63,219
5	Surat	6,659	11,493	13,569	31,721	4,978	8,096	12,418	25,492
6	Thána	549	1,093	1,141	2,783	913	1,302	1,228	3,443
7	Khándesh	6,094	10,187	6,864	23,145	8,786	14,961	13,369	37,116
8	Násik	2,830	2,559	2,795	8,184	2,576	3,013	2,451	8,040
9	Ahmednagar	11,128	11,620	4,572	27,320	10,367	10,615	3,785	24,767
10	Poona	12,017	6,427	4,391	22,835	13,923	7,934	4,531	26,388
11	Sholápur	7,466	7,763	4,363	19,592	7,542	7,653	4,520	19,715
12	Sátára	4,199	3,356	3,283	10,838	5,066	4,811	4,650	14,527
13	Bijápur	2,597	1,531	968	5,096	1,756	311	221	2,288
14	Belgaum	307	384	77	768	447	292	81	820
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	166	304	468	938	88	212	343	643
					46				295
	Total ...	121,276	149,934	152,045	423,255	146,502	179,589	192,212	518,303
					45				88

Serial Number.	District.	December 1900.				January 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	895	1,870	1,410	4,175	1,100	2,308	2,169	5,577
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	1,051	.....	.....	...	524
3	Panch Maháls	792	1,014	1,850	3,656	662	792	1,872	2,826
4	Broach	450	578	248	1,276	422	138	103	663
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	100	.....	.....	...	29
6	Thána	11	34	48	93	14	19	39	72
7	Khándesh	49	114	33	196	156	321	126	603
8	Násik ... ..	...	...	...	15	.....	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar	3,358	3,966	829	8,153	3,874	4,391	884	9,149
10	Poona	456	33	5	29	517	335	99	25
11	Sholápur	5,823	4,176	1,717	504	5,643	4,030	1,397	961
12	Sátára	505	374	287	3	346	571	330	8
13	Bijápur... ..	1,233	196	92	11,716	1,318	417	209	21
14	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	19	...	.....	...	15
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	1,166	.....	.....	...	1,944
16	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	1,621	.....	.....	...	37
					20				
	Total ...	13,582	12,355	6,519	32,456	14,052	13,322	6,728	34,102
					26				28

34—continued.

September 1900.				October 1900.				November 1900.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
13,199	18,692	32,577	64,468	3,629	6,723	7,173	17,525	1,873	3,842	3,773	9,488	1
			416				540				487	
17,103	21,032	40,131	78,266	7,736	9,386	24,333	41,455	301	581	957	1,839	2
			680				2,298					
10,931	14,575	23,749	49,255	3,957	6,091	10,931	20,979	2,007	2,822	6,310	11,139	3
			1,337				1,279				1,258	
23,604	23,831	24,855	69,340	15,113	17,305	18,627	51,045	8,720	8,642	8,737	26,099	4
			796				1,184				1,012	
2,501	2,959	4,484	9,944	1,231	1,708	2,526	5,465	...	...	...	...	5
			2,987				1,070				336	
594	1,096	1,297	2,987	506	362	502	1,070	41	80	215	336	6
			2,004				23,688				6,015	
15,751	26,179	27,594	69,524	6,796	10,416	6,476	23,688	1,842	2,821	1,352	6,015	7
			172				933				466	
3,050	2,936	3,515	9,501	1,173	1,083	774	3,027	575	603	220	1,398	8
			16				13				14	
10,562	10,997	3,953	25,512	9,589	9,601	2,594	22,084	5,503	5,679	1,374	12,556	9
			25				65				75	
13,733	7,538	4,801	26,094	6,061	4,819	3,065	13,945	2,400	1,662	1,141	5,203	10
			74				71				29	
6,797	5,790	3,048	15,635	6,232	4,972	2,230	13,434	6,348	4,823	2,125	13,236	11
			32				33				21	
4,880	4,432	4,645	13,957	3,412	2,766	2,225	8,403	982	1,063	946	2,994	12
			131				179				66	
1,652	202	108	1,962	1,299	182	97	1,578	1,023	172	86	1,286	13
			45				58				74	
510	366	166	1,042	508	417	200	1,125	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
3	4	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
121,392	140,679	174,931	437,002	66,962	75,823	82,053	224,843	31,620	32,793	27,236	91,649	
			130				163				76	

February 1901.				March 1901.				April 1901.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1,031	2,171	2,054	5,256	680	1,735	1,675	4,120	764	1,912	2,252	4,928	1
			143				85				33	
4	6	1	11	85	206	240	531	343	783	759	1,890	2
			3				4				4	
743	1,107	1,581	3,431	1,018	1,628	2,350	4,996	1,037	1,717	2,286	5,040	3
			118				65				35	
334	79	54	517	393	101	49	543	435	247	222	907	4
			52				67				110	
...	...	...	...	305	177	179	661	482	474	230	1,186	5
...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
63	151	70	274	125	360	172	657	686	2,112	1,850	4,648	7
			7				380				813	
25	49	40	114	92	189	194	475	139	327	347	813	8
			7				13				19	
4,302	4,827	933	10,122	5,701	6,268	1,497	13,466	7,146	9,815	2,599	18,560	9
			25				32				33	
545	348	106	999	1,393	927	304	2,629	1,411	997	346	2,754	10
			8				23				19	
5,029	3,673	1,113	9,815	5,167	4,315	1,232	10,744	5,071	4,779	1,466	11,316	11
			25				30				27	
416	627	265	1,308	807	1,009	605	2,424	849	1,463	977	3,289	12
			14				34				44	
1,835	583	286	2,674	1,868	716	317	2,901	2,105	769	367	3,241	13
			43				34				25	
...	...	...	...	152	102	36	290	563	409	207	1,179	14
			...				59				94	
...	...	...	...	265	...	...	265	143	...	...	143	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	8	16
14,337	13,621	6,567	34,525	18,036	17,733	8,883	44,702	21,177	24,809	13,903	59,894	
			29				33				23	

Serial Number.	District.	May 1901.				June 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	985	2,634	3,305	6,924 30	1,333	3,745	4,595	9,673 36
2	Kaira	473	897	1,402	2,772 6	565	939	1,201	2,708 5
3	Panch Maháls... ..	1,133	1,534	1,657	4,324 34	966	1,162	1,268	3,356 26
4	Broach	222	289	249	760 68	261	366	214	841 60
5	Surat	951	765	433	2,149	756	862	502	2,120
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	884	2,874	2,508	6,266 486	5,035	9,619	10,888	25,542 1,221
8	Násik	557	1,151	999	2,707 41	1,221	2,505	2,221	5,947 100
9	Ahmednagar	9,056	11,064	4,629	24,749 35	10,306	13,633	6,937	30,876 38
10	Poona	1,804	1,440	519	3,763 19	2,039	2,051	824	4,914 20
11	Sholápur	4,403	5,231	1,445	11,079 23	4,956	6,275	1,897	13,128 21
12	Sátára	1,101	2,191	1,742	5,034 56	1,686	3,169	2,175	7,330 67
13	Bijápur... ..	2,218	842	355	3,415 19	2,294	856	314	3,464 16
14	Belgaum	1,055	726	451	2,232 328	1,162	856	537	2,555 30
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	17	.....	...	17 2
16	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Total ...		24,842	31,638	19,694	76,174 30	32,597	46,038	33,926	112,561 36

Serial Number.	District.	October 1901.				November 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	487	772	1,286	2,545	691	1,166	1,654	3,511 724
2	Kaira	62	104	70	236	61	169	151	381 86
3	Panch Maháls... ..	12	16	4	32 2	13	14	11	38 07
4	Broach ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
8	Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar	7,740	7,829	3,410	18,979 114	3,222	3,205	1,188	7,615 165
10	Poona	1,519	1,304	386	3,209 87	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	4,517	4,851	1,388	10,756 61	234	461	67	762 20
12	Sátára	211	574	167	952 99	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur... ..	2,807	1,202	616	4,625 27	1,655	429	174	2,258 33
14	Belgaum	1,340	1,454	1,123	3,914 46	510	454	367	1,331 156
15	Dhárwár	4	...	...	4	14	.....	.....	14
16	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		18,699	18,106	8,447	45,252 67	6,400	5,998	3,612	15,910 71

31—continued.

July 1961				August 1961				September 1961				Serial Number
Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	
2,521	3,953	6,589	15,363	4,009	6,705	7,235	17,949	631	1,652	2,382	4,665	1
393	916	132	2,241	118	280	207	605	47	111	73	231	2
1,750	1,890	1,770	5,410	2,769	2,149	1,621	6,539	600	851	685	2,136	3
215	311	127	653	52	132	79	263	7	11	16	34	4
511	724	236	1,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
12,055	16,474	17,023	45,552	6,447	6,684	3,022	16,153	...	...	...	...	7
1,387	2,761	2,009	6,157	1,211	2,313	1,812	5,336	553	910	571	2,064	8
10,553	14,074	7,511	32,138	9,267	11,055	5,889	26,211	9,090	9,919	4,799	23,808	9
2,057	1,958	623	4,638	1,809	1,575	530	3,914	2,238	2,158	702	5,098	10
5,373	7,121	2,331	15,025	5,931	7,676	2,658	16,265	5,666	6,986	2,432	15,084	11
2,948	5,488	4,711	13,147	2,801	5,621	2,117	10,539	1,569	3,552	1,411	6,532	12
2,583	816	162	3,561	2,686	1,022	406	4,114	2,801	1,291	668	4,760	13
1,712	1,491	1,053	4,256	1,789	2,051	1,506	5,346	2,088	2,409	1,811	6,308	14
11	...	...	11	12	...	...	12	19	...	...	19	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
41,615	60,957	41,685	144,257	29,031	47,269	27,115	113,415	25,809	29,713	15,613	70,635	
			53				54				39	

December 1961				January 1962				February 1962				Serial Number
Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	
993	2,449	2,817	6,259	2,681	4,871	5,819	13,371	2,961	5,755	7,113	15,829	1
218	503	489	1,210	363	951	782	2,096	721	1,509	1,299	3,529	2
27	28	15	70	615	653	550	1,818	1,174	1,312	1,123	3,609	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	159	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	162	106	336	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8
3,068	2,999	1,192	7,259	3,182	3,119	1,233	7,534	3,250	3,219	1,002	7,501	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	10
273	595	72	940	276	615	73	964	412	752	75	1,269	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	12
1,023	310	98	1,431	1,395	441	175	2,011	1,755	1,036	376	3,167	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	14
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
5,637	6,876	4,715	17,228	8,515	10,713	8,632	27,860	10,536	13,775	11,399	35,710	
			29				24				20	

Serial Number	District.	March 1902.				April 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	2,743	6,101	6,371	15,215 43	3,085	6,780	7,365	17,230 41
2	Kaira	1,120	2,067	1,234	4,451 9	1,251	1,830	1,207	4,287 9
3	Panch Maháls	1,992	2,961	4,118	9,071 21	1,597	2,403	2,409	6,469 16
4	Broach	358	...	...	358 17	415	.....	...	415 19
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	394	621	150	1,165 82	827	1,436	832	3,115 117
8	Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	16	.....	...	16
9	Ahmednagar	3,186	3,069	798	7,053 93	3,597	3,572	866	8,035 72
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	804	1,085	120	2,009 61	1,071	1,327	158	2,556 42
12	Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur	2,216	1,729	803	4,748 96	2,553	2,320	1,219	6,092 86
14	Belgaum	411	344	202	957 651	660	620	427	1,707 2,798
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	2	6	5	13	2	8	8	18
Total ...		13,226	17,983	13,831	45,040 30	15,074	20,355	14,491	49,950 30

Serial Number	District.	August 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	5,214	11,671	11,940	28,825 32
2	Kaira	969	1,353	797	3,119 15
3	Panch Maháls	3,865	6,786	10,012	20,613 83
4	Broach	429	.....	.....	429
5	Surat	92	75	22	189
6	Thána ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Khándesh	9,720	2,836	3,037	15,593 14,850
8	Násik	295	482	215	992 117
9	Ahmednagar	5,802	6,286	2,427	14,515 160
10	Poona	1,166	1,109	334	2,609 699
11	Sholápur	1,746	2,442	366	4,554 41
12	Sátára ... ..	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur	3,596	3,318	2,795	9,709 84
14	Belgaum	821	894	561	2,276 113
15	Dhárwár ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	9	19	17	45
Total ...		33,724	37,221	32,523	103,468 61

34—concluded.

May 1902.				June 1902.				July 1902.				Serial Number
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
3,353	7,157	8,208	18,718	3,727	8,066	9,666	21,659	4,311	9,918	10,310	24,539	1
			35				44				40	
1,536	2,167	1,474	4,947	1,108	1,664	1,152	3,924	927	1,384	761	3,072	2
			11				15				25	
1,808	2,916	2,551	7,275	2,105	3,811	4,089	10,005	2,687	4,659	5,606	12,952	3
			16				25				51	
475	...	...	415	429	...	...	429	429	...	...	429	4
			13				21					
95	73	16	184	96	80	17	193	103	82	22	207	5
			9				12				32	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1,289	1,474	837	3,600	1,983	2,157	1,665	5,745	4,393	2,340	2,115	8,848	7
			83				339				655	
16	...	...	16	16	...	...	16	144	250	171	565	8
											2,568	
4,111	4,721	1,210	9,645	5,103	5,337	1,965	12,405	5,339	6,000	2,043	14,042	9
			86				170				195	
545	254	44	843	729	483	106	1,318	1,128	933	209	2,270	10
			134				204				762	
1,505	1,824	271	3,400	1,402	2,025	284	3,711	1,450	2,191	265	3,906	11
			55				45				38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
5,199	2,653	1,793	7,645	3,312	2,719	1,881	7,912	3,433	2,991	2,266	8,690	13
			86				87				87	
1,019	1,345	1,454	3,818	829	810	649	2,279	1,375	1,180	1,423	3,978	14
			4,336				105				216	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
9	19	52	79	10	29	32	71	9	22	22	53	16
28,471	29,224	17,910	69,605	29,919	27,181	21,637	69,737	25,818	31,050	25,813	83,581	
			31				47				64	

September 1902.				October 1902.				Serial Number
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
12,868	21,321	15,993	49,702	5,117	9,933	9,427	24,807	1
			399				3,816	
1,025	1,419	993	3,437	81	187	160	377	2
			91					
12,612	11,301	8,736	35,649	...	...	...	...	3
			2,450					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
89	72	21	162	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
47	17	4	68	...	...	...	...	8
			12					
5,870	6,257	2,301	14,428	2,613	2,563	955	6,131	9
			205					
1,605	1,623	586	3,818	1,472	1,503	593	3,568	10
			179				568	
1,998	2,680	439	5,117	2,036	2,637	459	5,132	11
			48				252	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3,710	3,537	3,098	10,345	3,615	3,377	2,914	9,906	13
			115				313	
848	856	574	2,277	848	877	626	2,351	14
			105				1,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1	8	6	15	6	17	29	52	16
40,193	52,095	32,750	125,038	16,118	21,094	15,112	52,324	
			255				778	

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the daily average numbers of men, women and children among dependants of relief kitchens, from September

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.
		September 1899.							October 1899.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	8	5	309	322	3	322	100	5	4	168	177	1	177	100
2	Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	56	59	1	59	100
3	Panch Mahāls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	209	217	3	217	100
4	Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	126	149	1	...	...
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thāna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khāndesh...	...	2	1,523	1,525	22	...	...	1	31	15,080	16,015	39	389	2
8	Nāsik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholāpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	255	7	...	...
12	Sātāra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijāpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Pārkar...	...	...	8	8	1	...	...	...	...	35	35	5	...	...
	Total ...	8	7	1,840	1,855	5	322	17	20	58	16,829	16,907	15	812	5

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.
		January 1900.							February 1900.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	626	1,067	21,477	23,170	41	21,056	91	1,782	2,746	31,523	36,051	37	30,828	85
2	Kaira ...	10	32	1,694	1,736	12	1,736	100	78	86	4,936	5,100	11	5,100	100
3	Panch Mahāls ...	172	208	1,869	2,189	15	2,189	100	233	291	1,827	2,351	14	2,289	97
4	Broach ...	699	1,029	11,011	12,739	15	11,025	86	1,046	1,548	12,892	15,486	16	14,531	94
5	Surat ...	13	35	260	308	4	248	80	44	82	536	662	6	495	75
6	Thāna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khāndesh...	1,558	5,035	49,989	56,582	33	51,582	91	1,872	6,029	50,558	58,459	31	52,127	89
8	Nāsik ...	758	719	14,708	16,185	29	10,448	64	1,224	1,570	25,124	27,918	45	19,702	71
9	Ahmednagar ...	453	1,281	22,431	24,215	26	17,307	71	1,486	3,059	36,923	41,468	27	30,471	73
10	Poona ...	26	128	2,729	2,883	12	2,671	93	375	625	8,732	9,732	24	8,671	89
11	Sholāpur ...	723	1,936	42,776	45,435	49	15,951	35	883	2,288	37,758	40,929	38	23,940	58
12	Sātāra ...	82	195	2,041	2,318	12	2,318	100	175	335	3,902	4,412	21	4,269	97
13	Bijāpur ...	5	2	1,115	1,122	17	1,122	100	15	15	1,363	1,393	21	1,391	100
14	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	41	47	2	47	100
15	Thar and Pārkar...	...	...	47	47	4	...	...	...	1	171	172	8	...	...
	Total ...	5,125	11,667	172,137	188,929	29	137,653	73	9,215	18,679	216,286	241,180	29	193,954	79

DIX 35.

(119 of the Report.)

workers in the last week of each month and their proportion to workers, and also the proportion fed in 1899 to October 1902.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
November 1899.							December 1899.							Serial Number.
64	188	929	1,181	6	994	84	226	795	8,468	9,489	25	7,386	78	
8	37	1,428	1,473	10	1,460	99	17	39	1,809	1,865	16	1,865	100	
22	46	575	643	5	617	96	146	174	1,799	2,119	16	2,119	100	
211	99	1,838	2,148	6	467	22	202	569	8,318	9,089	14	5,142	56	
...	
...	
1,810	2,904	29,124	33,338	37	6,570	20	909	3,186	34,916	39,011	24	35,492	91	
...	22	580	602	8	...	...	...	116	2,767	2,883	15	...	...
13	32	440	465	3	...	...	197	561	7,187	7,945	15	6,858	86
...	
2	22	4,788	4,812	39	...	...	227	609	21,725	22,552	35	8,086	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	1,060	1,180	9	1,180	100
...	
...	
...	...	79	79	11	...	...	...	...	68	68	5	...	...
1,630	3,350	39,781	44,761	21	10,108	22	1,924	6,160	88,117	96,201	21	68,128	71	
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
March 1900.							April 1900.							Serial Number.
1,572	2,619	29,135	33,326	36	28,763	86	1,171	1,398	36,434	39,003	31	31,680	81	
499	510	8,052	9,071	13	8,488	93	220	280	6,259	6,759	8	6,744	100	
94	141	1,634	1,869	8	1,743	93	284	391	5,550	6,225	15	5,241	84	
678	911	11,064	12,653	17	12,427	98	846	1,396	9,785	12,027	18	11,541	96	
98	359	926	1,383	14	1,165	83	148	239	874	1,261	14	1,143	91	
3	5	139	147	4	147	100	84	136	663	883	10	640	72	
3,685	11,541	45,233	60,459	32	46,162	76	2,574	6,314	29,622	38,510	23	34,795	90	
829	1,772	23,702	26,303	35	16,343	62	1,450	2,168	10,846	14,464	22	14,464	100	
2,336	5,344	40,802	48,482	27	36,153	74	2,104	5,453	36,673	44,230	23	38,013	86	
689	1,597	13,461	15,437	26	12,783	83	821	1,552	15,634	18,007	26	14,725	82	
1,812	3,901	35,397	41,110	34	30,847	75	2,187	3,705	32,187	38,029	32	36,336	95	
356	616	4,399	5,371	19	5,054	94	335	591	3,878	4,804	10	4,278	89	
16	15	2,246	2,277	15	2,277	100	38	35	4,543	4,616	24	2,501	54	
5	5	40	50	2	59	100	4	5	71	80	4	80	100	
1	1	117	119	7	...	...	4	7	749	763	7	...	...
12,673	29,037	216,356	258,066	27	202,391	78	12,220	23,670	193,768	229,638	22	202,181	88	

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Depend-ants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total depend-ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Depend-ants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total depend-ants.
		May 1900.							June 1900.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	832	941	12,819	14,592	24	11,400	78	1,202	1,300	17,353	19,855	25	14,789	74
2	Kaira ...	382	497	6,804	7,683	13	7,125	93	207	330	10,276	10,813	10	10,012	92
3	Panch Mahals ...	295	469	3,914	4,678	19	4,030	86	300	453	5,098	5,851	10	5,696	97
4	Broach ...	500	742	4,744	5,986	13	5,599	93	554	1,211	5,726	7,491	13	6,822	91
5	Surat ...	153	266	828	1,247	24	1,197	96	358	529	1,241	2,128	26	1,832	86
6	Thána ...	43	58	398	499	9	417	83	46	104	219	369	33	369	100
7	Khándesh ...	2,936	6,885	31,975	41,796	26	38,729	93	2,797	5,604	23,483	31,884	22	29,732	93
8	Násik ...	1,538	2,854	19,981	24,373	38	16,611	68	1,197	1,980	18,972	22,149	34	15,869	72
9	Ahmednagar ...	2,575	6,033	32,182	40,790	23	36,788	90	2,657	7,152	37,435	47,244	21	38,652	82
10	Poona ...	789	1,448	13,851	16,088	25	12,497	77	839	1,465	15,176	17,480	32	13,383	76
11	Sholápur ...	2,917	5,045	28,120	36,082	35	33,234	92	2,406	4,714	29,595	36,715	32	33,488	91
12	Sátára ...	716	1,504	6,152	8,372	19	6,974	83	677	1,410	3,207	5,294	16	4,079	77
13	Bijápur ...	107	169	3,633	3,909	26	3,197	82	41	61	2,952	3,054	23	2,570	84
14	Belgaum ...	7	8	81	96	7	96	100	6	27	612	645	22	645	100
15	Thar and Párkar ...	3	3	550	556	7	...	...	1	1	119	121	7	...	...
	Total ...	13,793	26,922	166,032	206,747	25	177,894	86	13,288	26,341	171,464	211,093	22	177,938	84

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Depend-ants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total depend-ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Depend-ants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total depend-ants.
		September 1900.							October 1900.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	82	121	4,240	4,443	29	3,930	88	18	28	740	786	24	602	76
2	Kaira ...	55	65	1,015	1,135	10	1,091	96	20	22	447	489	27	481	99
3	Panch Mahals ...	76	83	618	777	21	645	83	17	11	212	240	16	162	67
4	Broach ...	91	170	1,288	1,549	18	1,509	97	66	105	519	690	16	652	94
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána ...	16	17	28	61	41	61	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh ...	977	2,050	9,065	12,092	30	11,186	92	174	209	603	986	39	857	87
8	Násik ...	896	1,486	14,212	16,594	28	11,834	71	414	785	5,652	6,851	30	4,334	63
9	Ahmednagar ...	1,502	4,525	21,442	27,469	27	20,938	76	644	1,665	6,491	8,803	26	6,659	76
10	Poona ...	428	976	7,291	8,695	25	6,057	70	279	660	4,109	4,988	25	3,607	72
11	Sholápur ...	636	1,143	9,185	10,964	23	10,488	96	655	1,198	7,146	8,999	22	8,647	96
12	Sátára ...	136	415	1,184	1,735	17	1,080	62	64	312	607	1,003	21	541	54
13	Bijápur ...	23	32	996	1,051	24	896	85	14	18	655	687	25	570	83
14	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,918	11,083	70,564	86,565	26	69,715	80	2,385	4,953	27,184	34,522	25	27,115	78

35—continued.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Serial Number.
July 1900.							August 1900.							
1,217	1,210	24,274	26,701	22	18,171	68	423	561	17,689	18,673	32	15,946	85	1
483	598	12,820	13,901	9	13,331	96	196	255	3,373	3,824	7	3,440	90	2
271	332	6,186	6,789	12	6,248	92	187	263	2,200	2,650	7	2,615	99	3
735	1,540	6,165	8,440	15	7,109	84	204	350	2,337	2,891	11	2,759	95	4
68	71	159	298	18	232	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
17	24	71	112	13	112	100	15	19	59	93	21	93	100	6
3,367	6,587	23,371	33,325	24	31,035	93	1,950	3,608	17,424	23,182	28	21,383	92	7
1,082	1,828	16,617	19,527	30	14,108	72	865	1,554	15,011	17,430	31	12,536	72	8
2,390	5,502	31,491	39,383	23	33,783	86	2,054	5,224	28,432	35,710	25	29,222	82	9
563	1,019	9,489	11,071	28	8,185	74	450	916	7,965	9,332	26	6,738	73	10
1,394	3,108	24,369	28,871	29	27,663	96	939	1,990	16,803	19,732	27	19,160	97	11
377	1,120	3,617	5,014	20	3,763	75	429	1,175	3,121	4,725	22	3,104	66	12
30	46	2,487	2,563	28	2,188	85	23	41	1,406	1,470	32	1,302	88	13
22	40	651	713	22	713	100	24	24	262	310	33	310	100	14
...	...	188	188	9	...	...	...	...	28	28	13	...	...	15
12,016	23,025	161,855	196,896	21	166,596	84	7,759	16,180	116,111	140,050	24	118,608	85	

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Serial Number.
November 1900.							December 1900.							
16	19	382	417	21	307	74	...	...	36	36	9	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	10	128	148	17	112	76	18	13	127	158	10	118	75	3
3	17	140	160	6	160	100	19	21	198	238	19	238	100	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
60	46	102	208	16	162	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
109	160	1,717	1,986	19	1,555	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
109	316	2,472	2,897	17	2,358	81	144	461	4,135	4,743	17	3,873	82	9
272	671	3,707	4,650	26	3,308	71	348	805	3,965	5,118	35	3,632	71	10
550	1,156	10,088	11,744	19	11,066	94	682	1,609	11,641	13,932	22	13,213	95	11
20	102	156	278	6	115	41	21	59	261	321	4	95	29	12
7	14	276	297	17	233	78	7	12	506	525	7	334	64	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,156	2,511	19,118	22,785	19	19,371	85	1,239	2,933	20,869	25,071	20	21,502	86	

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.
		January 1901.							February 1901.						
1	Ahmedabad	...	...	37	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Panch Mahāls	12	19	134	165	8	114	69	7	14	134	155	5	105	68
4	Broach	13	13	85	111	5	111	100	2	2	13	17	3	17	100
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thāna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khāndesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nāsik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar	178	591	5,077	5,846	16	4,819	82	197	680	5,133	6,010	15	5,073	84
10	Poona	258	639	2,813	3,710	31	2,509	67	283	743	2,822	3,848	32	2,686	70
11	Sholāpur	759	1,703	10,462	12,929	25	12,259	95	600	1,389	8,476	10,465	27	10,037	96
12	Etāra	21	68	221	310	4	120	39	22	62	823	907	10	670	74
13	Bijāpur	11	29	726	766	14	592	77	15	36	1,161	1,212	20	829	68
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Pārkar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,252	3,067	19,555	23,874	20	20,524	86	1,126	2,926	18,562	22,614	19	19,417	86

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.
		May 1901.							June 1901.						
1	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kaira	38	48	1,912	1,998	4	1,978	99	36	66	1,971	2,073	4	2,047	99
3	Panch Mahāls	14	12	76	102	1	100	98	5	8	65	78	0.6	78	100
4	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thāna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khāndesh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nāsik	23	51	233	307	5	289	94	26	46	278	350	6	334	95
9	Ahmednagar	426	1,201	10,682	12,309	17	9,630	78	475	1,651	12,123	14,249	18	11,903	83
10	Poona	392	1,112	4,306	5,810	30	3,405	68	400	1,293	5,534	7,227	29	4,205	58
11	Sholāpur	489	1,401	8,159	10,049	21	9,591	95	850	2,152	13,117	16,119	26	15,456	96
12	Etāra	133	603	1,231	1,972	22	1,107	56	162	586	1,405	2,153	20	1,197	55
13	Bijāpur	44	133	3,293	3,470	20	2,965	85	135	275	4,449	4,859	22	4,136	85
14	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	48	1,884	1,964	23	1,964	100
15	Thar and Pārkar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,559	4,566	29,992	36,017	14	29,065	81	2,121	6,125	40,826	49,072	16	41,320	84

35—continued.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
March 1901.							April 1901.							1
...	
...	...	57	57	0.4	57	100	11	18	1,004	1,033	2	1,028	99	
6	14	89	109	1	103	94	7	11	90	108	0.7	99	92	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	26	148	184	4	182	99
248	817	5,806	6,871	16	5,745	83	278	892	7,743	8,913	16	6,885	77	
342	912	3,113	4,367	39	3,043	70	337	988	3,414	4,739	32	3,268	69	
546	1,277	7,149	8,972	25	8,503	95	482	1,242	7,512	9,236	22	8,749	95	
53	151	1,229	1,433	20	1,172	82	103	315	1,386	1,804	24	1,372	76	
25	69	1,584	1,678	20	1,372	82	29	80	2,256	2,365	18	1,971	83	
...	
...	
1,220	3,240	19,027	23,487	17	19,995	85	1,257	3,572	23,553	28,382	13	23,554	83	

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
July 1901.							August 1901.							1
...	
8	...	183	186	1	186	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	44	51	0.6	51	100	...	2	23	35	1	35	100	
...	
...	
...	
...	
18	16	121	155	2	140	90	17	17	154	185	3	169	20	
457	1,633	11,883	13,973	18	11,540	82	491	1,758	12,314	14,563	18	11,007	75	
396	1,337	5,556	7,289	33	4,879	60	380	1,291	4,274	5,945	36	3,448	58	
733	2,184	13,753	16,670	26	15,873	95	568	1,766	9,130	11,464	25	10,671	93	
170	545	1,699	2,414	19	1,404	58	161	511	1,722	2,394	20	1,471	61	
91	202	3,779	4,072	19	3,431	84	92	235	4,398	4,725	18	4,050	86	
66	140	4,146	4,352	36	4,329	99	192	413	5,175	5,780	42	5,775	100	
...	
1,935	6,063	41,164	49,162	19	41,333	84	1,991	5,993	37,200	45,094	21	36,629	81	

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.
		September 1901.							October 1901.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Násik ...	14	19	142	175	3	155	88	12	20	197	238	17	220	92
9	Ahmednagar ...	364	1,303	11,056	12,723	17	8,290	65	158	321	2,863	3,342	20	1,773	53
10	Poona ...	303	1,068	3,211	4,582	36	2,493	54	115	360	832	1,307	35	682	52
11	Sholápur ...	460	1,199	4,572	6,231	17	5,669	91	260	676	2,341	3,277	19	2,932	89
12	Sátára ...	88	294	924	1,306	17	730	56	24	73	134	231	21	95	41
13	Bijápur ...	109	290	4,922	5,321	19	4,661	87	99	292	3,058	3,449	20	2,935	85
14	Belgaum ...	120	304	2,680	3,104	23	2,900	93	86	179	1,351	1,616	19	1,413	89
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,458	4,477	27,507	33,442	18	24,898	74	754	1,930	10,776	13,460	20	10,080	75

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.
		January 1902.							February 1902.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	100	188	3,754	4,042	12	3,408	84	156	281	4,871	5,308	12	3,830	72
2	Kaira ...	16	32	521	569	3	569	100	29	46	1,237	1,312	2	1,216	93
3	Panch Maháls ...	15	12	219	246	0.5	246	100	29	40	527	596	1	477	80
4	Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ...	11	46	403	460	17	389	84	39	99	739	877	18	703	80
10	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	58	67	5	62	92
12	Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur ...	54	146	1,241	1,441	21	1,333	92	74	160	1,183	1,417	21	1,355	95
14	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	196	424	6,138	6,758	6	5,945	88	332	630	8,615	9,577	5	7,643	80

35—continued.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total depend- ants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Serial Number.
November 1901.							December 1901.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	85	2,191	2,339	18	1,371	54	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
23	75	459	557	12	411	79	12	47	398	457	17	390	85	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
58	163	1,341	1,562	23	1,373	88	49	146	1,303	1,498	22	1,358	90	13
25	47	142	211	25	196	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
106	285	1,942	2,333	10	2,010	86	124	278	3,892	4,294	7	3,019	70	

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percent- age proportion to relief workers.	Depend- ants relieved in kitchens.	Percent- age to total depend- ants.	Serial Number.
March 1902.							April 1902.							
153	240	4,434	4,827	14	3,742	77	190	300	6,204	6,694	16	5,334	80	1
55	38	1,077	1,150	2	851	74	39	79	1,236	1,354	3	927	68	2
85	129	1,102	1,316	3	1,050	80	57	92	1,116	1,265	3	1,235	97	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	2	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
75	156	1,119	1,350	18	1,076	80	86	198	1,918	2,202	20	1,437	65	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
29	58	250	337	10	304	90	42	128	465	635	10	571	90	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
62	133	1,179	1,374	28	1,266	92	66	170	1,492	1,728	24	1,567	91	13
...	...	41	41	28	41	100	...	9	28	37	60	37	100	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
439	754	9,202	10,395	7	8,330	80	480	976	12,507	13,963	8	11,108	79	

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependents relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependents.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependents relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependents.
		May 1902.							June 1902.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	226	420	8,614	9,260	17	7,194	78	193	420	8,494	9,107	18	7,117	78
2	Kaira ...	70	121	1,525	1,716	4	1,105	64	141	199	1,165	1,505	6	930	62
3	Panch Mahals ...	57	96	1,164	1,317	3	1,284	97	51	148	893	1,092	3	967	88
4	Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khandesh ...	19	39	226	284	7	137	48	13	75	175	281	16	144	51
8	Nasik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ...	233	305	1,949	2,487	22	1,422	57	298	783	1,235	2,316	32	2,030	87
10	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholapur ...	41	195	641	877	14	800	91	53	267	960	1,280	16	1,164	91
12	Satara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijapur ...	94	266	1,934	2,294	26	2,133	93	90	264	1,955	2,309	25	2,155	93
14	Belgaum ...	9	29	80	118	134	118	100	9	31	383	423	19	423	100
15	Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	749	1,471	16,133	18,353	10	14,193	77	866	2,187	15,260	18,313	12	14,930	81

Serial Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependents relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependents.
		September 1902.						
1	Ahmedabad ...	684	98	3,452	4,234	34	3,267	77
2	Kaira ...	21	40	214	275	7	154	56
3	Panch Mahals ...	10	11	153	174	12	139	80
4	Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nasik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ...	171	452	901	1,524	22	1,227	80
10	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholapur ...	92	526	1,379	1,997	19	1,793	90
12	Satara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijapur ...	79	253	2,079	2,411	27	2,271	94
14	Belgaum ...	31	111	280	422	19	422	100
15	Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,088	1,491	8,458	11,037	22	9,273	84

35—concluded.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
July 1902.							August 1902.							
245	486	10,415	11,146	18	8,749	78	386	772	17,590	18,748	21	12,772	68	
93	212	990	1,304	10	953	73	113	227	1,462	1,802	9	1,102	61	
42	87	1,606	1,735	7	1,436	83	50	78	1,876	2,004	8	1,555	77	
...	
...	
...	
46	150	213	409	50	267	65	53	129	193	315	300	279	88	
...	
380	793	1,222	2,395	33	2,057	87	410	832	1,345	2,587	28	2,201	85	
...	
79	387	1,217	1,683	16	1,521	90	85	628	1,355	1,968	18	1,767	90	
...	
100	245	2,023	2,436	24	2,271	93	93	285	2,436	2,874	25	2,659	92	
25	112	331	468	25	468	100	33	128	270	431	21	431	100	
...	
1,010	2,470	15,093	21,573	13	17,752	...	1,223	2,979	26,527	30,729	18	22,766	...	

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage proportion to relief workers.	Dependants relieved in kitchens.	Percentage to total dependants.	Serial Number.
October 1902.							
12	26	240	284	44	199	70	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
50	195	286	531	26	443	83	
...	
51	136	808	995	31	934	94	
19	76	39	134	57	134	100	
...	
132	433	1,379	1,944	29	1,710	88	

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the daily average numbers of men, women and children relieved in

Serial Number.	District.	September 1899.				October 1899.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	100	61	149	310
3	Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	100	61	149	310
									03

Serial Number.	District.	February 1900.				March 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,062	2,339	3,164	7,565	2,084	2,448	3,420	7,952
2	Kaira ...	992	1,216	2,723	4,931	926	1,091	2,223	4,240
3	Panch Mahals ...	200	349	1,251	1,801	676	850	1,572	3,098
4	Broach ...	516	237	440	1,213	652	428	691	1,771
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar ...	829	878	1,166	2,873	740	779	986	2,505
10	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	91	156	260	507
11	Sholápur ...	39	39	43	121	126	125	141	392
12	Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	16
14	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Párkar ...	425	458	772	1,655	379	432	728	1,539
	Total ...	5,153	5,536	9,585	20,274	5,651	6,312	10,029	22,022
					2				2

Note.— The block figures show the

36.

120 of the Report).

poor-houses in the last week of each month from September 1899 to October 1902.

November 1899.				December 1899.				January 1900.				Serial Num- ber.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
3	3	4	10	948	1,024	1,698	3,670	1,480	1,591	2,164	5,235	1
58	32	51	0'05 141 1	202	240	411	853 10 7	472	546	1,223	2,241 9 15	2
...	3
...	220	58	112	390 0'6	374	105	205	684 1	4
...	5
...	6
...	7
...	8
...	252	278	307	837 1	9
...	10
...	11
...	12
...	13
...	14
...	15
...	16
61	35	55	151 0'07	1,570	1,322	2,221	4,913 1	2,578	2,520	3,599	8,997 1	

April 1900.				May 1900.				June 1900.				Serial Num- ber.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
2,911	3,331	4,452	10,694 9	2,179	2,719	2,978	7,876 13	1,544	1,707	1,626	4,877 6	1
1,006	1,252	2,079	4,337 5	963	1,145	1,578	3,686 6	457	447	538	1,442 1	2
848	990	1,614	3,452 9	955	992	1,189	3,136 13	1,241	1,436	1,473	4,150 7	3
640	692	955	2,287 3	451	481	734	1,666 3	575	677	949	2,201 4	4
...	...	...	...	87	136	168	391 8	123	223	371	717 9	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	31	57	95 8	6
492	822	966	2,280 1	1,930	3,470	4,100	9,550 6	2,671	4,886	6,340	13,897 10	7
118	128	186	432 0'6	321	351	322	994 1	401	518	495	1,414 2	8
823	812	970	2,605 1	963	936	1,093	2,992 2	752	723	803	2,278 1	9
130	163	248	541 1	262	393	597	1,252 2	319	574	942	1,835 3	10
764	855	982	2,601 2	1,006	1,054	1,225	3,285 3	1,449	1,615	2,102	5,166 4	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	8	18 0'06	12
14	9	15	38 0'2	15	11	36	65 0'4	28	32	62	122 1	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	15
315	347	644	1,306 13	286	321	574	1,181 14	218	257	462	937 58	16
8,061	9,491	13,111	30,573 3	9,471	12,009	14,594	36,074 4	9,788	13,133	16,228	39,149 4	

Percentage ratio to relief workers.

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Serial No.	District.	July 1900.				August 1900.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,649	3,120	2,767	8,536 7	1,622	1,904	1,834	5,360 9
2	Kaira ...	583	568	604	1,845 1	407	396	588	1,391 3
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,501	1,615	1,512	4,628 8	1,068	1,009	1,034	3,111 8
4	Broach ...	519	514	898	1,961 3	351	326	800	1,477 6
5	Surat ...	141	299	303	743 46	126	202	217	545
6	Thana ...	74	103	190	367 44	80	88	172	340 76
7	Khandesh ...	2,903	4,981	6,362	14,246 10	2,171	3,487	4,806	10,464 12
8	Nasik ...	911	926	907	2,744 4	804	929	946	2,679 5
9	Ahmednagar ...	503	543	685	1,731 1	365	364	492	1,221 1
10	Poona ...	231	424	656	1,311 3	228	299	478	1,005 3
11	Sholapur ...	1,623	1,996	2,381	6,003 6	1,502	1,802	1,962	5,266 7
12	Satara ...	93	213	222	528 2	191	399	530	1,120 5
13	Bijapur ...	29	52	78	159 2	135	232	300	667 15
14	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Thar and Parkar ...	269	315	621	1,205 59	102	96	191	389 178
Total ...		12,059	15,669	18,279	46,007 5	9,152	11,533	14,350	35,035 6

Serial No.	District.	December 1900.				January 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad...	317	293	217	827 223	291	210	199	700 66
2	Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Panch Mahals ...	71	57	35	163 11	62	50	38	150 8
4	Broach ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Surat ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Thana ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Khandesh ...	107	96	137	340 26	96	90	129	315
8	Nasik ...	9	18	12	39 3	10	20	12	42 3
9	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Sholapur ...	627	622	511	1,693 3	417	458	377	1,252 2
12	Satara ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Bijapur ...	163	317	448	928 12	198	384	611	1,193 22
14	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		1,429	1,473	1,423	4,925 3	1,674	1,221	1,266	3,661 3

36—continued.

September 1900.				October 1900.				November 1900.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1,147	1,229	1,504	3,880	430	349	241	1,020	317	240	181	738	1
301	303	399	1,003	114	118	205	437	23	25	52	100	2
466	402	354	1,222	168	148	141	457	113	92	86	291	3
190	165	469	824	86	57	142	285	20	22	60	102	4
59	74	101	234	33	51	68	152	11	18	24	53	5
62	116	165	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1,813	2,636	3,520	7,969	772	962	1,481	3,215	182	191	335	708	7
717	851	963	2,531	295	324	401	1,020	16	27	19	62	8
283	252	270	805	75	71	79	225	...	...	...	...	9
216	298	391	905	14	39	51	104	...	...	...	...	10
801	1,089	1,158	3,048	642	942	1,114	2,698	787	1,174	1,462	3,423	11
121	267	330	718	50	101	128	279	...	...	...	...	12
177	257	426	890	172	331	474	977	158	289	402	849	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
25	18	57	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
6,378	7,987	10,107	24,472	2,851	3,493	4,525	10,869	1,627	2,078	2,621	6,326	

February 1901.				March 1901.				April 1901.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
253	188	167	608	245	190	231	666	365	309	410	1,084	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
60	52	31	143	41	34	34	109	34	29	37	100	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
86	79	106	271	94	98	134	326	65	88	55	208	7
12	24	9	45	13	25	11	49	17	29	20	66	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
364	380	364	1,108	363	388	366	1,117	411	476	482	1,369	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
253	472	676	1,401	297	558	758	1,613	344	639	889	1,872	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
1,028	1,195	1,353	3,576	1,033	1,293	1,534	3,860	1,236	1,670	1,893	4,800	

Serial No.	District.	May 1901.				June 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	302	291	382	975 4	244	276	405	925 3
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	Panch Maháls	26	23	21	70 05	16	15	16	47 03
4	Broach ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh	46	48	52	146 11	13	14	10	37 2
8	Násik	29	37	29	95 1	125	155	108	388 6
9	Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	508	651	642	1,801 4	549	721	740	2,010 3
12	Sátára... ..	...	...	...	...	13	26	249	288 3
13	Bijápur	383	758	1,059	2,200 12	493	938	1,394	2,815 13
14	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	1,294	1,808	2,185	5,287 2	1,443	2,145	2,922	6,510 2

Serial No.	District.	October 1901.				November 1901.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	241	187	135	563	447	334	258	1,039 214
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	Panch Maháls ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
4	Broach... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
8	Násik	97	127	81	305 22	...	...	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur	129	183	120	432 25	...	...	...	.....
12	Sátára... ..	10	28	68	106 11	...	...	...	.....
13	Bijápur	638	1,382	1,996	4,016 23	103	352	324	779 11
14	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	15	8	29
	Total ...	1,115	1,907	2,400	5,422 8	556	701	590	1,847 8

36—continued.

July 1901.				August 1901.				September 1901.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
288	328	452	1,068 5	217	224	237	678 29	190	191	150	531 62	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	11	7	20 02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
127	171	131	429 6	161	214	190	565 9	171	256	213	640 11	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
591	750	688	2,029 3	350	499	371	1,220 3	242	315	296	853 2	11
25	55	327	407 3	38	79	320	437 4	8	42	254	304 4	12
562	1,143	1,700	3,405 16	623	1,259	1,953	3,835 14	707	1,494	2,217	4,418 16	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
1,525	2,458	3,305	7,358 3	1,359	2,275	3,071	6,735 3	1,318	2,298	3,130	6,746 4	

December 1901.				January 1902.				February 1902.				Serial No.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
548	451	365	1,364 10	609	549	474	1,632 5	598	498	387	1,483 3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	7	24 1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
48	102	98	248 4	44	114	105	263 4	34	84	67	185 3	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
24	63	68	155	13	60	62	135	23	69	83	175	16
615	616	531	1,762 3	666	723	641	2,030 2	666	657	544	1,867 1	

Serial Number.	District.	March 1902.				April 1902.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Ahmedabad	562	504	373	1,439 4	450	466	421	1,337 3
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
3	Panch Maháls	28	46	29	103 02	36	56	43	135 03 1 004
4	Broach... ..	...	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
8	Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
9	Ahmednagar .. ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
11	Sholápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
12	Sátára... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
13	Bijápur	52	140	116	308 6	79	210	221	510 7
14	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	27	83	102	212	27	80	102	209
	Total ...	669	773	620	2,062 1	593	812	787	2,192 1

Serial Number.	District.	August 1902.					
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.
1	Ahmedabad	1,013	1,052	1,166	3,171 3	1,129	944
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	Panch Maháls	45	89	86	211 1	23	49
4	Broach ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	Surat... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	Khándesh ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8	Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9	Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
11	Sholápur	52	130	191	373 3	252	461
12	Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
13	Bijápur	65	113	135	313 3	94	178
14	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	Thar and Párkar	81	154	207	442	19	54
	Total ...	1,256	1,529	1,725	4,510 3	1,517	1,706

36—concluded.

May 1902.				June 1902.				July 1902.				Serial Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
410	402	454	1,356	503	542	504	1,549	590	609	652	1,911	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2
40	87	75	202	47	81	87	215	62	110	127	299	3
...	2	1	04	1	2	1	05	...	...	...	1	4
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	01	...	...	...	02	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	40	114	184	338	65	204	344	613	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	45	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
32	84	110	226	55	104	165	324	75	141	234	450	16
612	635	640	1,787	616	843	941	2,430	792	1,124	1,357	3,273	
			1				2				2	

September 1902.		October 1902.				Serial Number.
Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
832	2,905	292	206	110	608	1
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	93	2
44	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
422	1,155	312	694	671	1,677	11
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	82	12
209	481	35	76	84	195	13
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
52	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1,559	4,782	639	976	865	2,480	
	10				3	

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the percentage proportion to affected population of (1) workers

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		September 1899.			October 1899.			November 1899.		
1	Ahmedabad	1.06	0.02	1.08	1.15	0.03	1.18	1.83	0.10	1.93
2	Kaira	0.55	...	0.55	0.76	0.05	0.81	1.14	0.13	1.27
3	Panch Mahals	0.60	...	0.60	1.64	0.02	1.66	3.53	0.18	3.71
4	Broach	1.12	...	1.12	4.45	0.14	4.59	8.36	0.70	9.06
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thana ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khandesh... ..	0.13	0.03	0.16	1.69	0.63	2.32	4.76	2.10	6.86
8	Nasik ... ..	...	...	...	0.12	0.01	0.13	0.52	0.04	0.56
9	Ahmednagar	0.04	...	0.04	0.58	0.00	0.58	1.08	0.01	1.09
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.03	0.35	...	0.35
11	Sholapur ... ..	...	...	...	0.19	0.01	0.23	1.05	0.50	1.55
12	Satara	0.03	...	0.03	0.06	...	0.06	0.17	...	0.17
13	Bijapur	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.05	...	0.05	0.11	...	0.11
14	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dharwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Parkar	0.08	0.19	0.27	0.44	0.34	0.78	0.44	0.66	1.10
	Total ...	0.24	0.01	0.25	0.73	0.12	0.85	1.67	0.45	2.12

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		May 1900.			June 1900.			July 1900.		
1	Ahmedabad	9.32	4.45	13.77	7.76	6.47	14.23	10.96	9.50	20.46
2	Kaira	7.00	2.92	9.92	10.27	4.08	14.35	16.43	9.26	25.69
3	Panch Mahals	8.24	3.69	11.93	13.51	9.78	23.29	20.33	15.24	35.57
4	Broach	17.90	5.23	23.13	15.37	6.68	22.05	18.29	17.80	36.09
5	Surat	1.08	0.67	1.75	1.29	3.44	4.73	1.17	6.17	7.34
6	Thana	8.66	1.53	10.19	3.03	1.68	4.71	0.66	2.48	3.14
7	Khandesh... ..	11.18	3.82	15.00	9.92	4.05	13.97	9.64	4.52	14.16
8	Nasik	7.82	3.04	10.86	8.10	3.56	11.66	8.17	3.69	11.86
9	Ahmednagar	19.91	7.58	27.49	21.85	8.46	30.31	20.36	8.05	28.41
10	Poona	7.90	3.66	11.56	7.07	3.98	11.05	5.55	4.24	9.79
11	Sholapur	14.28	7.34	21.62	14.99	7.83	22.82	13.49	7.51	21.00
12	Satara	4.37	0.91	5.28	4.03	1.09	5.12	2.38	1.28	3.66
13	Bijapur	4.08	1.83	5.91	3.57	1.88	5.45	2.73	2.04	4.77
14	Belgaum	0.52	0.09	0.61	0.67	0.22	0.89	0.91	0.41	1.32
15	Dharwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Parkar	5.67	1.24	6.91	2.70	1.10	3.80	1.06	1.25	2.31
	Total ...	9.20	3.62	12.82	9.27	4.54	13.81	9.75	6.07	15.82

37.

120 of the Report.

and (2) gratification - Award in each month from September 1899 to October 1902.

Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Serial Num- ber.
January 1900.			February 1900.			March 1900.			April 1900.						
Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	
176	194	370	334	305	639	820	457	1277	986	503	1489	1254	483	1737	1
173	041	119	113	035	214	361	120	481	760	214	974	971	256	1227	2
021	055	277	17	070	55	48	107	543	495	161	659	1263	293	1556	3
1783	267	1897	1315	170	2763	2199	529	3228	2473	578	3051	1061	593	2199	4
0	...	...	170	007	177	286	047	223	275	035	310	207	068	335	5
...	...	...	287	...	287	347	...	347	319	028	338	682	037	779	6
176	123	1282	1189	318	1607	1256	473	1729	1296	556	1852	1104	373	1477	7
177	077	204	341	127	638	787	312	1099	944	377	1321	783	248	1031	8
120	067	177	819	294	1113	1481	550	2032	1922	780	2702	2055	752	2807	9
175	088	143	213	059	272	395	155	550	627	262	889	784	341	1128	10
028	288	286	1185	034	1819	1322	714	2036	1543	743	2286	1551	747	2268	11
074	092	086	148	015	163	185	075	260	234	045	279	377	032	439	12
045	090	045	147	012	159	182	044	226	237	077	314	444	167	611	13
045	...	...	078	000	078	049	001	050	049	003	062	070	008	076	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
081	104	185	077	131	208	145	134	249	121	124	245	424	128	552	16
347	107	454	607	259	866	790	298	1088	948	368	1306	1066	346	1352	

Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Serial Num- ber.
August 1900.			September 1900.			October 1900.			November 1900.			From September 1899 to November 1900.			
Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tiously relieved.	Total.	
899	1203	1093	354	1170	1524	072	345	417	023	159	182	567	453	1020	1
1045	1589	2134	146	1023	1269	068	727	795	062	104	166	491	373	864	2
1457	5525	6982	572	2110	2682	081	952	1033	034	458	492	671	661	1332	3
1046	2169	3215	407	1849	2247	182	1688	1870	079	989	1068	1287	812	2099	4
007	604	671	...	287	287	...	151	151	...	005	005	115	190	305	5
028	283	291	041	443	484	004	162	166	...	065	065	259	147	406	6
730	476	1206	392	547	939	098	391	489	010	090	100	719	344	1063	7
746	362	1108	743	369	1082	442	232	674	162	069	231	515	211	726	8
1741	725	2466	1338	606	1974	587	434	1021	250	240	490	1182	459	1591	9
438	436	874	434	452	886	200	333	623	221	187	408	402	246	648	10
1112	648	1760	800	480	1280	553	351	904	680	353	1033	983	515	1498	11
224	191	425	127	185	312	062	111	173	036	049	085	171	069	240	12
164	162	296	107	095	202	082	085	167	047	070	117	168	083	251	13
028	032	060	...	026	026	...	031	031	...	008	008	041	015	056	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
052	089	141	002	036	038	...	002	002	...	...	...	137	088	225	16
748	716	1464	444	632	1076	203	385	588	121	167	288	555	344	863	

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		December 1900.			January 1901.			February 1901.		
1	Ahmedabad	0-08	0-72	0-80	0-06	0-70	0-76	0-22	0-74	0-96
2	Kaira ... ..	...	0-03	0-03	...	...	...	0-01	0-00	0-01
3	Panch Mahals	0-35	2-45	2-80	0-38	1-08	1-46	0-56	1-01	1-57
4	Broach	0-44	1-23	1-67	0-80	0-43	1-23	0-35	0-19	0-54
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána ... ..	...	0-15	0-15	...	0-09	0-09	...	0-02	0-02
7	Khándesh	0-10	0-15	0-25	...	0-04	0-04	...	0-01	0-01
8	Násik	0-38	0-05	0-43	0-19	0-01	0-20	0-18	0-01	0-19
9	Ahmednagar	2-72	1-48	4-20	3-86	1-63	5-49	4-55	1-53	6-08
10	Poona	1-91	0-76	2-67	1-64	0-70	2-34	1-35	0-64	1-99
11	Sholápur	8-71	3-82	12-53	7-61	3-49	11-10	5-72	3-10	8-82
12	Sátára	0-51	0-16	0-67	0-78	0-13	0-91	0-70	0-15	0-85
13	Bijápur	1-04	0-69	1-73	1-58	0-87	2-45	1-41	1-16	2-57
14	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dhárwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-78	...	0-78
16	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1-26	0-76	2-02	1-30	0-65	1-95	1-18	0-61	1-82

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		August 1901.			September 1901.			October 1901.		
1	Ahmedabad	0-89	2-41	3-30	0-11	1-15	1-26	0-03	0-37	0-40
2	Kaira	0-18	0-13	0-31	...	0-01	0-01	...	0-03	0-03
3	Panch Mahals	1-83	2-62	4-45	1-70	1-55	3-25	0-76	0-05	0-81
4	Broach ... ..	...	0-97	0-97	...	0-28	0-28	...	0-02	0-02
5	Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	0-55	9-94	10-49	0-09	0-50	0-59	...	...	...
8	Násik	1-43	1-56	2-99	1-35	0-92	2-27	0-68	0-22	0-90
9	Ahmednagar	9-74	5-20	14-94	9-48	4-61	14-09	4-38	3-21	7-62
10	Poona	2-30	1-30	3-60	1-69	1-21	2-90	0-06	0-70	1-36
11	Sholápur	7-76	4-35	12-11	5-50	3-45	8-95	3-35	2-36	5-71
12	Sátára	1-19	1-37	2-56	0-85	0-93	1-78	0-26	0-33	0-59
13	Bijápur	5-13	2-61	7-74	6-85	3-05	9-90	4-37	2-77	7-14
14	Belgaum	4-62	3-01	7-63	3-77	2-72	6-49	3-11	2-25	5-36
15	Dhárwar	0-71	0-01	0-76	0-95	0-03	0-98	...	0-05	0-05
16	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3-23	2-64	5-87	2-79	1-78	4-57	1-48	1-10	2-59

97—continued.

Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Serial Number.
March 1901.			April 1901.			May 1901.			June 1901.			July 1901.			
0-60	0-62	1-22	1-58	0-67	2-25	2-53	0-88	3-47	3-16	1-21	4-37	2-77	1-75	4-52	
0-87	0-03	0-90	4-46	0-27	4-73	6-23	0-57	6-80	6-03	0-62	6-65	4-50	0-54	5-04	1
1-68	1-65	3-33	4-11	2-23	6-34	4-63	1-88	6-51	4-73	1-40	6-13	3-27	1-73	5-00	2
1-36	1-01	2-37	1-96	1-80	3-76	2-12	1-85	3-97	3-13	1-88	5-01	2-14	1-87	4-01	3
...	0-07	0-07	...	0-39	0-39	...	0-64	0-64	...	0-86	0-86	...	0-76	0-76	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
0-01	0-27	0-28	0-01	0-96	0-97	0-19	1-73	1-92	0-63	4-53	5-16	0-46	13-20	13-66	6
0-60	0-07	0-67	1-03	0-20	1-23	1-40	0-47	1-96	1-36	1-27	2-63	1-54	1-56	3-10	7
4-90	2-18	7-08	6-02	2-90	8-92	8-00	3-95	11-95	9-18	5-01	14-19	9-35	5-61	14-96	8
1-38	0-74	2-12	1-56	0-86	2-42	2-13	1-07	3-20	2-77	1-31	4-08	2-82	1-48	4-30	9
4-96	2-85	7-81	5-44	3-01	8-45	6-20	3-13	9-33	7-51	3-99	11-50	8-67	4-59	13-26	10
0-66	0-28	0-94	0-70	0-41	1-11	0-79	0-54	1-33	0-91	0-76	1-67	1-13	1-16	2-29	11
1-37	1-26	2-63	2-53	1-48	4-01	3-10	1-78	4-88	4-12	2-18	6-30	4-68	2-45	7-13	12
0-08	0-03	0-11	0-26	0-27	0-53	0-20	0-50	0-70	1-30	0-95	2-25	3-36	2-14	5-50	13
2-46	0-11	2-57	3-12	0-37	3-49	3-88	0-23	4-11	1-90	0-26	2-16	1-21	0-04	1-25	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1-73	0-91	2-64	2-59	1-18	3-77	3-36	1-49	4-85	3-90	2-01	5-91	3-96	2-75	6-71	16

Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Serial Number.
From December 1900 to October 1901.			November 1901.			December 1901.			January 1902.			February 1902.			
1-10	1-05	2-15	0-02	0-48	0-50	0-98	0-87	1-85	3-20	1-56	4-76	5-25	2-28	7-53	
2-23	0-23	2-46	0-01	0-03	0-04	0-46	0-11	0-57	1-66	0-26	1-92	5-02	0-58	5-60	1
2-26	1-69	3-95	1-08	0-01	1-09	6-45	0-02	6-47	17-11	0-19	17-60	22-25	1-34	23-59	2
2-18	2-22	4-40	...	...	...	0-59	...	0-59	0-88	...	0-88	1-50	0-07	1-57	3
...	0-45	0-45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-05	...	0-05	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
0-24	3-22	3-46	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-33	...	0-33	0-65	0-03	0-68	6
1-00	0-58	1-58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
6-62	3-45	10-07	0-60	1-62	2-42	0-52	1-15	1-67	0-39	1-15	1-54	0-67	1-21	1-88	8
1-84	0-98	2-82	0-26	0-40	0-66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
6-57	3-51	10-08	2-38	1-40	3-78	0-62	0-23	0-85	0-35	0-25	0-60	0-30	0-30	0-60	10
0-77	0-56	1-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
3-26	1-61	5-07	2-57	1-67	4-24	1-41	0-73	2-14	1-54	0-77	2-31	1-38	0-36	2-34	12
2-09	1-48	3-57	1-34	2-20	3-64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1-67	0-12	1-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	0-02	0-02	...	0-13	0-13	...	0-13	0-13	...	0-14	0-14	15
2-56	1-51	4-07	0-76	0-78	1-54	0-97	0-48	1-45	2-26	0-61	2-93	3-60	0-95	4-55	16

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		March 1902.			April 1902.			May 1902.		
1	Ahmedabad	5.38	2.70	8.08	4.94	3.03	7.97	6.11	3.50	9.61
2	Kaira	7.96	0.74	8.70	6.91	0.80	7.71	6.70	0.38	7.58
3	Panch Maháls	23.47	3.50	26.97	16.46	3.46	19.92	16.50	3.21	19.71
4	Broach	3.35	0.34	3.69	2.88	0.44	3.32	3.30	0.48	3.78
5	Surat	1.40	...	1.40	2.19	...	2.19	3.12	0.14	3.26
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Khándesh... ..	0.55	0.18	0.73	0.68	0.68	1.36	1.17	1.18	2.35
8	Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar	0.97	1.22	2.19	1.42	1.39	2.81	1.74	1.71	3.45
10	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	0.36	0.72
11	Sholápur	0.67	0.50	1.17	1.25	0.77	2.02	1.68	1.04	2.72
12	Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	1.11	1.24	2.35	1.41	1.66	3.07	1.90	2.08	3.98
14	Belgaum	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.04	0.90	0.94	0.05	1.82	1.87
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Thar and Párákr... ..	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.21	0.21
	Total	4.31	1.27	5.58	3.50	1.50	5.30	4.20	1.80	6.00

Serial Number.	District.	Workers.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total.
		From November 1901 to October 1902.		
1	Ahmedabad	4.69	3.34	8.03
2	Kaira	3.50	0.54	4.04
3	Panch Maháls	12.60	3.62	16.22
4	Broach	1.59	0.29	1.88
5	Surat	1.39	0.17	1.56
6	Thána ... ..	...	...	...
7	Khándesh	0.55	1.38	1.93
8	Násik ... ..	...	...	...
9	Ahmednagar	0.96	1.71	2.67
10	Poona	0.48	1.21	1.69
11	Sholápur	1.62	1.09	2.71
12	Sátára ... ..	...	...	...
13	Bijápur	1.78	1.83	3.61
14	Belgaum	0.82	1.70	2.52
15	Dhárwár ... ..	...	...	...
16	Thar and Párákr ... ..	...	0.21	0.21
	Total	2.88	1.70	4.58

37—concluded.

Workers.	Grati- tously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Grati- tously relieved.	Total.	Serial Number.
June 1902.			July 1902.			August 1902.			September 1902.			October 1902.						
685	400	1083	820	470	1290	1131	588	1719	416	635	1051	623	475	438				1
483	034	517	435	073	508	314	066	380	687	056	743	666	022	688				2
1822	382	2204	1843	527	2370	1645	702	2347	221	1160	1381	015	234	235				3
823	060	883	031	060	091	...	050	050	...	012	012	...	...	...				4
231	031	262	303	031	334	021	050	071	...	026	026	...	017	017				5
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				6
022	175	207	030	202	232	013	441	454	"	136	136	"	"	"				7
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				8
123	208	331	105	241	346	105	241	346	155	247	402	055	165	220				9
037	071	108	011	101	112	005	150	155	131	200	331	075	222	297				10
220	123	343	253	123	376	304	157	461	243	201	444	192	201	393				11
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				12
505	221	726	211	217	428	241	203	444	201	200	401	125	271	396				13
103	243	346	157	223	380	101	156	257	192	171	363	077	156	233				14
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				15
1	041	042	"	101	041	"	045	046	"	042	046	"	048	048				16
200	211	411	202	202	404	161	075	236	161	051	212	045	201	246				

APPENDIX SS.

(Referred to in Paragraph 121 of the Report.)

Statement showing the incidence of cost per unit of work relief and gratuitous relief.

District.	1899-1900.									1900-1901.		
	Units.			Expenditure.			Cost per unit.			Units.		
	Workers.	Gratui- tously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratui- tously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratui- tously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratui- tously relieved.	Total.
	(000 omitted.)			(000 omitted.)			(000 omitted.)			(000 omitted.)		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.			
Ahmedabad ...	23,573	19,113	42,686	29,05	14,23	43,33	1 11	1 2	1 7	2,971	2,863	5,834
Kaira ...	19,321	14,688	34,004	31,15	17,25	48,40	1 8	1 1	1 5	4,823	500	5,323
Panch Mahals ...	9,471	9,499	18,970									
Broach ...	19,927	12,442	32,369	28,46	11,95	40,41	2 0	1 2	1 8	314	835	649
Surat ...	2,061	3,860	5,421									
Thana ...	853	501	1,354	1,06	26	1,32	1 11	0 10	1 6	...	...	...
Khandesh ...	47,860	22,095	70,855	47,24	17,36	64,60	1 7	1 2	1 5	245	3,155	3,400
Nasik ...	18,804	7,734	26,538	23,10	4,69	27,79	1 11	0 11	1 8	1,416	843	2,259
Ahmednagar ...	45,912	18,595	64,507	54,15	13,13	67,28	1 10	1 1	1 8	18,652	9,722	28,374
Poona ...	14,221	8,687	22,908	15,74	5,99	21,73	1 9	1 1	1 6	5,195	2,757	7,952
Sholapur ...	31,284	16,366	47,650	31,80	9,69	41,49	1 7	0 11	1 4	16,081	8,557	24,638
Satara ...	8,514	3,897	11,911	6,78	2,71	9,49	1 3	1 3	1 3	2,844	2,104	4,948
Bijapur ...	3,048	1,516	4,564	3,84	1,01	4,86	1 9	1 0	1 6	5,123	2,845	7,968
Belgaum ...	534	192	726	46	16	62	1 4	1 4	1 4	1,802	1,271	3,073
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	16	226
Thar and Parkar ...	890	581	1,471	99	35	1,34	1 9	0 11	1 5	...	...	...
Total ...	246,273	130,661	355,934	273,32	98,83	372,15	1 9	1 1	1 6	61,653	36,633	98,286

District.	1900-1901.						1901-1902.								
	Expenditure.			Cost per unit.			Units.			Expenditure.			Cost per unit.		
	Workers.	Gratui- tously relieved.	Total.	Work- ers.	Gratui- tously reliev- ed.	Total.	Workers.	Gratui- tously relieved.	Total.	Workers.	Gratui- tously relieved.	Total.	Work- ers.	Gratui- tously relieved.	Total.
	(000 omitted.)			(000 omitted.)			(000 omitted.)			(000 omitted.)			(000 omitted.)		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Ahmedabad ...	2,79	2,02	4,81	1 6	1 1	1 3	13,829	9,896	23,725	15,00	5,39	20,39	1 9	0 10	1 4
Kaira ...	5,74	1,48	7,22	1 4	1 2	1 3	9,327	1,423	10,750	17,56	5,03	20,59	1 4	1 0	1 3
Panch Mahals ...															
Broach ...	45	59	1,04	2 4	1 9	1 11	423	79	502	62	10	72	1 6	1 5	1 5
Surat ...															
Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh ...	36	1,87	2,23	2 4	0 11	1 1	471	1,214	1,685	44	69	1,18	1 6	0 11	1 1
Nasik ...	1,52	65	2,17	1 8	1 3	1 6	61	58	119	5	4	9	1 3	1 3	1 3
Ahmednagar ...	21,99	5,83	27,82	1 10	0 11	1 7	2,436	4,337	6,773	3,25	2,65	5,90	2 1	1 0	1 4
Poona ...	5,35	1,64	6,99	1 7	0 11	1 5	...	448	448	...	26	26	...	0 11	0 11
Sholapur ...	12,63	5,52	18,17	1 2	1 0	1 2	2,301	1,557	3,858	2,05	88	2,93	1 5	0 11	1 2
Satara ...	2,20	1,60	3,80	1 2	1 2	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	4,41	1,97	6,38	1 4	1 1	1 3	3,023	3,139	6,167	2,56	1,84	4,40	1 4	1 0	1 2
Belgaum ...	2,49	69	3,18	2 2	0 10	1 8	373	785	1,158	81	46	77	1 1	0 11	1 0
Dharwar ...	17	11	28	1 4	10 9	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87	...	5	5	...	0 10	0 10
Total ...	60,12	23,97	84,09	1 6	1 0	1 4	44,613	26,530	71,152	41,84	15,39	57,23	1 6	0 11	1 3

APPENDIX 39.

(Referred to in Paragraph 121 of the Report.)

Statement showing the details of special relief to weavers in their own craft during the famine of 1899—1902.

Name of place at which relief was given.	Total period for which relief was conducted.	Daily average number of individuals relieved during the entire period (approximately).	Source from which the scheme was financed.	Total expenditure incurred.	Amount recovered by (a) sale of cloth, (b) repayment of advances by the recipients, and (c) in other ways.	Approximate value of (a) stock in hand or (b) advances outstanding, &c.	Amount of net loss on the scheme either to Government or the Local Body who financed the scheme.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Khandesh District.									
Surat	From 1st April 1900 to 31st January 1902.	1 8 22	43 Government advance ... Rs. 3,000 Municipal Grant 100	Rs. 3,500	Rs. (a) 3,153	Rs. None	Rs. 317	The Government advance was repaid into the Government Treasury.	
Nasik District.									
Nasik .. .. .	.....	0 7 15	Not reported. 23 } Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. }	14,047 1,893 806	(a) 1,706 (a) 2,111 (a) 27	..... ..... .....	7,672 5,170 52 317*	The amounts marked with an asterisk shown in column 8 represent the value of cloth distributed free to relief workers.
.....	.....	0 4 15						
.....	.....	0 6 0						
.....	.....	0 6 0						
.....	.....	0 6 0						
.....	.....	0 6 0						
Ahmednagar District.									
Ahmednagar	From 1st May 1900 to 31st October 1900.	0 5 3	1,160 Government (of whom 400 were dependents).	Rs. 10,000	21,713	(a) 21,550	.....	The Municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs. 543 on establishment. A further loss of Rs. 150 is anticipated.
.....	From 4th June 1900 to 31st September 1900.	0 3 27	43 Government loan ... Rs. 1,000 Charitable Funds 1,000	2,133	(a) 2,300	7	.....	
.....	From 19th June 1900 to 31st October 1902.	2 4 15	116 Government loan 5,000	4,052	(b) 2,420	(b) 2,530	.....	
Poona District.									
.....	From 1st August to 31st December 1900.	0 4 5	Numbers relieved during the entire period 1,203 Daily average numbers not reported.	Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.	12,772	(a) 1,210	.....	The amount shown in column 8 represents the value of cloth distributed free to poor people at relief camps, &c.
Sholapur District.									
Sholapur	From 15th July 1900 to 31st October 1902.	2 3 17	210 Charitable Funds	63,023	(a) 11,032 (b) 4,363 (c) 233	(a) 10,527 (b) 8,516	.....	
Bijapur District.									
167 villages in Bijapur District.	For various periods between 25th December 1900 and 25th November 1902.	...	Numbers relieved during entire period ... 1,553 Daily average numbers not reported.	Government. Allotment from Government ... Rs. 23,700 and from Charitable Funds 3,700	47,403	(a) 11,718 (b) 279 11,697*	(a) 6,020 (b) 2,283	23,500	*Inclusive of Rs. 4,475 representing the value of cloth purchased from charitable funds for free distribution to the poor.
Bijapur Municipality	0 3 6	Numbers relieved during entire period ... 763 Daily average numbers not reported.	Municipal. Municipal Funds ... Rs. 1,005 Charitable Funds 2,501	5,305	(a) 1,708	(a) 12 (b) 2,410	1,145	
Nagarkot do.	September to November 1901.	...	Do. 50	Municipal Funds ... Rs. 500	500	(b) 250	250	
Jals do.	5th November 1901.	0 0 1	Do. 40	Do. .. 500	500	(b) 500	...	
Bolgaum District.									
Atani	From 13th September to 21st November 1901.	0 2 9	120 Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.	1,467	1,171	(a) 214 (b) 82	...		
Gokak	From 27th June to 31st December 1901.	0 0 5	155 Government loan ... Rs. 5,000 Charitable Funds 5,000	10,000	3,239	6,694	67		

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing takavi advances made under the Land Improvement

DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT XIX OF 1893.												
District.	For Wells.					For other Land Improvements.					1900-1901.	
	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad...	1,20,151	47,190	89,367	32,792	2,89,500	2,700	200	10,835	295	11,030	1,22,851	47,330
Kaira ...	1,48,164	55,758	26,175	14,680	2,41,777	16,635	2,625	...	...	19,260	1,61,799	58,383
Panch Mahals ...	14,360	1,425	13,225	4,125	33,135	1,172	125	2,965	825	5,087	15,532	1,550
Broach ...	1,38,322	6,330	2,400	200	1,47,252	40	...	400	...	440	1,38,562	6,330
Surat ...	79,810	47,001	23,900	6,925	1,57,636	55,587	38,915	14,055	1,950	1,10,567	1,35,397	85,916
Gujarāt ...	5,00,807	1,57,701	1,55,097	58,722	8,72,300	76,131	41,895	28,265	3,100	1,49,381	5,76,911	1,99,593
Khāndesh ...	2,12,050	72,255	28,050	1,150	3,13,505	1,755	560	10,400	250	12,965	2,13,805	72,815
Nāsik ...	1,34,241	1,26,452	54,893	25,840	3,41,426	...	790	100	150	1,010	1,34,241	1,27,242
Ahmednagar ...	2,71,903	1,19,609	81,470	12,875	4,85,857	3,650	5,020	4,410	450	13,530	2,75,553	1,24,629
Poona ...	2,00,012	66,245	56,595	8,200	3,31,142	23,328	27,465	23,158	5,360	84,311	2,28,310	93,710
Sholapur ...	50,710	1,81,400	72,095	9,815	3,13,930	3,235	3,765	8,466	4,770	20,235	53,945	1,85,165
Sātara ...	1,92,065	1,52,326	1,05,420	6,400	4,55,211	26,381	17,791	26,895	2,780	73,553	2,18,449	1,70,120
Deccan ...	10,60,981	7,18,287	3,98,433	63,370	22,41,071	63,352	55,394	73,428	13,760	2,05,934	11,21,333	7,73,681
Bijāpur ...	26,025	49,925	91,015	70,075	2,37,670	56,610	1,01,300	1,14,610	1,08,905	3,81,425	83,235	1,51,225
Belgaum ...	99,603	41,207	59,505	13,390	2,13,705	1,31,407	1,25,143	61,520	9,825	3,33,895	2,31,010	1,66,350
Dhārwar ...	800	1,000	...	...	1,800	36,650	20,900	21,175	...	81,725	37,150	21,900
Karnātak ...	1,27,028	92,132	1,50,550	83,465	4,53,175	2,27,067	2,47,343	2,03,305	1,18,730	7,97,615	3,51,695	3,39,475
Thāna ...	2,270	250	...	...	2,520	26,130	24,905	...	...	51,035	28,100	25,155
Thar and Pārkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	2,270	250	...	...	2,520	26,130	24,905	...	...	51,035	28,400	25,155
Total ...	16,91,086	9,68,373	7,01,050	2,05,557	35,69,066	3,93,283	3,69,537	3,04,938	1,35,590	12,03,398	20,81,369	13,97,910

District.	DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS'											
	For Fodder.					For Subsistence.					For	
	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	24,468	1,776	...	...	26,244	1,600	80,896	3,957	1,512	91,085	1,16,781	28,425
Kaira ...	1,377	23,585	...	...	24,962	50	99,975	...	1,022	1,01,017	1,05,769	13,353
Panch Mahals ...	895	10	...	...	405	60	39,314	325	...	39,689	36,918	2,071
Broach ...	1,54,357	1,09,166	...	1,078	2,64,601	240	1,14,455	...	...	1,14,695	79,284	32,711
Surat ...	1,334	25,036	202	1,156	27,727	...	31,765	...	3,488	85,253	11,600	6,614
Gujarāt ...	1,81,931	1,59,573	202	2,233	3,43,939	2,030	3,72,405	4,282	6,052	3,81,760	3,50,372	83,174
Khāndesh ...	155	65,995	...	290	66,440	...	38,685	4,335	...	43,020	6,860	20,301
Nāsik ...	12,309	68,768	3,501	2,213	86,791	...	20,301	1,144	10	21,455	112	505
Ahmednagar ...	39,752	2,17,630	16,281	30,792	3,04,455	...	16,550	39,248	3,963	59,767	29,424	12,807
Poona ...	10,555	28,262	2,440	707	41,964	720	42,911	5,685	816	50,062	340	6,439
Sholapur ...	2,608	45,593	63,516	43,581	1,55,298	...	3,301	567	10	3,878	...	...
Sātara ...	17,078	922	91	190	18,281	...	26,907	806	...	27,333	380	375
Deccan ...	82,457	1,27,170	85,832	77,773	6,73,232	720	1,48,721	51,245	4,829	2,05,615	37,116	40,427
Bijāpur ...	2,015	10,223	22,675	7,724	42,637	...	7,496	27,288	1,056	35,790	...	5
Belgaum ...	...	2,376	1,598	787	4,711	...	1,225	7,092	26	8,913	...	...
Dhārwar ...	...	2,063	2,399	...	4,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnātak ...	2,015	14,662	26,672	8,461	51,810	...	8,721	34,930	1,092	44,733	...	5
Thāna ...	...	...	...	...	...	158	23,106	...	...	23,261	25	979
Thar and Pārkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	63,421	36,046	...	...	99,467	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	63,579	59,152	...	...	1,22,731	25	979
Total ...	2,66,403	6,01,405	1,12,706	89,467	10,68,981	66,329	5,88,909	90,467	11,903	7,57,748	3,67,513	1,24,655

DIX 40.

129 of the Report.)

Loans Act XIX of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884.

DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT XII OF 1884.												
TOTAL.			FOR SEED.					FOR PLOUGH CATTLE.				
1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,00,202	33,087	3,03,530	1,38,978	7,38,514	2,10,272	2,53,971	13,41,735	9,214	4,36,661	3,87,049	1,34,859	9,67,783
26,175	14,680	2,61,037	9,756	3,46,633	58,959	1,04,684	5,20,032	26,470	5,42,324	2,15,401	75,592	8,59,787
16,190	4,950	38,222	215	1,09,118	99,695	38,001	2,47,059	359	1,45,946	3,23,503	1,831	4,76,639
2,800	200	1,47,692	56,813	3,91,879	34,245	1,57,632	6,40,569	17,010	4,79,064	3,97,317	41,711	9,35,132
37,955	8,905	2,68,203	4,777	1,62,449	8,008	44,750	2,19,984	21,445	34,350	33,462	22,253	1,11,510
1,83,322	61,822	10,21,681	2,10,569	17,48,593	4,11,179	5,99,038	29,69,379	74,528	16,38,345	13,61,732	2,76,246	33,50,851
38,450	1,400	3,26,470	2,319	4,57,297	74,607	97,644	6,31,927	1,515	4,18,623	3,06,780	1,55,474	8,82,392
54,993	23,990	3,42,466	727	80,989	29,241	30,331	1,41,288	5,699	2,92,843	1,04,658	1,20,205	5,23,305
85,880	13,325	4,99,357	32,285	4,23,752	3,61,329	2,93,159	11,10,525	2,996	3,57,907	2,71,902	38,086	6,70,891
79,753	13,650	4,15,453	489	1,93,600	1,10,871	93,541	4,09,501	529	90,546	76,512	73,460	2,41,047
80,470	14,585	3,31,165	2,887	1,08,425	79,233	63,796	2,54,341	3,630	51,500	1,67,818	64,677	2,87,655
1,32,315	8,180	5,29,064	11,728	1,27,076	45,771	2,504	1,87,079	8,257	47,143	77,879	10,547	1,43,826
4,71,861	77,130	24,47,005	50,435	13,93,139	7,10,112	5,80,975	27,34,661	22,526	12,58,562	10,05,579	4,62,449	27,49,116
2,05,655	1,78,980	6,19,695	1,615	83,791	2,55,071	3,44,404	6,84,881	7,945	49,725	1,47,731	51,595	2,56,996
1,24,025	23,215	5,47,600	240	67,708	67,011	58,689	1,93,678	...	35,534	57,927	21,113	1,14,574
24,175	...	83,525	...	40	5,768	...	5,808	...	7,862	10,247	...	18,109
3,53,835	2,02,195	12,50,220	1,855	1,51,539	3,27,880	4,03,093	8,84,367	7,945	93,121	2,15,905	72,708	3,89,679
...	...	53,555	922	11,083	...	...	12,005	700	16,392	...	...	17,092
...	...	...	...	51,904	...	...	51,904	...	9,585	...	...	9,585
...	...	53,555	922	62,987	...	...	63,909	700	25,977	...	...	26,677
10,09,038	3,41,147	47,72,464	2,63,781	33,56,258	14,49,171	15,83,106	66,52,316	1,05,699	30,16,005	25,83,216	8,11,403	65,16,323

LOANS ACT XII OF 1884.

OTHER PURPOSES.								TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS UNDER BOTH ACTS.				
TOTAL.												
1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	From 1st April to 31st October 1902.	Total.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,273	1,795	1,59,274	2,91,131	12,92,272	6,13,551	3,92,167	25,89,121	4,13,982	13,39,662	7,13,753	4,25,254	28,92,651
2,669	734	1,22,515	1,43,412	10,25,870	2,77,029	1,82,032	16,28,343	3,08,211	10,84,253	3,03,204	1,96,712	18,92,380
1,517	65	40,601	37,997	2,96,459	4,30,040	39,897	8,04,393	53,629	2,98,009	4,46,230	44,847	8,42,615
1,264	75	1,13,354	3,07,734	11,27,275	4,32,826	2,00,496	20,68,331	4,46,096	11,33,605	4,35,626	2,00,696	22,16,023
4,007	1,060	23,281	39,156	2,60,214	45,679	72,706	4,17,755	1,74,553	3,46,160	83,634	81,611	6,55,958
21,730	3,729	4,59,005	8,19,430	40,02,090	17,99,125	8,87,298	75,07,943	13,96,371	42,01,689	19,82,447	9,49,120	85,29,627
2,082	225	29,468	10,819	10,00,901	3,87,864	2,53,633	16,53,247	2,24,654	10,73,716	4,26,314	2,55,633	19,79,717
338	221	1,176	18,747	4,63,406	1,38,882	1,52,980	7,74,015	1,52,988	5,90,648	1,93,876	1,78,970	11,16,481
14,855	4,672	61,758	1,04,457	10,28,652	7,03,615	3,70,672	22,07,396	3,80,010	11,53,281	7,89,495	3,83,997	27,06,783
260	387	7,426	12,633	3,63,758	2,04,668	1,68,941	7,50,000	2,40,373	4,57,468	2,84,421	1,82,591	11,65,453
3,625	16,469	20,094	9,125	2,08,819	3,14,789	1,88,533	7,21,266	63,070	3,93,954	3,95,259	2,03,118	10,55,431
325	885	1,945	37,443	2,02,483	1,24,435	14,106	3,78,467	2,55,892	3,72,603	2,56,750	22,286	9,07,531
21,485	22,839	1,21,867	1,93,254	32,68,019	18,74,263	11,48,565	64,84,391	13,17,587	40,41,700	23,46,114	12,25,995	89,31,396
...	14,138	14,143	11,575	1,51,240	4,52,715	4,18,917	10,34,447	94,810	3,02,465	6,58,370	5,97,897	16,53,542
25	...	25	240	1,06,813	1,34,283	80,565	3,21,931	2,34,250	2,73,193	2,58,308	1,03,780	8,69,531
...	...	...	...	9,965	18,414	...	28,379	37,450	31,865	42,589	...	1,11,904
25	14,138	14,168	11,815	2,68,048	6,05,412	4,99,482	13,84,757	8,56,510	6,07,523	9,59,237	7,01,677	26,34,977
...	...	1,004	1,805	51,560	...	...	53,365	30,205	76,715	...	...	1,06,920
...	...	...	65,421	97,535	...	...	1,60,956	63,421	97,535	...	...	1,60,956
...	...	1,004	65,226	1,49,095	...	...	2,14,321	93,626	1,74,250	...	...	2,67,876
43,240	40,706	5,96,044	10,89,725	76,87,252	42,78,790	25,55,645	1,55,91,412	31,74,094	90,25,162	52,87,823	28,76,792	2,03,63,876

By Government Resolution No. 98-Famine, dated 9th January 1897, the following instructions issued by the Collector of Poona were approved and it was directed that the course proposed for Poona should be adopted in all the affected districts and also in Thána, Kolába and Ratnágiri :—

“ Notices of demand should issue only to—

- (a) all non-agriculturist occupants,
- (b) all non-agriculturists directly interested as mortgagees or otherwise in land,
- (c) all agriculturists whom the Mámlatdár knows to be either well-to-do (irrespective of outturn of the crop) or occupants, who are not well-to-do, of fields which have yielded a crop of four annas or over, and
- (d) all agriculturist mortgagees and others interested directly in lands in the occupancy of class (c).

“ Notices should not issue to agriculturist occupants or agriculturists interested in land who are not well-to-do and have had less than a four-anna crop.”

APPENDIX 43.

(Referred to in Paragraph 140 of the Report.)

Extract from Government Resolution No. 1965, dated 7th April 1900.

To prevent possibility of mistake His Excellency the Governor in Council repeats, and he wishes it to be clearly understood, that no coercion should be used to recover from an occupant assessment which he cannot pay out of resources other than those needed for the efficient resumption of agricultural operations. The benefit of any reasonable doubt should be given to the occupant, more especially in the Deccan, where the recurrence of severe famine after an interval of but two not very favourable seasons must have exhausted the savings of many cultivating occupants. At the same time Government see no reason to modify the instruction contained in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 236, dated 16th January 1900, that if a man who sublets land or lends money asks for a postponement of levy ample proof will be required of the absence of other resources than the means of gaining a livelihood by cultivation before it is held that he is entitled to have payment suspended. Even in such cases postponement is not prohibited if such proof is forthcoming, and the condition on which the levy of assessment due from a land-owner who does not cultivate himself may be suspended has been stated in Government Resolution No. 9704, dated 2nd December 1896. But if a person has hitherto been receiving rents and interest on loans, there is a strong presumption that he can without difficulty pay his assessment and the burden of proving the contrary lies on him. The orders which have been issued relate only to the suspension of the levy of assessment. In 1896-97 Government followed the course recommended by the Famine Commission of 1878 that as a rule in the first instance postponement should be allowed where needed and the question of remission decided subsequently according to the nature of future seasons and other circumstances and the same course will be followed now. But the same principle will be applied in deciding the question of remission as that of suspension. And if in any case it is clear that there is no chance of an occupant being able for several years to come to pay what is due without borrowing, a remission may be granted at once. In existing circumstances it may be expedient to adopt that course somewhat freely in the Deccan where it will save thrifty cultivators from being completely disheartened by an accumulation of misfortunes. It is presumed that in all cases in which the issue of notices is followed by a decision that the levy of the assessment should be suspended the notice fees are remitted. If orders to that effect have not already been issued by the Collectors they should now be given.

Extract from Government Resolution No. 2671, dated 30th June 1900.

In accordance with Government Resolution No. 236, dated 16th January 1900, notices should be issued only to those who are *prima facie* able to pay, and others should at once be regarded as unable to pay their assessment within the year and may of course be so informed. If there is reason to suppose that the Mámlatdárs have issued notices to people who are not *prima facie* able to pay without being thereby forced to borrow, there is no objection to the revision of the lists by the Collectors under the orders of the Commissioner. It has been directed that the benefit of any reasonable doubt should be given to the occupant. But if any one is presumed to have means to pay other than what are needed for efficient cultivation and maintenance, it must of course rest with him to show that he has not, if he wishes collection to be suspended. If the Commissioner is satisfied that an occupant will not for several years to come have such means, he is authorized by paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 1965, dated 7th April 1900, to grant a remission at once.

APPENDIX 44.

(Referred to in Paragraph 140 of the Report.)

Government Resolution No. 3265, dated 5th September 1900.

As the revenue year 1893-1900 has now closed His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it desirable to issue the following further instructions with regard to the collection of land revenue pertaining to that or previous years and at the same time to call attention to certain provisions of the law which there may be some risk of being misconstrued.

2. If, as is hoped, the harvests of the current year are good, it will be legitimate and no doubt in many cases expedient to adopt the precautionary measures authorized in Sections 149 and 141 of the Land Revenue Code. The revenue of the current year is properly a first charge on the crop, and the lien should be enforced where the crop is good and leaves after discharge of the Government dues a balance sufficient for the maintenance until another harvest of the cultivator and those dependent on him. But it is important to bear in mind that this lien is only to the extent of the current year's revenue and the utmost care must be taken to avoid any action likely to lead to the mortgage of the crops on account of arrears of revenue of past years. When the crops are reaped, it will be a question for consideration whether the outturn is or is not such as will enable the occupant without borrowing to pay also part or the whole of what is due for the previous year.

3. In any case in which land has not been cultivated owing to the occupant's want of means the responsibility for the assessment in consequence of notice of relinquishment not having been given before the date prescribed in Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code should not be enforced. In almost all such cases it will be in accordance with the principles which have been laid down to remit the arrears of previous years. But care should be taken to confine the benefit of these concessions to persons who being in actual occupation directly under Government have not the means of cultivation. Superior holders, whether registered as occupants or not, who are not impoverished but who for reasons other than inability to provide the cost of cultivation have allowed land to remain fallow are not entitled to it.

4. In the recovery of arrears the orders already issued should be very strictly carried out. There should be no further delay in rigorously enforcing the provisions of the law against defaulters about whose possession of means to pay there is no doubt. For the present others should be in no way pressed. The instruction that no order of distraint, which of course should be held applicable to forfeiture of land, shall be issued by an officer below the grade of Assistant or Deputy Collector must be adhered to pending further orders without any modification whatever, and Government will notice with severe displeasure any departure from it which comes to their knowledge. The Collectors should make all subordinate officers clearly understand that the adoption by them of any measures which are not authorized by the law or orders will meet with punishment.

5. When however the condition of the crops is definitely known, it should be considered whether the outturn is such as to admit of the payment of a part or whole of the arrears as well as of the current year's revenue without unduly curtailing the cultivators' means of subsistence. Such occupants as get good crops on a considerable area of land may be able to discharge all their dues without difficulty. In other cases in which the occupants are not clearly well-to-do it may be desirable to recover a part only of the arrears and leave the balance for levy in future years. In cases in which owing to the small size of the holding or the poverty of the crop the outturn is not such as will leave any balance after discharging the year's assessment and supplying the means of subsistence until another harvest, the arrears may be at once remitted.

6. His Excellency the Governor in Council recognizes that considerable trouble will be involved in carrying out these orders, but it is impossible otherwise to combine the recovery of such revenue as in the interests of the State ought to be levied with such relief as may be fairly accorded to impoverished cultivators, and he confidently relies on the officers of Government to spare no pains to secure that object. Timely steps should be taken to obtain such detailed information as is necessary for the purpose, the Circle Inspectors being required to complete their inspections and write up their books without any avoidable delay. As regards the kharif crops Village Form No. 3, Part I, should be filled up by village officers before the end of September. The Circle Inspectors should conduct their inspections and checks of the forms not merely after the completion of the form by the village officers but during its compilation in order that its progress and the genuineness of the field inspections by the village officers may be assured. A second inspection of the rabi-sown areas should be made by the village officers in November, and should be subjected to similar check by the Circle Inspectors. The check should be principally directed to the correct registration of the areas left unsown. Returns of such areas should be compiled number by number for each village and submitted to the Collector under the certificate of the Circle Inspector that he has personally inspected the village and believes the return to be correct. The work of the Circle Inspectors must be diligently supervised and checked by the Mamlatdars and Assistant and Deputy Collectors as well as by the District Inspector and Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture. As soon as possible after the prospects of the rabi harvest are known there should be submitted to Government estimates of the amounts likely to be collected on account of the revenue of the year and on account of arrears, also of the amount of arrears which should be held over for recovery in future years and of the amount which should be remitted at once.

A P P E N D I X 45.

APPENDIX 46.

(Referred to in Paragraph 141 of the Report.)

Comparative statement showing the amount of pressure used to recover land revenue during the years 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

District.	Notices served.					Cases of penalty under Section 143 of the Land Revenue Code.					Cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 164.				
	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ahmedabad ...	3,021	6,070	15,411	2,843	2,703	3	29	...	3	...	27	136	7	20	1
Kaira...	10,239	10,273	81,492	...	20,141	777	177	277	...	2	23	67	...	...	70
Panch Mahals ...	1,205	2,053	2,042	2,945	1,525	127	149	79	273	156	5	2	...	1	...
Broach ...	20,419	11,756	13,064	10,978	20,962	7	9	...	18	16	49	61	85	41	27
Surat ...	3,689	4,142	13,953	11,171	9,416	233	122	60	18	42	5	23	6	36	42
Thana...	13,971	14,853	27,585	24,028	...	615	183	222	67	...	153	59	263	243	...
Khândesh ...	13,985	16,287	76,739	44,766	9,778	138	182	306	114	17	48	32	27	85	1
Nâsik ...	6,058	9,336	26,604	19,932	15,121	13	21	10	...	...	15	31	...	1	...
Ahmednagar ...	11,019	23,262	19,624	11,249	7,823	2	20	4	1	20	7	756	12	107	75
Poona...	11,851	32,230	26,857	24,650	5,664	7	3	39	36	...	12	60	70	45	...
Sholâpur ...	7,658	9,543	17,035	15,492	10,850	0.2	2	...	3	...	13	13	6	...	...
Sâtara ...	11,353	12,301	38,065	39,421	...	...	7	1	1	...	21	12	29	8	...
Bijâpur ...	2,633	12,969	10,345	8,919	4,376	17	14	2	...	...	23.0	304	72	21	9
Belgaum ...	752	1,206	4,319	3,266	2,371	1.4	4	...	...	...	1.4	6	16	1	...
Thar and Parkar ...	205	129	12	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	118,466	177,490	393,799	229,260	121,998	1,935.6	922	1,129	534	253	419	1,642	564	649	165

District.	Cases of sale of immoveable property under Section 153.					Forfeiture and sale of the occupancy under Section 153.									
	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Number of cases.					Area sold to the public or remaining with Government.				
1	17	18	19	20	21	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	Average of five years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Ahmedabad ...	2	4	...	...	...	233	225	162	1,131	2,972	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kaira...	0.4	2	...	...	...	121	108	35	...	10,551	708	475	199	...	33,419
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	700	256	70	91	...	7,963	1,226
Broach ...	12	5	...	...	...	32	727	16	125	195	236	13,229	103	2,490	4,269
Surat ...	...	...	...	1	...	9	7	2	1,303	...	113	23	31	6,053	...
Thana...	...	1	...	22	...	130	119	393	174	...	25	19	28	6,574	...
Khândesh ...	0.2	...	...	5	...	178	204	91	38	34	1,975	2,223	1,197	1,111	444
Nâsik ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	144	375	95	37	1,735	3,011	13,225	2,540	959
Ahmednagar ...	...	1	...	...	...	4	242	25	22	26	49	1,352	416	430	899
Poona...	...	3	3	...	...	4	1	13	...	...	135	...	253	...	...
Sholâpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	1	1	4	...	10	...	39	137	...
Sâtara ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Bijâpur ...	...	1	1	...	...	3	292	170	...	2	178	5,711	2,192	...	216
Belgaum ...	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	4	7	...	63	11	54	75	...
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10.6	16	5	28	...	773.4	2,146	1,287	3,663	14,973	7,627	28,037	20,609	45,622	63,265

APPENDIX 47.

(Referred to in Paragraph 144 of the Report.)

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8932, dated 23rd December 1901.

The following general orders are issued for the guidance of Collectors and other officers concerned.

2. It should be clearly intimated to taluka authorities as well as to all village officers that in each and every case before making any distraint an express order must be obtained from the Māmlatdār, Mahālkari or other officer, duly empowered under Section 154 of the Land Revenue Code, and that any violation of this rule by the village officers will meet with severe punishment. When asking for orders in such cases the village officers should state the amount of arrears due, the approximate outturn of the defaulter's crop, the extent of his general means and the reasons for supposing him to be contumacious. In proposing the attachment of cattle the area of the holding and the number of cattle that will remain should be noted.

3. It is of extreme importance that the record of coercive process of every kind should be complete and trustworthy, and the Governor in Council is pleased therefore to direct that a separate register should be kept in every village of all distraints made by the village officers with a note of the orders authorizing the same. An abstract of the entries in this register should be forwarded annually to the taluka to form the basis of Jamābandi Form No. 9. The village register of coercive processes and the taluka returns should be most carefully examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors and compared with the files of the various cases with the object of securing that all cases of distraint are brought on record and no distraints are made without full legal authority. The Commissioner, N. D., should be requested to prepare, in consultation with the other Commissioners, and submit to Government a form of the register to be kept under these orders.

4. The Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that the attachment of such articles as cots, children's cradles, household utensils, grinding-stones and the like should not be permitted in future except with the sanction of the Sub-divisional Officer, which should be given only when a special reason, such as the removal of more valuable property, is shown.

APPENDIX 48.

(Referred to in Paragraph 148 of the Report.)

Summary of a report by Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Conservator of Forests, on Famine Fodder Operations undertaken during 1899-1900.

Famine Fodder Operations were initiated under Government Resolution No. 6372, dated 9th September 1899, in the Revenue Department, which also sanctioned my proposals for collection, baling and the supply of grass to famine-stricken areas. Under the same Government Resolution I was deputed as Special Officer to undertake and control the Famine Grass Operations in the Bombay Presidency.

The work was divided into five Famine Grass Divisions, one Divisional Officer being placed in charge of each division. Besides this the undermentioned staff was deputed to assist.

	Extra Assistant.	Range Forest Officer.
G. I. P. R., South Section ...	...	2
Do. North Section ...	2	2
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	2	3
Navápur ...	2	2
Southern Circle...	1	3

For the efficient working of Famine Fodder Operations, only such hands of the permanent Forest establishment were entertained as were found necessary to carry on the work at each depôt and office. Temporary men were also entertained in this connexion.

The cost of establishment debited to Famine Fodder was as under :—

Section.	Number of depôts.	Cost.
		Rs. a. p.
Direction ...	...	1,543 5 9
G. I. P., South Section ...	17	2,839 9 4
Do. North Section ...	12	2,988 14 5
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	25	1,829 9 6
Navápur ...	12	2,226 9 3
Southern Circle ...	10	.....
Total ...	76	11,428 0 3

At first it was contemplated to work local forest and to supply grass to Gujarát from the Northern Circle and to Cavalry from the Southern Circle; this programme was sanctioned by Government.

Demand for large supplies in the Deccan districts developed later on, and consequently local grass was reserved for the Deccan (for the most part) under telegraphic orders of Government.

Further arrangements for the purchase of fodder from the Forest Department, Central Provinces and Mr. Abbott of Jhánsi were made especially for Gujarát.

Fodder was obtained and supplied from three sources as under :—

Forests.	Quantity.	Supplied to
(1) <i>Local Forests.</i>	Lbs.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway ... {	7,134,762	Gujarát.
	323,048	Assistant Collector, Thána.
Nava'pur ... {	6,644,841	Gujarát.
	5,002,330	Deccan.
G. I. P., North Section ... {	10,939,731	Do.
	114,787	Commissariat, Deoláli.
Do. South Section ... {	6,583,292	Deccan.
	2,019,905	Do.
Southern Circle ... {	3,739,647	Cavalry.
	224,643	Sold locally.
Other sources ... {	122,198	Gujarát.
Total ...	42,849,184=	
	Tons. mds. lbs.	
	19,129 2 60	
(2) <i>Central Provinces.</i>		
Northern Circle ... {	11,833 11 56	Gujarát.
Southern Circle ... {	3,121 10 58	Deccan.
(3) <i>Mr. Abbott</i> ... {	2,869 19 26	Gujarát.
Total ...	36,953 17 36	

Supply from Local Forests.

Southern Circle was originally established to furnish 100 lákhs, but later on Mr. Murray reported that 50 lákhs only could be obtained, and even that with difficulty. The Commissariat Department having asked for 30 lákhs for the use of the 1st Cavalry, that amount was so allotted by Government Memorandum No. 273-Fam., dated 22nd October 1899, and the quantity actually furnished was 37 lákhs; the balance, 20 lákhs, was absorbed by Sâtára.

G. I. P. Railway North and South Sections were estimated to produce 70 and 30 lákhs, respectively, but thanks to the exertions of the Section Officers, Messrs. Edie and Fagan, they produced 110 and 72 lákhs, respectively. It is not likely the South Section will ever produce a better outturn, but the grass is of excellent quality. The North Section, as will be seen from Mr. Edie's report, could furnish double, but one-seventh only of that produced this time could be counted on as good; any amount above this would necessarily be very coarse.

The B. B. and C. I. Section was estimated to produce 60 lákhs, but this was reckoning on occupied lands. The Native States of Káthiawár sent agents everywhere, and the result was that this grass was found to be unobtainable at reasonable prices, and the operations had to be pushed backwards, giving longer leads to the Railway. Thanks to Mr. Fisher's energetic action, however, the estimated amount was collected, and all of good to fair quality. Fourteen lákhs of green and dry grass were furnished from this section by direct arrangement between the Commissioner, N. D., and the Conservator of Forests, N. C. This was done to tide over the interval before the dry grass of the regular operations was ready for export.

The area in Khándesh, which on the last occasion furnished a very large amount of grass, was found to have none available for export. Fortunately the construction of the Tápti Valley Railway made the grass of the Navápur Petha available, and Mr. Pearson succeeded in collecting and exporting over 100 lákhs, of which 50 were sent to Khándesh and the balance to Gujarát.

Collection of grass was as under :—

Section.	Number of depôts.	Opened on	Closed on	Weight paid for	Price paid.	Per 1,000 lbs.	Re-marks.
				Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
G. I. P., South Section	17	23 10 99	16 4 00	7,217,909	21,121 7 3	2 14 9	Estimate, Rs. 3 per 1,000 lbs.
Do. North Section	12	13 10 99	13 1 00	8,550,188	22,853 9 3	2 1 1	
B. B. & C. I.	25	15 10 99	...	7,334,695	27,819 10 9	3 12 3	
Navápur	12	26 10 99	13 1 00	12,158,907	15,958 5 9	1 5 0	
Southern Circle	10	5 11 99	17 2 00	5,988,295	14,377 8 10	2 7 3	
Total	76	..	...	41,299,994	1,02,130 9 10	2 7 6	

The grass was cut and collected by Government Agency except in B. B. & C. I. Section, where contractors were employed for collecting and stacking grass. The grass collected in the G. I. P. Railway Section and B. B. & C. I. Section was chiefly "Bondia," "Telia," "Fulgawat" and "Mota-bare."

Carriage of grass from the forests to the pressing depôts and to the Railway stations was done partly by contract and partly by piece labour, the rates varying according to distance.

The cost incurred on carting was as under :—

				Rs. a. p.
B. B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...	...	13,453 0 6
G. I. P., North Section ... ..	...	...	...	9,222 1 9
Do. South Section ... ..	...	...	...	2,517 6 2
Navápur ... ..	...	...	...	9,409 9 4
Southern Circle ... ..	...	...	...	6,297 13 9
Total ... ..	...	...	...	40,893 15 6

Labour in Baling.

Section.	Bales.	Presses.	Cost of baling.	Average lbs. per bale.
		Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	
B. B. & C. I.	37,514	5,732,971	4,121 7 6	152-8
G. I. P., North Section	88,434	11,064,636	5,222 15 7	132-6
Do. South Section	43,782	6,583,296	3,267 0 9	150-0
Navápur	70,083	11,734,764	5,437 9 6	167-0
Southern Circle	38,390	5,984,195	2,834 9 9	156-0
Total	273,158	41,099,862	20,943 11 1	150

20 Gabagan.
1 Mitchel.
34 Richardson and Craddas.
1 Mackenzie.

Fifty-six new hand-presses were bought at a per margin, and were distributed for working as under :—

G. I. P., North Section	...	...	15
Do. South Section	...	...	6 plus 3 old Gabagan presses.
Navápur	...	...	15 plus 5 presses lent by Mr. Sorabji, and 1 press lent by Mr. Mackenzie.
B. B. & C. I.	...	...	14
Southern Circle...	...	...	6 plus 1 old press.
Total	...	...	56 plus 10 presses.

Pressing was carried on day and night.

Wire ties (9' 6" to 7' 10") were purchased from the Tramway Company and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and were supplied to—

Mr. Edie	...	...	...	555,400
" Fisher	...	...	...	174,200
" Fagan	...	...	...	138,000
" Murray	...	...	...	134,500
" Pearson	...	...	...	352,000
Total	...	...	...	1,154,100

Besides, some articles of presses and other dead-stock were purchased.

The total cost incurred on deadstock was Rs. 74,739-15-6.

The cost incurred on loading was—

			Rs.	a.	p.
G. I. P., South Section	...	...	1,251	3	0
G. I. P., North Section	...	...	2,240	4	0
B. B. & C. I.	...	...	671	4	0
Navápur	...	...	7,915	13	9
Southern Circle	...	...	516	5	0
Total	...	...	12,574	13	9

The capacity of railway wagons (open) was found to be—

H. type	...	...	...	47 to 52 bales.
G. and E	...	...	...	46 to 50 "
K. F.	...	...	...	42 to 45 "

Closed wagons were practically of no use as they only carried from 23 to 36 bales each.

Supply from Central Provinces Forests.

Under Government orders I visited Nágpur in October 1899 and arranged with Mr. Hearle, the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, for the supply of 3,000 tons from Piparia Station, G. I. P. Railway, at Rs. 12 per ton loaded, we supplying the presses and ties. Mr. Hearle shortly after went on leave, and there were frequent changes of Conservators, and on 30th January 1900, when I visited Nágpur, I found but little progress had been made and ultimately only 1,360 tons were received from this source, which we distributed to various Deccan Divisions. Later on 24th March 1900, 4,000 tons, which had been collected for local consumption but were not required, were offered from Warora at Rs. 11 per ton. Under Government Resolution No. 2016, dated 12th April 1900, Famine Department, Mr. Iráni, Forest Ranger, was specially deputed to Warora to take over and despatch this grass. Mr. Iráni between the 13th April 1900 and 23rd May 1900 succeeded in despatching 1,762 tons to various destinations in the Deccan, when he was recalled as the supply ready for despatch failed.

On the 13th October 1899 I visited Jabalpor and arranged with Mr. Fernandez for the supply of 12,000 tons at the marginally noted stations on the G. I. P. Railway at Rs. 10½ per ton pressed and loaded, we supplying the presses. As there were expected to be large supplies at Jabalpor and Sohagpur, it was arranged that the two steam presses purchased under Government Resolution No. 6372, dated 9th September 1899, should be furnished to those stations, hand-presses being furnished to the remainder. Later on 12th Nov-			
Jabalpor	...	...	1,700
Sohagpur	...	...	1,600
Itársi (H)	...	...	1,200
Seoni (H)	...	...	1,200
Harda	...	...	1,000
Itársi (B)	...	...	4,400
Seoni (B)	...	...	900

ember 1899 it was found that the available supplies had been miscalculated, and though enough was furnished from Sohagpur and Jabalpor to keep the steam-presses going, the balance had to be obtained mostly from the Saugor District, loading Indian Midland Railway. This change of programme threw out all my calculations of cost, &c., as the rates of the two Railways were different, and of course the distances were all changed. I shall refer to this again later. The total amount supplied by the Central Provinces Forests was as follows :—

	Amount.	Supplied to	Cost.
Southern Circle—	Tons.		Rs.
Piparia	1,360 0 0	Deccan	17,000
Warora	1,762 0 0	,,	19,374
Northern Circle—			
Steam-pressed	4,000 0 0	Gujarat	128,114
Hand-pressed	7,833 11 56		
Total	11,833 11 56		

The cost of steam-presses, hand-presses and wire ties, &c., articles furnished to the Central Provinces, was as under :—

	Steam and hand presses.	Ties.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Southern Circle...	3,680 0 0	6,693
Northern Circle	35,611 8 0	35,502
Total	39,291 8 0	42,195

Besides, Rs. 12,502-2-2 incurred by the Conservator, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, in purchasing presses and other articles are being adjusted.

Supply from Mr. Abbott.

Finally arrangements were made under Government Telegram No. 485, dated 13th November 1899, with Mr. Abbott of Jhansi to supply 100,000 maunds of fodder (karbi, &c.), at 8 annas per maund, of which 75,133 maunds in all were supplied at a total cost of Rs. 37,566. Complaints were received from time to time of the bad quality of consignments of fodder made by Mr. Abbott, but on the whole the supply was satisfactory, considering the circumstances. I had calculated that the whole of this one lakh maunds could be delivered at about Rs. 13 per 1,000 lbs., but my calculations were badly upset. Owing to the refusal of the Indian Midland Railway to grant the same rates as the B. B. & C. I. (*see later*) and partly to undoubted heavy thefts of material *en route*, the final cost of the consignment was very much heavier than expected, amounting to Rs. 16 or 17 per 1,000 lbs. A further arrangement was made with Mr. Abbott for 27,768 maunds under Government Resolution No. 679, dated 7th February 1900, but this time having learnt by experience, the rate was fixed on material delivered at destination at Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs. Only 3,259 maunds, however, were delivered under this arrangement, the former one even not being completed. This was largely due to the complete break down of the Indian Midland Railway arrangements for carrying the fodder.

Pressing Machinery.

Two steam-presses were purchased from Messrs. Jessop and Company. The ideal press is one that will turn out grass pressed to 90 cubic feet to the ton, or, say, 25 lbs. to the cubic foot. These presses are supposed to do this and possibly could do it under favourable circumstances. I am, however, of opinion that no press is possible which should combine this with the other characteristics necessary for famine fodder operations, *viz.*, mobility and simplicity. Mr. Fernandez, who worked these presses, has gone home on furlough, and I have not been able to obtain details of the working, but I gather that 15 to 16 lbs. per cubic foot is the best that can be expected of them. Only under most exceptional circumstances are they suitable. They require steady supplies of coal and water, and even then when worked against time, as they must be for such operations, are constantly breaking down and require workshops for their repair.

All the rest of the pressing was done with hand-presses, mostly of one pattern supplied by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and Gahagan. At their best these can do no better than 8 lbs. to the cubic foot and the average is about 6 lbs., but they are simple and can be easily repaired *in situ*. They have, however, several drawbacks, the chief of which is that they are actuated by a chain over a cog wheel. If the chain does not exactly fit or is not absolutely true in all its links, the result is constant and vexatious breakages, and this all the more when the parts are of inferior material. Both the above firms met the sudden and extensive demands made on them most promptly.

Railway Freight.

All the Railways concerned, except the Southern Marátha Railway, quoted substantially reduced rates for freight.

The B. B. & C. I. issued a special mileage maund rate with a terminal charge of 3 pies per wagon. The minimum load was 96 maunds, but later they accepted 81 maunds for closed wagons.

Expenditure incurred in connection with Famine Foller Operations undertaken during 1899-1900.

Source	Grants received	Cash received	Funds received	Funds available	Funds expended	Funds expended	Total	I. M. Railway Freight	G. I. P. Railway	B. R. and C. I. Railway	S. M. Railway	Grand total	Date
G. I. P. S. M.	Rs. 3,222 7 55	Rs. 23,463 4 1	Rs. 6,376 5 10	Rs. 2,839 9 4	Rs. 1,038 1 2	Rs. 41,711 4 8							
G. I. P. North	Rs. 1,339 15 10	Rs. 10,717 4 8	Rs. 24,102 6 3	Rs. 2,988 11 5	Rs. 1,150 10 6	Rs. 63,989 3 10							
B. R. and C. I.	Rs. 3,129 10 0	Rs. 17,710 1 0	Rs. 13,358 11 7	Rs. 1,829 9 6	Rs. 1,098 10 3	Rs. 61,057 0 4							
Nagpur	Rs. 5,428 2 23	Rs. 42,612 15 8	Rs. 20,141 5 9	Rs. 2,256 9 3	Rs. 453 11 10	Rs. 63,437 10 6							
Southern Circle	Rs. 2,712 13 13	Rs. 25,352 15 8	Rs. 8,797 2 1		Rs. 263 11 7	Rs. 31,615 13 4		Rs. 72,575 11 0	Rs. 3,31,531 12 10	Rs. 91,008 13 8	Rs. 26,495 7 0	Rs. 11,13,712 15 0	
Other sources	Rs. 64 15 34	Rs. 1,212 10 3				Rs. 1,212 10 3							
Northern Circle, Central Province	Rs. 11,833 11 55	Rs. 1,28,114 13 2	Rs. 93,615 10 2			Rs. 2,21,730 7 4							
Southern Circle, Central Province	Rs. 3,121 10 58	Rs. 57,052 11 3	Rs. 10,373 0 0			Rs. 47,425 14 3							
Mr. Abbott	Rs. 2,763 19 23	Rs. 41,487 7 9				Rs. 41,487 7 9							
Direction				Rs. 1,513 5 9	Rs. 800 4 6	Rs. 2,103 10 3							
Total	Rs. 37,510 26 13	Rs. 3,03,954 6 9	Rs. 1,78,788 9 8	Rs. 11,428 0 3	Rs. 4,930 1 10	Rs. 5,80,101 2 6		Rs. 72,575 11 0	Rs. 3,31,531 12 10	Rs. 91,008 13 8	Rs. 26,495 7 0	Rs. 11,13,712 15 0	29-6

4. The Collector should authorize the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and also any other officer he may think fit to issue signed chits addressed to the Depôt-Keeper for the purchase of grass. The chits shall be of two classes—white issued on takávi, and red issued on payment of cash.

5. Genuine cultivators in real need, who may be trusted to use the grass for their own animals, shall be charged the reduced price as per paragraph 17. Every such applicant must produce a certificate signed by himself and verified by two reputable persons of his village, of whom one must be the patel or the taláti, stating the amount of land he holds and the number of cattle he possesses. At the most he shall not be allowed more than a supply to last up till the end of June at the rate 300 lbs. per animal per month. If he applies again the date of the previous grant must be entered and the taláti is responsible that this is done. Except in very special cases more than 2,000 lbs. should not be given to any one man. Ordinarily 1,000 lbs., i.e. one cart load, will be enough. A man who applies for a second grant shall ordinarily give way to a man who has had none.

6. If such cultivators have no ready money and if the officer authorized under paragraph 4 above is empowered to grant takávi under Rule 4 of the Rules under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, then the price may be advanced as takávi. Care should be taken that the officer has a sufficient allotment. The Accountant General has been asked to sanction the opening in the treasury of a new heading "Famine Grass Account," to which credit should be made corresponding to debits to takávi.

7. (a).—On the cultivator appearing before the officer authorized under paragraph 4 and applying for takávi in the shape of grass, his application, if not made in writing, will be reduced to writing by the officer. Forms of application should be locally printed and kept ready.

(b).—The officer authorized under paragraph 4 will satisfy himself that the applicant is a fit subject to get grass under paragraph 5 and to receive takávi.

(c).—If the officer decides to give the takávi the applicant will pass the agreement referred to in paragraph 2 of Rule 9 of the Rules under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. *Vide* Appendix B to the Rules.

(d).—The officer will then issue a white chit as per paragraph 4.

(e).—At the close of the day the officer will prepare under his signature a memorandum showing for all the white chits issued by him, (1) the name and residence of the applicant, (2) the amount of takávi and (3) the date of issue of the chit, and forward it to the Mámlatdár of the taluka to which the applicant belongs.

(f).—On receipt of the list the Mámlatdár will prepare the usual cheque under his signature (as if the takávi were granted by him) and debit the amount thereof in Taluka Form No. 15 and the Day Book by transfer to the credit of "Sale of grass" under "Famine Grass Account," the cheque to be stamped "Paid by Transfer." It will be forwarded with the Daily Sheet as a voucher in support of the amount debited.

8. The white chit shall contain the following:—

1. Serial Number.
2. Name of Depôt on which it is issued.
3. Name and Village of the recipient.
4. Quantity of Grass.
5. Price of the whole quantity in takávi.
6. Signature of Officer issuing.
7. Date of issue of chit.
8. Date of issue of grass.
9. Signature of Depôt-Keeper.

and the following note:—

"This chit is to be given up in exchange for the grass. Neither this chit nor the grass received under it is transferable."

9. The officer authorized under paragraph 4 may issue red chits for payment in cash to cultivators at the same price as for takávi. The requirements of paragraph 5 apply also to applicants for purchase on cash. He may also issue red chits for quantities not exceeding 2,000 lbs. for payment in cash (Rs. 20 per thousand) to non-cultivators belonging to Class III in paragraph 17.

10. The red chits shall contain precisely the same details as the white, except that in (5) "cash" shall be substituted for "takávi" and between (7) and (8) shall be entered "Cash received Rs. dated (signature of) Sub-Treasury Officer."

11. On receiving a red chit the recipient shall take it to the Taluka Treasury and pay the money. The Sub-Treasury Officer shall sign a receipt in the proper place on the chit and return the chit and credit the money to "Famine Grass Account." At the end of each day on which money is taken a statement of receipts shall be sent to the issuing officer, who shall carefully file it so as to be available whenever necessary for comparison.

12. The books of blank chits shall contain counterfoils which shall be filled as far as possible by the officer when issuing the chit. At the close of each day the officer issuing chits shall send to the Dépôt-Keeper a list of chits issued by him on the dépôt that day, showing for white and red separately the names of the persons to whom issued and the amount of grass to be given to each. This list shall be compared by the Dépôt-Keeper with the chits received and filed. It is not necessary for the Dépôt-Keeper to wait for the arrival of the list before giving grass according to the chit.

Similarly the Collector shall send to the Dépôt-Keeper a list of orders issued by him under paragraph 17 of the Rules.

13. Grass shall be sold by the bale. Bulk shall on no account be broken. Further information about the weight of bales will be furnished hereafter.

14. The Dépôt-Keeper shall issue grass as per white or red chit duly filled up and presented to him. He must fill in the date of issue of grass and his own signature. He must keep the chits as vouchers. At the close of every day of issue he must send a statement of all the chits, both white and red he has received, to the officer or officers respectively who issued them. Such officer shall check the statement by his counterfoils and, if correct, file it according to date in his office. From time to time he shall compare these statements with the chits and distribution books at the dépôt.

15. Neither the Dépôt-Keeper nor any member of his staff shall have anything to do with the payment for the grass.

16. The Dépôt-Keeper shall also dispose of grass coming under (2), (3) and (4) of paragraph 3 as per written order from the Collector, which after complying with he shall carefully file with the receipt or receipts of an authorized person. The Collector may give such written order at the prices mentioned in paragraph 17, but he shall not give an order to any one other than a Government servant so long as there is a demand from cultivators. Payment should in every case be arranged for beforehand. To cattle camps it should be debited in the accounts at cost price.

17. The following prices shall be charged for grass whether on a chit issued under paragraph 8 by the officers authorized under paragraph 4 or on an order by the Collector under paragraph 16.

- | | | |
|---|--------|----------------|
| I. To genuine cultivators in real need of grass for use of their agricultural animals as per paragraph 5—
each or taláti | Rs. | per 1,000 lbs. |
| II. For Government servants, Government servants with a travelling allowance of Rs. 20 or under, and a limited number of poor owners whom the Collector may think specially deserving of the concession, as for instance, poor hackney carriage owners who are bound by law to fixed rates of hire | Rs. | per 1,000 lbs. |
| III. For Government servants drawing more than Rs. 20 travelling allowance. Also persons other than the above classes for animals actually in use, so long only as there is no demand by cultivators | Rs. 20 | per 1,000 lbs. |

18. The utmost care should be taken to prevent grass being taken for useless animals, or at reduced prices by persons who can afford to pay more. Every recipient should be warned that if he transfers any, the rest will be confiscated and he will get no more on any account whatsoever. The patel and taláti are hereby ordered to report any case in which a man gets grass under these Rules who is not entitled to it, or in which a man having got grass under these Rules transfers it to any one else, other than a member of his own family.

19. It is expected that most of the imported grass will be delivered within three months of commencement. Hence it will be necessary to make some arrangements for storing, as to which reference should be made to Circular forwarded with this office No. 4922, dated 25th October 1899.

20. All grass however disposed of by the Dépôt-Keeper shall be carefully recorded by him in a distributing book or books as required by the size of the dépôt. He shall also keep a Ledger account. The Collector will arrange for this in each case.

21. The grass will arrive in pressed bales and it will perhaps be necessary to send back the ties. A trained man will be sent round as soon as the dépôts are fixed to show how they should be wound off for return. The steam-pressed tie requires somewhat different handling from the hand-pressed. Large quantities should be allowed by the Dépôt-Keeper to be taken away without being unloosed, and their ties should be arranged

* This should be well advertised to prevent harassment.

for afterwards. Cultivators and other buyers of small quantities should be required* to bring a rope with them for each bale to take the place of the tie. Otherwise when the tie is taken off the bale will gradually swell to an inconvenient size.

22. Probably it will be often found convenient to give delivery to recipients direct from the Railway Station. As however the Railway Company will object to the grass being stored within their compound, it will be necessary to select some land for the depôt. For obvious reasons it should be quite close to the railway and should contain ample room for storing grass for a while. Careful arrangements should be made to guard against theft and fire.

23. At the end of every week every Depôt-Keeper shall fill up a return as below and send it to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner. He shall also send a duplicate to the Assistant or Deputy in charge of the táluka.

Receipts and issues of grass at the _____ Depôt for the week ending the _____

Balance from previous week _____ lbs.	Receipts in lbs. from.						Disposed of to						* See Rule 17.
	Central Provinces steam-pressed.	Central Provinces hand-pressed.	West Khándesh (Náwápur).	Thána.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Class I.*		Class II.*	Class III.*	Cattle Camps.	Total.	
							Cash.	Takávi.					
During week under report.													
Balance in stock _____ lbs.													

Signed
Depôt-Keeper.

Note.—The above form is only a specimen. The Collectors should have forms locally printed, leaving sufficient space in each column for at least five figures to be entered clearly.

RESOLUTION.—The instructions issued by the Commissioner, Northern Division, are approved.

2. Government consider it advisable that Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Mámlat-dárs should keep a list of the names of persons receiving chits and of their villages, and should take pains to visit the villages and ascertain how the grass is disposed of.

3. In the rules about stacking grass an instruction should be given that the stacks when placed in line should be at right angles to the prevailing wind as otherwise should one catch fire the whole batch will be destroyed.

4. Copies of the rules should be forwarded to the Commissioner, C. D., and to Collectors of the affected districts of that Division for information.

APPENDIX 50.

(Referred to in Paragraph 150 of the Report.)

Description of the nutritive value of fodder by Mr. J. Mollison, M.R.A.C.

It was observed very early that the fodder supplied from the Bombay forests and by the contractor (Mr. Abbott) did not suit the Gujarát cattle. The contractor's grass and karbi were to some extent inferior owing to damage by rain and coarseness induced by manipulation. A proportion of the Central Provinces forest grass was to some extent spoiled by abnormal rain which fell in January apparently after the bales were pressed. But on the whole the Central Pro-

the former from the air and with the latter on the threshing floor. In sample No. 2 the grass roots held a little earth. Apparently this grass had been pulled up rather than cut. Regarding the feeding qualities of these grasses, they are similar to other samples of Indian grass which have at various times come to my notice. They consist of the refuse stem of the grass after the seed has been scattered and are consequently characterised by a high proportion of the woody fibre with a low proportion of albuminoids. They are worth about half as much as good jowár fodder."

APPENDIX 51.

(Referred to in Paragraph 151 of the Report.)

Statement showing imports and exports of Fodder in various Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Figures in Indian Maunds.

District.	IMPORTS BY RAIL DURING							
	October 1899.	November.	December.	January 1900.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Ahmedabad	Figures not available.		146,125	225,708	245,537	266,436	273,982	136,226
Kaira			5,904	14,795	31,516	57,771	37,780	27,226
Panch Mahals			5,484	6,660	5,154	6,507	22,234	14,182
Broach			123,120	132,603	148,360	170,495	182,728	198,292
Surat			3,899	8,549	15,340	3,814	6,251	17,893
Khándesh	19,127	21,355	20,113	20,770	12,154	17,718	42,474	98,124
Násik ... ..	...	324	6,647	9,130	405	405	34,702	18,072
Ahmednagar	324	4,877	1,806	4,806	540	32,755	36,380	39,051
Poona	297	1,891	4,769	29,651	40,987	30,880	47,957	1,765
Sholápur	Figures	not	available.	10,304	26,109	16,392	6,735	1,640
Thána	Figures not available.							
Kolába								

District.	EXPORTS BY RAIL DURING							
	October 1899.	November.	December.	January 1900.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Ahmedabad	Figures not available.		3,795	4,563	8,060	5,434	5,391	14,960
Kaira			282	338	1,824	360	409	796
Panch Mahals			743	1,294	344	Figures not available.		
Broach	35,570	43,763	16,452	43,715	39,786	5,059	7,366	2,395
Surat	94,378	105,695	243,146	253,147	219,000	135,183	174,607	205,779
Khándesh	40,661	54,225	58,488	103,831	115,252	98,259	215,020	145,296
Násik	7,812	891	2,201	3,886	15,744	20,160	9,449	14,253
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	794	1,161	1,620	Figures not available			162
Poona	1,134	3,672	2,733	8,424	13,850	8,030	6,214	9,309
Sholápur	19,779	10,148	2,171	135	1,134	378	1,959	12,696
Thána	153,195	125,835	121,527	176,664	273,736	347,673	342,641	441,283
Kolába	Figures not available.				3,903	5,923	8,992	1,389

APPENDIX 52.

(Referred to in Paragraph 152 of the Report.)

General Rules for Cattle Camps.

(1) Each cattle camp should, if possible, be managed by a gentleman of local position and influence, who for the sake of the good work will spare no pains in looking after it.

(2) Every good citizen, whether official or unofficial, is expected to help the camp and assist in supervision in such manner as can be practically arranged.

(3) Respectable people should be cordially welcomed at the camp and should be invited to inspect the cattle and the general arrangements.

(4) A paid establishment will be necessary to carry out daily details of work. The extent of such establishment may necessarily be different at different camps. The Manager shall submit for the sanction of the Collector his proposed list of paid establishment and menial labourers.

Careful provision should be made for—

- (a) receiving and branding cattle as they arrive and keeping such registers and records as are referred to under paragraphs 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of these rules,
- (b) issuing in fairly exact quantities or exact weights the fodder or other food for daily requirements and for preventing any waste of fodder,
- (c) feeding and watering the animals at regular times and herding during the day,
- (d) keeping the camp quite clean and storing or selling the manure,
- (e) detecting and segregating at once any case of sickness.

(5) The camp should, if possible, be in a shady place with plenty of water conveniently near. Running water in a perennial stream would be the least expensive source of supply, and if at a little distance, it does not matter, as the cattle can be driven to it, but streams which are usually perennial may partially dry up in the hot weather and a good well would give a purer supply for the camp. The arrangement of the camp need not cost more than a trifling amount. It should be divided into sections so that small, medium-sized and large cattle can be kept separate when being watered and fed. Such classes should be kept always separate, otherwise the large and strong will get the better of the small and weak at feeding times. There should be a separate section or enclosure for weak new arrivals and also a separate small camp for animals which show symptoms of disease. Should the camp site not be shaded by trees, shelter of the cheapest possible construction may be necessary for the weakest cattle in the hot weather; but for cattle in fair condition possibly such protection will not be needed. It will save great trouble and expense if the camp adjoins the railway, so that the fodder can be delivered straight into it from the railway trucks.

(6) In the event of disease breaking out at a camp, segregation of affected animals and their attendants should be at once arranged and application made to the Collector for qualified veterinary assistance.

(7) A private fund should be subscribed locally to meet, if possible, preliminary expenses, the pay of the establishment and the cost of such cattle as are bought. Government will supply all the grass needed which will be debited to the Camp Fund at cost price.

(8) Animals may be received in one of four ways—

- (a) by gift unconditionally,
- (b) by gift conditionally,
- (c) by purchase unconditionally,
- (d) by purchase conditionally.

(9) In cases of conditional gifts or purchases the condition must be written and given to the presenter of each animal so received, and this agreement should bear the signatures of the Manager and presenter. These conditions should also be entered briefly in the remark column of the cattle register. In cases of unconditional purchase a receipt should be taken from each seller stating the fact of sale and the price. Such receipt should be kept on the records.

(10) Any price given should not generally exceed the value of the animal's hide, horns and bones, but a higher price up to Rs. 7 may be given, but only for such young animals as will be specially valuable as work-cattle during next monsoon.

(11) Preference will be given to young bullocks or bulls ranging in age from 18 months to 8 years if of good Gujarati breed, and especially so, if such are sold unconditionally. Heifers and young cows of good class, also good young she-buffaloes from 2 to 7 years old, will also be received if the Manager or committee wish. Lean animals should not be rejected because, if young and sound, they can be fed up.

(12) Each animal as admitted shall be entered in the appended form of register and lightly branded with a distinguishing number if received conditionally, or with a particular form of brand if received unconditionally. The Manager should initial the register daily as long as the camp is being filled as a guarantee of correctness of entries and punctuality in making entries :—

Date of admission.	Brand, mark or number.	Description, i.e., bullock, cow, &c.	Owner's name and address.	Price.		Remarks.	Disposal.
				Rs.	as.		

(13) It is impossible to fix definitely the amount of fodder required daily for maintaining a given number of cattle in fairly thriving condition. So much will depend upon the relative size of the cattle and their class and condition. The animals should get morning and evening such quantity of grass as they can eat up greedily *without any waste*. If the requirements of young and old, large and small, are considered, probably 15 lbs. per animal per day would be a sufficient maximum limit, perhaps less will actually suffice. Weak cattle when first brought in should be sparingly fed for a day or two and get small quantities often (say four times a day) with water three times. A lb. or at most two lbs. per day continued for a fortnight of oil cake or wheat bran will help to strengthen such cattle. Large animals will require the the larger amount. The bran should be moistened with water and the oil-cake broken into pieces about one inch in diameter. Such concentrated food should be given in two meals daily and at different times from the grass. Cotton seed is unsuited for weak cattle, not being easily digestible. The camp cattle will thrive best if they get a little salt occasionally. Rock salt will be most economical. If a hole is bored through a lump and the lump suspended by a thin rope to a tree within reach of the cattle it will be licked regularly with no waste. Any description of coarse salt will do.

(14) A grass register in the Form B will be kept and the Manager will initial it daily as a guarantee that it is punctually and honestly kept. The receipts shall from time to time be compared with the accounts of the local grass depôt-keeper.

(15) A cash book should be kept as per Form C in which all payments and receipts shall be entered supported by proper vouchers.

(16) The names of all paid employés shall be entered in a muster roll and marked present or absent daily. The muster roll should also show wages paid.

(17) All correspondence must be properly recorded.

Subsequent modifications in the above.

In the light of experience gained at the Ahmedabad Cattle Camps, the rules for cattle camps previously issued may be modified to the extent noted below.

2. Cattle ranging in age from one to eight years if in moderate condition when admitted begin to improve almost immediately, whereas emaciated cattle or lean cattle, particularly those previously fed on green leaves, lose condition for some time after admission. The change from green leaves, &c., to dry grass is extreme and exercises an irritating effect on the bowels and intestines of weak cattle causing diarrhœa or dysentery or other bowel disorders. Such cases require veterinary treatment and easily digested food and careful nursing to pull them through. Such expenditure cannot possibly be incurred in a cattle camp. We can only arrange that cattle be fed and watered with unfailing regularity; that a fair allowance of hay or other fodder be given morning and evening, and in addition, during the first fortnight, a small allowance of cake (sesamum, i.e., Til is best) to such animals as appear to be somewhat listless and which do not greedily eat at feeding times. The moral of the foregoing remarks is that only such cattle as are likely to thrive from the start should be admitted. We can only hope to save a certain number; that number should be of the best as there is no difficulty in finding a sufficient number to select from.

3. In the rules it was suggested that cattle as admitted should be separated into various classes. This rule should be strictly adhered to when cattle in small numbers are received from numerous villages. If a number of cattle (say 50) come from one village it is better to leave such cattle in one lot. They know each other and the large and strong will not disturb the small or weak at feeding times. Cattle from two or three villages may be kept together in one lot, provided the feeding yard and fodder rack are sufficiently roomy. Generally not

more than 100 animals should occupy one enclosure. A feed rack arranged so that the cattle can feed on each side and 60 yards long will accommodate 100 animals. Detailed information regarding construction of feed racks, size of enclosures and a cheap method of starting a cattle camp on thoroughly practical lines may be got by inspecting the Sábarmati Camp. The overseer will give full information as regards details of management.

4. Buffaloes should occupy a yard by themselves. They are hardier than bullocks or cows and can be fed on inferior fodder. A certain proportion, say 1/7th to 1/10th of the total number of cattle admitted to each camp, should be she-buffaloes, ranging in age from two to seven years. Some of the grass received from Thána and elsewhere is so coarse that part is rejected by bullocks and cows. Buffaloes will eat this inferior stuff. Such therefore should be removed from the racks in the cattle yards daily, placed in an enclosed space under full exposure to the sun and air for a day, and put in the racks in the buffalo yards the following day. It will certainly be eaten to a considerable extent by buffaloes. They may need a supplementary feed of good grass daily—say 5 lbs. per head. As regards this the Manager of a camp must exercise his discretion. The point to be kept in view is that no fodder should be wasted. At the same time buffaloes must get sufficient nutritive food to keep them in fair condition.

5. The morning feed for cattle should be in the racks before 7-30. The cattle will continue to eat off and on until about 10 A.M. They should be turned out to water by 10-30. If they can be under shade near water during the day they will lie and ruminate and go backwards and forwards to the water in twos and threes at a time—thus drinking at pleasure as they feel thirsty. They should have the opportunity of drinking at 4-30. It is wrong to walk the cattle backwards and forwards to water twice a day if the distance is more than half a mile. Each lot should be brought to the respective yards at 5 P.M. The evening feed of grass should be previously put in the racks. The cattle will eat greedily when they are brought in. Any animal found listlessly standing away from the feed rack at this time may be considered sick or out of sorts and should be removed. Such sickness is mostly due to obstructed digestion. A pint or one pound of sweet oil given in the evening and a like quantity next morning and a pound of oilcake daily for a few days will exercise a softening effect on the other food consumed and probably remedy the disorder referred to. Absolute regularity in feeding and watering will probably prevent such sickness and as already shown is a means of detecting sickness.

6. If a stream adjoins a cattle camp buffaloes should have free access to it daily. They will be in the water during the heat of the day. They should have access to the water at a point down stream and 200 or 300 yards from the place where the cattle drink.

7. If grass from various districts is received at a cattle camp it will be found to vary in quality, &c. Cattle, like human beings, have palates and any little change that can be arranged to give variety to the food will be enjoyed. Karbi instead of grass once a week or one kind of grass one day, another kind the next and so on will prove excellent changes.

8. A big Gujaráti bullock will eat without waste about 16 pounds of grass of fair quality in a day. Ordinary Gujarát cattle as admitted—young and old, large and small—will eat on an average less than 12 pounds and sometimes not more than 10 pounds daily. An observant Manager will soon satisfy himself how much should be allowed for each yard daily. The evening allowance should be somewhat larger than the morning. Rock or other salt is absolutely necessary. This has been proved by experience at the Sábarmati and other Ahmedabad Camps.

APPENDIX 53.

(Referred to in Paragraph 153 of the Report.)

Extract from the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1899-1900.

The cattle camps since October 1899 have had something like 7,000 animals through them, and up to the end of April the total casualties from debility (famine), accidents and common diseases amounted to 615 and from rinderpest to only 68. I do not know any similar case in this country, when dealing with rinderpest, where it has been possible amongst so large a number of animals to record statistics that are both accurate and reliable in every way. In this instance every animal was counted once a day, placed in an enclosed yard during the night, fed from a trough and inspected daily by qualified Veterinary Graduates. On the slightest symptom of disease they were at once removed to yards especially set apart for the purpose, and if contagious segregated. I have already stated that rinderpest broke out in four camps, that 140 animals were attacked, of which 68 died and 72 recovered; this out of a total of nearly 7,000 animals.

When it was proposed to inoculate all the animals in these camps, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining virulent blood, and with this object in view four calves were at different times inoculated intravenously with 10 c. c. of virulent blood and others were placed alongside of animals suffering from rinderpest. But in no single instance were we successful in reproducing the disease, and not a single animal showed the slightest reaction. I think that there can be no doubt that nearly all the buffaloes in No. 2 camp (Sháhíbhág) and 80 per cent. of the cattle in another camp had the disease in a modified form, although no visible symptoms were apparent. These facts are valuable, in that they prove rinderpest is a disease considerably affected by the conditions under which it is placed and the class of cattle attacked. In the cattle camps we had great heat, direct action of the sun on most of the yards, dry absorbent sandy soil and good sanitary arrangements. Under these conditions the disease did not spread, but confined itself to the yards in which it originated, although nothing but post and rails divided the yards, and cattle were in the habit of licking each other through the rails; had these conditions been reversed, and instead of the great heat and dryness, moisture and cold had prevailed, the disease would most probably have spread rapidly and the mortality would have been great. The disease was of the most virulent type, as the majority of deaths occurred within five days. Our unsuccessful efforts to reproduce the disease, the small number actually attacked in proportion to the number unavoidably exposed to contagion, can only be accounted for in the two following ways: that the great heat and desiccating effects of the sun are antagonistic to the disease, or that a very large percentage of the Gujarát cattle are immune.

The great mortality from debility (famine) in Nos. 2 and 7 camps (Sháhíbhág and Nadiád) was due to the fact that many animals were admitted in the beginning that should have been rejected. It is well known that cattle starved to a certain point never recover. When in this state, even if placed under the most favourable conditions, they linger on a few weeks and eventually die. Mr. Mollison and I endeavoured to some extent to rectify this, and sent many animals, that had already been accepted, to the Pinjrápol.

Should the misfortune ever arise again to form similar camps, no efforts should be spared to procure men with sufficient knowledge of famine cattle to be able to tell at a glance whether animals ought to be accepted or rejected, as I feel sure that on this first careful selection the success or otherwise of a famine cattle camp mainly depends. These camps, where animals were at first carefully selected, have shown a very slight mortality and scarcely above what was to be expected under normal conditions; but those, on the contrary, where all animals were taken regardless of conditions, show a very high mortality, entirely due to the above cause.

Review by the Commissioner, Northern Division, of the Cattle Camp Scheme.

On the 4th August 1899, Government recognizing the enormous economic importance of efforts to save the cattle made a small grant for an experimental relief camp. One was opened by private subscription near the Sháhíbhág in Ahmedabad under the management of Mr. Lambert, Superintendent of Police, who devoted himself to it with great energy. About a thousand animals were collected but mortality among them soon became excessive. They had not been selected by an expert and were many of them of an inferior class. They were also unhealthy being mostly taken from the droves of Sindhi and other wandering graziers which had felt the pinch of scarcity for two years. The pressure had not yet become severe enough to bring forward the best cattle of the district. The grass sent from Thána district was not only of an inferior description to that of Gujarát but being at that time cut green and insufficiently dried it was more or less decomposed on arrival. The consequence was bowel disorders and other sickness with a very high death rate. The general equipment of the camp was also unnecessarily expensive. All the cost except that of part of the fodder supplied by Government was met by private persons and though mistakes were made they supplied a useful lesson for the rest of the year. On the 20th November the management was handed over to Mr. Mollison and his subordinates of the Agricultural Department. All the animals not considered worth keeping were weeded out and accepted by the Pinjrápol (Native cattle relief institution). Their places were filled up by sound and useful stock, and the camp on regular and economical lines played a useful part throughout the year. Eight others were subsequently started under the general supervision of Mr. Mollison, *viz.*, four at Ahmedabad, one at Nadiád, one at Broach, one at Godhra and one at Umreth. Four of these were immediately managed by non-officials, *viz.*, one at Ahmedabad by Ráo Bahádúr Lalshankar Umiashankar, another at Ahmedabad by Ráo Bahádúr Manibhai Premabhai, the one at Nadiád and the one at Umreth by Local Committees. The charge per month for which the animal was redeemable was fixed according to size at from Rs. 5 down to Rs. 2-8-0 per month so as to cover the cost of grass.

Appended is a statement of the financial results of all the nine camps. In this the Cow Camp comes out the most satisfactorily, for though the animals were paid for at an average of Rs. 14-3-9 each the loss per head saved was only Rs. 1-11-4. The average cost to Government on all the camps of each animal saved to the country was Rs. 7-13-8. This would have been less but for the high rate at Nadiád of Rs. 58-1-2 per head owing to the inferior management there shown both in selection and in treatment.

It should not be forgotten that in these accounts grass is charged at cost price and not at the price of Rs. 10 per thousand pounds at which it was sold to cultivators. If it is intended to compare results with the system of direct sale to cultivators this should not be overlooked,

Furthermore all the ordinary labour in these camps was as much relief labour as that employed on the recognized relief works.

The following are lessons of the year's experience of cattle camps :—

- (1) They should only be extended so far as careful and intelligent management can be secured, with the advice of an expert always available.
- (2) Admissions should be made by an expert according to a high standard of breed, age and health. Animals that are debilitated cannot be restored or only at the cost of trouble and money that can ill be spared. Animals that have been fed largely on leaves or other green food cannot stand the change to dry grass.
- (3) The big Gujaráti bullock requires three times as much fodder as the hardy little Deccani and cannot live only on the coarse grass of Tháva and Khándesh. A small daily ration of sesamum cake was found necessary to carry him through.

It is needless to bring to the notice of Government that the whole success attained by the camps was due to the skilful and unremitting care of Mr. Mollison.

Private camps were started at Ankleshvar, Mandal and elsewhere but the only one of sufficient importance to deserve special mention was that of the Mahájan at Ahmedabad. The "Pinjápol" in that city has besides its head-quarters two extensive grazing grounds at the villages of Ranchorda and Nesdi, 10 and 12 miles respectively from Ahmedabad. All these places are well equipped with buildings, wells, &c.

The institution was run entirely on religious lines. Hence no animal, however emaciated or valueless, was refused admission and food. In all 21,543 cattle and 202 horses were taken in charge of which 16,712 died.

Agents were sent in every direction to buy grass but they, like the Government officers, were much hampered by failure to get carriage. In all 489,684 local maunds of grass and karbi were delivered. This was supplemented by concentrated food including 40,184½ local maunds of grain.

The surviving cattle have been and are being sold to cultivators only, to recoup expenses. Over 300 well-bred cows have been sold to the Northcote Gowshála for breeding purposes.

The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,50,000 defrayed out of the general funds of the Pinjápol and also out of a special subscription amounting to Rs. 80,000.

Statement showing the financial results

Name of Cattle Camp.	Number of cattle purchased since opening of camps.	Total price paid.	Number obtained gratis.	Total of Columns 2 and 4.	Average price per head (Column 3 divided by Column 4).	Number of cattle received on terms.	Number of cattle newly born.	Total number of cattle.	DETAILS SHOWING CASUALTIES		
									Number		
									Sold by one camp to another.	Died.	Strayed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.						
Cow Camp, Ahmedabad ...	359	6,262 0 0	81	440	14 3 9	...	14	454	...	23	...
Shāhibāg Camp, No. I ...	67	1,247 0 0	526	593	2 1 8	442	14	1,019	(a) 249	169	1
Dhuliakot „ No. II ...	255	388 8 0	407	662	0 9 5	278	...	949	...	80	2
Sābarmati „ No. III ...	54	13 0 0	29	83	0 2 6	1,038	3	1,121	(b) 144	75	6
Saraspur „ No. IV ...	39	70 11 6	334	373	0 3 0	196	5	574	...	158	...
Total, Ahmedabad ...	774	7,981 3 6	1,377	2,151	3 11 4	1,954	36	4,141	393	504	9
Cattle Camp, Nadiād ...	281	323 10 0	214	495	0 10 6	34	8	537	...	494	...
„ Umreth ...	...	.....	95	95	...	638	...	733	...	176	4
Total, Kaira ...	281	323 10 0	309	590	0 8 10	672	8	1,270	...	520	4
Cattle Camp, Godhra, Panch Mahāls.	14	25 8 0	22	36	0 11 4	185	...	221	...	23	2
Cattle Camp at Broach, Broach.	...	.....	7	7	...	1,080	...	1,087	...	164	10
Grand total ...	1,069	8,330 5 6	1,715	2,784	2 15 11	3,891	44	6,719	393	1,211	26

Name of Cattle Camp.	RECEIPTS—continued.			Expenditure mostly met from			
	Value of cattle sold by one camp to another (adjustment).	Miscellaneous receipts (such as sale of rafters, &c.).	Total.	Opening and closing of the camp.	Feeding charges (including value of oil-cake, gowar, &c.).	Medicines and rock-salt.	Miscellaneous.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cow Camp, Ahmedabad ...	.....	83 8 0	12,991 8 0	551 1 6	1,227 9 9	27 4 0	135 5 7
Shāhibāg Camp, No. I ...	4,463 0 0	35 15 3	18,075 6 10	389 6 1	2,447 1 8	140 13 1	139 9 0
Dhuliakot „ No. II ...	.....	329 12 4	15,875 4 5	203 13 0	2,407 10 8	151 8 3	333 16 8
Sābarmati „ No. III ...	2,785 0 0	17 13 3	26,356 12 10	353 6 5	2,918 7 2	68 3 3	118 15 10
Saraspur „ No. IV ...	.....	161 9 6	11,033 7 9	830 1 8½	2,199 5 9½	205 6 8	118 7 7
Total, Ahmedabad ...	7,248 0 0	628 10 4	84,332 7 10	2,337 12 8½	11,200 3 0½	593 3 3	846 5 8
Cattle Camp, Nadiād ...	.....	162 15 9	4,814 1 2	338 15 7	1,410 14 0	.....	495 5 4
„ Umreth ...	.....	.....	7,412 14 0	921 12 4	313 7 3	.....	111 15 9
Total, Kaira ...	.....	162 15 9	12,226 15 2	1,260 11 11	1,724 5 3	.....	607 5 1
Cattle Camp, Godhra, Panch Mahāls.	.....	354 15 5	3,985 8 7	299 10 6	237 15 4	.....	588 14 6
Cattle Camp at Broach, Broach.	.....	.. ...	20,296 4 4	.....	1,980 5 4	.....	.....
Grand total ...	7,248 0 0	1,146 9 6	1,20,841 3 11	3,898 3 1½	15,142 12 11½	593 3 3	2,042 9 3

(a) Sold to the Cow Camp at Ahmedabad.

(b) Includes 79 sold to the Cow Camp at Ahmedabad and 65 to the Shāhibāg Camp.

Expenditure.

Private funds in		Establishment charges, including special and feeding cattle.	Contingencies.	Miscellaneous.	Feeding charges met from special Government grant.	Grass consumed by the cattle of the camps (at Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs).		Price paid for cattle purchased from other cattle camps.	Total expenditure.
Purchase of cattle.	Total.					Quantity, in lbs.	Value.		
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.		Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.
259 0 0	2,210 4 10	321 1 6	...	.....	.....	398,896	5,185 10 4	6,003 0 0	13,720 0 8
2 0 0	3,118 13 10	2,113 1 10	...	.....	1,200 0 0	1,187,989	15,443 13 8	1,245 0 0	23,120 13 4
388 8 0	3,185 7 7	1,055 5 1	39 12 7	20 7 11	600 0 0	1,136,980	(d)15,225 13 2	.....	20,426 14 4
13 0 0	3,172 0 8	1,168 4 10	14 4 0	.....	2,208 8 6	1,931,550	25,110 2 4	.....	32,273 4 4
70 11 6	3,121 1 3	908 15 5	...	.....	.....	840,597	(c)11,589 8 5	.....	15,922 9 1
735 3 6	15,710 12 2	5,866 12 8	54 0 7	20 7 11	4,008 8 6	5,496,012	72,554 15 11	7,248 0 0	1,05,468 9 9
323 10 0	2,568 12 11	531 5 4	...	150 0 0	.....	714,459	9,287 15 6	.....	12,538 1 9
.....	1,347 3 4	743 12 3	...	21 5 1	138 4 8	668,154	8,686 0 0	.....	10,936 9 4
323 10 0	3,916 0 3	1,275 1 7	...	171 5 1	138 4 8	1,882,613	17,973 15 6	.....	23,474 11 1
25 8 0	1,152 0 4	822 3 7	...	.....	.....	230,834	3,000 13 5	.....	4,475 1 4
.....	1,980 5 4	1,174 1 5	...	(c)1,705 8 9	.....	1,776,557	23,095 3 10	.....	27,955 2 4
1,032 5 6	22,759 2 1	8,638 3 3	54 0 7	1,897 5 9	4,146 13 2	8,886,016	1,16,625 0 8	7,248 0 0	1,61,1

(c) Includes charges of carting grass from depot to the camp, of drawing water from wells, of construction of camps, medicines, &c.

(d) Includes Rs. 415-1-1 paid by Mr. Wroughton for Kadbi.

(e) Includes Rs. 661-12-3 paid by Mr. Wroughton for "

Abstract.

Name of Cattle Camp.	Number of cattle received in camps.	Number of casualties among cattle and of cattle strayed and sent to Pinjrapole.	Total number of cattle saved.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Loss to Government.	Loss per head of cattle received in camps.	Loss per head of cattle saved.
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cow Camp, Ahmedabad ...	454	28	426	12,991 8 0	13,720 0 8	728 8 8	1 9 8	1 11 4
Shāhibāg Camp, No. I ...	1,049	261	788	18,075 6 10	23,120 13 4	5,045 6 6	4 12 11	6 6 5
Dhuliakot „ No. II ...	940	302	638	15,875 4 5	20,426 14 4	4,551 9 11	4 13 5	7 2 1
Sābarmati „ No. III ...	1,124	84	1,040	26,356 12 10	32,273 4 4	5,916 7 6	5 4 3	5 11 0
Baraspur „ No. IV ...	574	160	414	11,033 7 9	15,922 9 1	4,889 1 4	8 8 3	11 12 11
Total, Ahmedabad ...	4,141	835	3,306	81,332 7 10	1,05,463 9 9	21,131 1 11	5 1 8	6 6 3
Cattle Camp, Nadiād ...	537	404	133	4,814 1 2	12,538 1 9	7,724 0 7	14 6 2	53 1 2
„ Umreth ...	733	120	613	7,412 14 0	10,936 9 4	3,523 11 4	4 12 10	5 12 11
Total, Kaira ...	1,270	524	746	12,226 15 2	23,474 11 1	11,247 11 11	8 13 9	15 1 3
Cattle Camp, Godhra, Panch Mahāls ...	221	25	196	3,985 8 7	4,475 1 4	489 8 9	2 3 5	2 7 11
Cattle Camp at Broach, Broach...	1,087	174	913	20,296 4 4	27,955 3 4	7,658 15 0	7 0 9	8 6 2
Grand total ...	6,719	1,558	5,161	1,20,841 3 11	1,61,368 9 6	40,527 5 7	6 0 6	7 13 8

Review by the Commissioner, N. D., of the different methods adopted for preserving cattle.

Loans to the people and other aid and encouragement to growing fodder crops by irrigation may be placed in the front rank. It has however its limitations. The mass of people have not the energy to dig wells and could not safely be trusted with money to do so. Much land too is from one cause or another altogether unsuited for such treatment.

Importation of grass by Government is said to be interference with private trade and therefore as unjustifiable as would be importation of grain. The argument would have more force if there existed an organized trade in grass in touch with the great body of consumers. As a matter of fact there were no grass merchants except for the supply of the townspeople, and it was pretty certain that none would spring up owing (1) to the difficulties of getting railway carriage and (2) to the inability of the cultivators at large to pay remunerative prices. Outside the towns the question was not whether Government or private traders should supply the market but whether any should be supplied at all. Hence the operations of Government being confined to "genuine cultivators in real need, who might be trusted to use the grass for their own animals" did not touch the sphere of private trade at all.

If the sale of fodder to the cultivators at a price adapted to their means be admitted as legitimate the next question is whether it should all be so disposed of or whether camps of selected animals have been proved advisable. In favour of sale to the people it is argued that they are better able to look after their own cattle than hired servants in a big camp; that they can do it more economically being able to supplement small stocks of grass by various pickings; that there is more risk of disease in a camp. Finally it is urged to be morally objectionable to do for the rayat what he can do for himself and so complete the lesson of dependence he has learned from the famine.

On the other hand it is pointed out that the cultivators in their own homes tried at first to keep alive all their animals, wasting fodder on the inferior ones. The object of a camp is to select the very best and make sure of them. Disease may be more likely to appear but it is also certain of skilful treatment. As a matter of fact rinderpest broke out twice in the camps but was promptly checked. So was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease. It is impossible to get statistics but it is highly probable that a larger proportion of animals died of disease in the

villages than in the camps. Inoculation is easy in the latter. As for the moral effect on the people they had to pay as heavily for feeding charges in the one case as the other.

On the whole in the case of another famine of equal severity the Commissioner would advocate the fullest extension, consistently with skilled supervision, of camps for cows (which have once calved) only and a limited number of bulls. The people at first tried to save these, but soon gave them up and devoted all their energies to their draught bullocks. The great mass of cows belonged to the professional breeders who had no ready money to buy grass even at a reduced price and to whom it was impossible to lend takávi. Consequently their herds all died, and the number of female animals and entire bulls is so small as to threaten the breed with extinction. The number of cows in the Government camps of 1899-1900 was limited because they were organized with a view to the balance sheet. They were expected to pay their way or nearly so and it was recognized that cows would fetch but a small price in the market compared with bullocks. The latter are immediately more useful but in view of the future the former are immeasurably more valuable.

APPENDIX 54.

(Referred to in Paragraph 154 of the Report.)

Report by Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Thána, No. 127, dated 28th January 1901, describing the distant grazing operations in Thána District.

It was decided in September or October 1899 to send a certain number of cattle from the affected districts of Gujarát, where fodder had failed, to the Thána district, for grazing in specified areas of Government forest during the dry weather. By the end of November, some 15,000 head of cattle had been sent to Pálghar and Dáhánu Stations and drafted thence to forest areas in the Dáhánu, Wáda and Bhiwndi talukas.

I was not in charge of those sent to Dáhánu during a considerable part of the time they were in the district. As about 11,000 head were sent to Pálghar and only 4,000 or so to Dáhánu, and as both lots fared about the same, I imagine it will be sufficient for the purposes of this report if I give details regarding the former only, of which I was in charge from first to last.

10,267 head arrived at the grazing areas upwards of 30 miles from Pálghar, the rest having died on the way owing to their weak condition, or strayed, generally because their attendants had deserted them. Of these 6,604 were from Broach, 2,512 from Ahmedabad, 764 from the Panch Maháls and 387 from Kaira. The Broach cattle were chiefly bullocks in charge of owners or their servants, those from the other districts mostly cows and calves, in charge of Rahabáris and Bharwáds. There were some buffaloes also from each district.

When they arrived the Broach cattle were, generally speaking, in fairly good condition. The others were mostly in poor or bad condition.

The death-rate was large from the beginning. Of about 7,000 in the week ending on November 5th, 117 died; in that ending November 12th, 165. Up to November 24th, by which time all the cattle (10,267) had arrived at the grazing areas, there were 379 deaths. Many of these deaths at the beginning resulted from surfeit—animals in weak condition eating and drinking more than they could stand as soon as they found food and water abundant.

At the end of November, however, rinderpest appeared in one area in the north of Wáda. It was contracted no doubt from the village cattle among which it had been, and continued to be rife. There is no reason to believe that the disease was imported from Gujarát. In spite of all the measures taken—segregation, shifting of the herds, and splitting them up into smaller ones—it continued till March by which time 3,900 cattle had died, appearing or increasing in one area as it decreased or disappeared in another. Foot and mouth disease was also rife for some time, aggravated no doubt by the nature of the ground to which the cattle were unaccustomed.

Till the beginning of the hot weather those cattle which were not affected by disease kept fairly good condition, the Broach cattle remaining the best. After the beginning of the hot weather, however, the state of things was changed. Though disease had disappeared mortality continued. The Broach cattle lost their condition rapidly and very soon the survivors amongst them presented a wretched appearance. The Rahabáris' and Bharwáds' cattle on the other hand stood the hot weather better, though they had arrived in much worse condition. The Panch Maháls cattle on the whole fared best through the hot weather.

The mortality figures were pretty much the same, averaging about 200 each week from the beginning. They fluctuated a little with the spread and decrease of rinderpest, but on the whole may be said to have remained pretty constant—some 200 a week to the end—though rinderpest disappeared in the beginning of March. That is to say, of course, the percentage of mortality increased every week. Finally, 1,202 head were sent back by rail—541 to Ahmedabad, 325 to Broach, 40 to Kaira and 296 to the Panch Maháls. But 3,964 head had already been returned from time to time to the owners who came for them. These were mostly Broach cattle. That is, of the 10,267 head which reached the grazing grounds, 5,166 were returned. I cannot say how many of these survived ultimately. Judging by their condition when they

went I am afraid a good many must have died. A certain number of cattle were sold in the district by permission—not enough however to make it necessary to take count of them here.

The Dáhnú cattle, 4,000 odd of which arrived at the grazing grounds in that táluka, fared much the same. They suffered likewise from rinderpest and foot and mouth disease and stood the hot weather no better. The percentage of mortality was higher amongst these than among the others, but they had started in worse condition. Roughly, 400 head were finally sent back by rail. A number had already been returned to their owners. I may say counting these some 1,500 were returned in all, but I have not figures from the beginning of those returned to owners who came for them.

Water and grazing were sufficient throughout. Owing to an apprehension that grazing might be insufficient in the hot weather some 12 lákhs of pounds of grass, to which all the cattle had access, had been cut and stacked at different places in the grazing areas as well as along the route back to the railway station by January. Water never failed up to the end. A good deal of the grass remained uneaten. The cattle did not absolutely refuse to eat it, but appeared unable to assimilate it. They could have disposed of twice the amount if they had had any appetite for it. Moving them from one part of the táluka to another was of no avail to stop the mortality.

The reason why the Broach cattle fared rather worse than the others in the hot weather is, I take it, that they had been from the first unaccustomed to roughing it. They were nearly all bullocks and buffaloes belonging more or less to well-to-do owners—Boráhs chiefly. They were unused to moving about and sleeping in the open to any extent, and I gathered that they were accustomed at sometimes at any rate during the year to be hand-fed. I do not think the fact that their herdsmen deserted them wholesale almost at the beginning of things made very much difference to them. The Rahabáris' cattle on the other hand were hardier from their wandering life. But all were unable to withstand the effects of an entirely different climate, different grazing, and different ground from those to which they had been accustomed in Gujarát. That the Panch Maháls cattle did slightly—but only slightly—better in the hot weather may perhaps be due to their having seen country a little less different from the Thána district than the others.

Of 208 head sent to Ráo Bahádúr Appáji Ganesh Dándeкар, 133 were returned. These cattle did a shade better than those sent to the jungles, possibly because the grazing grounds of the coast patti are (or seem to me) rather more like those of Gujarát. Of 1,000 head or so sent by two Mahájans of the Ahmedabad district, without reference to the Government undertaking, so far as I know, hardly one survived.

APPENDIX 55.

(Referred to in Paragraph 160 of the Report.)

Instructions framed by Ráo Bahádúr A. Sabhápati Moodeliar for the preparation of prickly pear fodder.

The instruments consist of a knife, a pair of tongs and a pincer.

The tongs are intended to hold the leaf and the knife to cut it and the pincers to pluck out the thorns.

After this is done, the leaf should be washed in water to remove any stray thorns that may be sticking to the gummy matter on the leaves and then have the leaves cut into pieces of one inch square, and sprinkle a handful of horse-gram or chenna-gram flour mixed with a little salt over the pieces, when the cattle usually will take to it without any difficulty.

But in the case of such cattle which do not take to it willingly, a few pieces may be put into their mouth, and the two lips be held together till they chew the pieces, and acquire a taste for them.

Report by Mr. J. Mollison, M.R.A.C., No. 195, dated 12th April 1901, on the result of his experience regarding the use of prickly pear as food for cattle.

My experience is that cattle can be forced to eat prickly pear by starving them; but until they are so starved they do not take to it at first. The experiment of forcing cattle to take the prickly pear would in a famine year be less risky with the small hardy cattle in the Deccan than with big soft debilitated cattle in Gujarát. The change to prickly pear from dry inferior fodder and such other food scraps as an owner of cattle can collect in a famine year would be severe. Extra food of a dry and fairly concentrated nature is in my opinion essential, otherwise debilitated cattle will be subject to diarrhoea and other bowel complaints.

A few buffaloes at the Nadiád Cattle Camp took to the prickly pear and ate the stuff greedily, but without absolute starvation for days other cattle would not take to the stuff. I thought it inadvisable to take the risk in the Gujarát Cattle Camps. At Nadiád the prickles

were deftly removed by toasting each leaf separately over a fire, first one side then the other. The fuel used was cow-dung cakes. This in my opinion is a cheaper method of removing the thorns than by scooping them out with pincers.

Prickly pear in ordinary years occupies ground which if cleared would be more profitably used in growing grass or other crops. No doubt, prickly pear in the Deccan occupies bare barren ground which would grow very poor grass. Still prickly pear spreads with alarming rapidity in good or fairly good land. All things considered I would remove prickly pear as a weed rather than preserve it in the neighbourhood of villages on account of its utility in a famine year.

The construction of wells in favourable positions, and extended cultivation of fodder crops would in my opinion in any part of the Presidency have far greater effect in preserving cattle in a famine year.

*Reports by Ráo Bahádúr N. C. Soman on the experiments made by him
of feeding cattle on prickly pear fodder.*

I have the honour to report that on 3rd December 1899 two young bullocks and one buffalo heifer were purchased in the Athni market for the purpose of trying prickly pear as food. The animals began to eat it after two days' starvation, and now they are subsisting entirely on prickly pear.

As grass and kadbi are scarce and dear it is proposed to feed as many useful animals on the weed as possible.

A subscription list has been started, and Rs. 800 have already been subscribed.

The Committee of the Prince Albert Edward Victor Land Improvement Fund have also agreed to use the fund towards the saving of agricultural cattle. The amount at their disposal is about Rs. 4,300.

I beg to propose the following scheme:—

A cattle camp should be established in the Gadla (island) at Kudchi. There is ample accommodation and excellent shade and water. About one mile from it there is any amount of prickly pear on the outskirts of Ainapur.

The camp should be managed generally on the lines indicated in the accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 7824, dated 4th November 1899.

Except in the case of new arrivals, which would require chuni (tar flour) or bran or similar other food for mixture for the first 3 or 4 days, the cattle should be fed entirely on prickly pear.

The thorns should be removed and the leaves prepared for use by relief workers of Classes I, III and IV. The majority should be of Classes III and IV. About 3 persons of Class I may be employed on cutting prickly pear, and about 20 of Classes III and IV on removing thorns, &c., for, say, every hundred head of cattle.

The leaves may be prepared near the prickly pear thicket. When ready they may be removed on carts to the camp—the bullocks in camp to be used for carts.

The Committee of the Prince Albert Edward Victor Land Improvement Fund wish that the fund may be used in buying bullocks, and they should be reimbursed from the sale-proceeds, if any. Any loss which may result will be borne by them.

The subscribers to the fund of Rs. 800 desire that not only bullocks but useful cows should also be preserved. They are actuated by a religious sentiment. They would be content even if the ratio between bullocks and cows be 4 to 1 or even 6 to 1. The fund, which I expect would be augmented, is of course a gift to the camp.

These are the outlines. If the scheme is approved details can be easily settled.

The great advantage of the scheme is that the labour of relief workers of Classes III and IV and even of the recipients of village dole can be utilized to the best advantage. Another important thing is that the experiment will serve as an object lesson, and the use of prickly pear would be general.

The requirements of the camp may be estimated as follows:—

- (1) A Superintendent with an adequate paid establishment under him.
- (2) Contingencies, ropes for tethering, &c.
- (3) Relief workers—say, three of Class I and 20 of Classes III and IV per 100 head of cattle.
- (4) A few carts for removing the leaves to camp.
- (5) Cost of chuni, &c.
- (6) Cost of apparatus for cutting the pear and removing thorns.

If Government undertake to provide the establishment under heads 1 and 3, a start may be made at once with the funds we have.

There is a large thicket of prickly pear and sufficient supply of water at Telsang in the Athni taluka and other places. The Gokak hills abound in it with water-supply close at hand from the Ghataprabha and the Márkandi rivers. Any number of cattle would be accommodated.

The use of prickly pear as food for cattle has already been recommended by Government (Government Resolution No. 8939, dated 11th November 1896, paragraph 6).

You have seen the cattle experimented on during your stay at Athni in the third week of December 1899.

I was at Athni again from 3rd to 13th December 1899, and I am able to report from personal observation that the three animals are fed entirely on prickly pear and that they are in good condition, especially the two bullocks. It may be said they have improved. For want of the necessary appliances no record has been kept of their weight. They devour prickly pear like oil-cake. About twenty pounds is given to each daily.

In the beginning the leaves were cut into small pieces. Now they eat large pieces about two inches square and even the stems.

As the removal of thorns is a tedious affair a device has been introduced. The branches of prickly pear are scorched. This burns the thorns and renders the preparation of the leaves very easy. In fact, the only thing that remains to be done is the removal of the roots of the thorns which do not pierce in any way. After the thorns are burnt it is almost as easy as any vegetable or fruit-stuff. The scorched leaves are eaten with as much taste as the green ones.

To a layman like myself it appears to be a complete success, and I am respectfully of opinion that any number of cattle can be saved by feeding entirely on prickly pear, a little salt being of course added. Prickly pear is to be found in abundance in the above-Ghát districts of the Southern and I believe of the Central Division also. I have no knowledge of Gujarát, but if it is available there it would be of invaluable use.

Its chief recommendations are abundance and cheapness.

Nothing has as yet been done to establish a camp in the Athni taluka for the following reasons:—

- (a) The stunted growth of jowári grass (kadbi) is still available in most places.
- (b) The prices of cattle which had gone down tremendously in November have risen slightly owing to the above reason and those of useful animals are still above one-half of the normal.

If necessary, an inspection of the three animals may be made by any officer of the Veterinary Department.

I have the honor to report that from 3rd December 1899 to 31st January 1900 Rs. 17-4-6 were spent on the feed and keep of the three head of cattle. The details are as follows:—

						Rs.	a.	p.
Grass	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
Chaff	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
Pulse (Chuni)	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Purchase of prickly pear leaves by contract	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
Pay of a servant who prepared leaves at Rs. 6 per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	9
Pay of a boy kept for tending the cattle and watering them at Rs. 2 per mensem...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	0
						17	4	6

The above is for 60 days for three head of cattle. The cost per day per head is, therefore, anna 1 pies 6½.

One man paid at Rs. 6 a month ought to prepare the leaves for six head of cattle. We had however to pay the same amount for three head, partly because we had not more cattle and the man won't receive less as he could not get work elsewhere for half time, and partly owing to the reluctance of the labourers to do this work which involves dealing in thorns. The boy also could very easily tend ten head of cattle. The man who prepared prickly pear leaves could have been employed on watering, &c., but he refused to do it. He knew that we were anxious to carry out the experiment, and that owing to false fears (probably proclaimed by himself) nobody would come forward to do the work. The boy is his own relation and we had to engage him at his suggestion, simply because we wanted to see how the cattle thrived, and did not

much mind expense. I knew that once the people were satisfied by ocular proof that the cattle thrived on it the expense could be easily curtailed. The above figures need not therefore be taken as a standard. I would reduce them by half, which means that the cost per head per day would be 9 pies. Even if relief labourers of Classes III and IV were employed on this work, the cost per head of cattle would not exceed one anna at the most. Their labour which generally brings little useful outturn would be best utilized. At any rate it may safely be said that the cost would be nothing compared to grass operations now carried on on an extensive scale.

As to feeding on dried prickly pear, it has been found that it is eaten when moistened with salt. I am not yet able to say how it acts on their condition. I shall report separately after it is tried for a sufficiently long time.

APPENDIX 56.

(Referred to in Paragraph 161 of the Report.)

Notes by Mr. J. Morrison, M.R.A.C., Deputy Director of Agriculture, on manual power tillage implements.

I.

The mortality amongst cattle in Gujarát has been great and there will be great scarcity of work cattle for tillage operations during the next sowing season. It has therefore been considered necessary to determine whether ordinary native field implements can be so adapted that they can be worked by men without the aid of work cattle. I take no credit for initiative action. The enquiry was started by several people some months ago, in particular by Mr. Whittle, Wadhwan, and Mr. Seddon, Special Famine Officer, Káthiawár.

2. The chief tillage implement in use throughout the Presidency is, of course, the plough which in different districts varies very considerably in size, construction and effectiveness at work. The lightest bullock power plough in use is the hal of Gujarát. But light though this implement is I do not see how it can readily be adapted for manual draught. The plough is not used every year except in the deep alluvial sandy and loam soils of Northern Gujarát.

3. In many parts of the Presidency particularly in black soil districts the land is prepared for sowing at less expense by means of the ordinary country harrow called *vákhār* in the Deccan and *karab* or *rámp* in Gujarát. The effective working part of this implement is an iron blade ranging in length in different districts from 2 to 2½ feet. This blade at work in the fair season scrapes the surface soil and fills the cracks which in black soil are large and deep. The *rámp* works more effectively after the rains set in. It then penetrates and loosens the moist soil to a depth of about 3 inches and prepares an excellent seed-bed in any description of soil.

4. Fields are not likely to be prepared for sowing by manual power, until the monsoon rains set in. The recent rain at Ahmedabad moistened the surface soil sufficiently to allow by means of manual draught a practical test with the *rámp* and other implements. The *rámp*, which was used, was lighter in all its parts but otherwise similar in construction to the ordinary bullock power implement excepting that the neck yoke was replaced by a handle suitable for manual draught. The implement was tried in a field of sandy soil stocked to a considerable extent with *hariáli* and other deep rooted weeds and grasses. The trial was made purposely severe. It was found that the blade did not penetrate the soil to any extent. It merely scraped the surface. It was possible by means of the guiding handle to lever the blade into the soil and thus increase its penetrative power, but then, the draught became too much for four men. It became clear that sandy soil in weedy condition must be otherwise broken up before the *rámp* could work effectively.

5. An implement with tines or teeth was considered necessary for the purpose. The ordinary country seed drill appeared to be suitable. It has tines or coulters which as ordinarily worked, open furrows for the reception of seed. The seed drill is convertible into a "grubber" by removing the seed bowl and seed tubes. The tines are of wood pointed with iron. Weedy sandy soil and I believe any description of soil in moist condition can be broken up very well by the tines of this "grubber." I first tried one with three tines placed a foot apart. The work was done well but for four labourers was too heavy. I then tried a "grubber" with two tines set 18 inches apart. This implement did excellent work and the draught was easy for four men. The furrows opened by this implement in the forward journey across a field are shown below by straight lines and in the backward journey by dotted lines:—

Thus furrows were opened 9 inches apart although the tines were actually 18 inches apart and the soil between the furrows was also to some extent stirred. The handle which is used to guide the implement can also be used to lever the tines into the ground. This increases the

depth of furrows. The grubber should first be worked lengthwise, then across a field and an interval of at least a day allowed between these operations. The work is heaviest during the first operation.

6. The rámp works easily and well after the grubber. It should be worked (I at present think) along the furrows last made by the grubber. A practical test in the sowing season will determine the correctness of this conclusion. One turn of the rámp was found sufficient. The soil was left friable to a depth of quite 3 inches and in excellent condition for the reception of seed. The extent of preparatory tillage can very well be left to the option of the rayat.

7. The seed drill should in drilling the seed be worked across the lines made by the rámp. The rámp can be used after the drill to cover the seed and level the surface. This work can also be done by a plank roller (samar) horizontally drawn over the surface.

8. The kind of seed drill to be used will depend upon the crop to be sown and the kind of soil. A three coulter drill lighter in construction but otherwise similar to an ordinary three coulter drill with coulters 10 or 11 inches apart will be suitable for sowing the principal kharif grain crops (bájri, jowári, kodra, &c.) in the sandy or sandy loam (gorádu) soils extensively found in Ahmedabad, Kaira, &c. In any district, however, particular crop should be drilled in rows the usual distance apart, and suitable drills can easily be locally arranged for.

9. The three implements mentioned above, viz., grubber, rámp and a three coulter seed drill each constructed lightly to suit manual draught were subjected to a practical test on a small plot of ground 2 gunthás (one-twentieth acre) in extent. The grubber was worked lengthwise and across the plot in 31 minutes. One turn with the rámp took less than 14 minutes. The soil was now in good order for sowing as proved by working the drill for two or three turns. The preparatory tillage was done at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in a working day of 10 hours, but the plot being small a good deal of time was lost through the numerous turnings. In actual practice in an ordinary field the work could have been done more expeditiously. A field prepared like the experimental plot could have been sown and the seed covered at the rate of 2 acres per day and under pressure at a still faster rate. The draught of the drill in well prepared soil is very light and four labourers pulling ought to swing along at a rapid pace particularly in fields which are neither sticky nor wet.

10. Four labourers (women would probably work as well as men) were required for drawing each implement; also a man to guide or steer. Each implement was fitted with a draught pole not quite so long or so heavy as required for bullocks, but fitted to the implement in precisely the same way as for bullocks. A stout handle or yoke about four feet long is adjusted to the draught pole in the same way as a bullock neck yoke. This handle is extended for two labourers one on each side of the draught pole. They each grasp the cross handle or yoke with both hands and use their strength not by pulling but by shoving. A rope attached to the body of the implement and extending beyond the length of the draught pole is fixed at its free end to the middle of a handle or yoke. The labourers one on each side of the rope grasp the handle with both hands and exert their strength by shoving like the pair of labourers working behind them. The draught rope should be looped up loosely to the draught pole to keep it in proper position.

11. Under the orders of the Commissioner, N. D., I have arranged to get a set of implements such as I have described made for each of the famine-affected Collectorates of the Northern Division, and I am also sending one set to Mr. Seddon, Special Famine Officer, Káthiawár, the object being to give patterns which can be copied and possibly be improved upon by village carpenters. The implements when sent will be properly adjusted for work as regards means of draught, &c.

12. It is unnecessary at the present time to demonstrate how other tillage implements can be adapted for manual draught. The cultivators can I believe easily arrange for themselves regarding implements used for interculture and weeding. In fact I am not at all sure that a Gujaráti cultivator of average intelligence requires an object lesson to teach him how to apply manual draught to his tillage implement.

13. It has been suggested that famine labour might possibly be profitably employed in field work with these implements after the rains set in, but I am of opinion that cultivators could make their own arrangements. The employment of home labour would be more satisfactory than hired labour. The work on account of rain would be intermittent and should be pushed on very rapidly when the conditions were favourable for working the land, and no doubt the working hours on particular days would be very long.

Circular to Agriculturists in Gujarát.

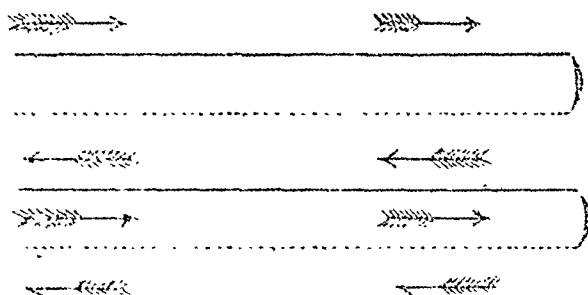
II.

Many of your work cattle have died through unavoidable starvation. Many of those that have been kept alive are weak. In many villages you cannot hope to get all the fields prepared by your work cattle in proper season for sowing. If men or women or boys do part of the work ordinarily done by work cattle, you may expect to get most of your fields sown in good time.

The plough (hul) cannot easily be drawn by men. But the surface soil can be loosened by hand power by means of the two rowed seed drill (phadko) and the bladed barrow (rámp), if these implements are modified so as to suit human traction.

2. The Sarkár has had strong light sets of these implements made and it has been proved by working them in moist soil that they can easily be drawn by four men or women and that the soil can be properly prepared for sowing.

3. The modified hand power phadko has the seed bowl (chadool) and seed tubes (nario) removed. The tines (dánta) do the work of opening and stirring the soil; they should be 18 inches apart. This implement should first be worked lengthwise and then across the field with an interval of a day between these operations. The furrows (chás) made in a field in the forward journey are shown below by straight lines and in the back journey by dotted lines.



The work is made lighter by this method and the furrows (chás) are opened 9 inches apart. The soil between the furrows is also to some extent stirred. The furrows can be made deeper if the tines (dánta) are forced into the soil by using the guiding handle (rumbhann) as a lever.

4. The rámp works easily and well after the phadko. The blade (pás) should be straight for the gorádu soils of Kaira, Ahmedabad, etc., and bent for the black soils of Surat, Broach, &c. The implement should be worked first in the same direction as the last furrows made by the phadko and across this direction if a second turn is necessary to make the soil friable to a depth of three inches or more. The blade (pás) in the modified rámp is much lighter than usual and therefore to give it sufficient strength it should be made of hardened iron or steel. One man guiding or driving and four people pulling can prepare for sowing 1 bigha of land per day and the work is not hard.

5. The kind of seed drill to be used will depend upon the crop to be sown and the kind of soil. A three tined seed drill (tarfen), lighter in construction but otherwise similar to the ordinary implement with tines (dánta) 10 or 11 inches apart, will be suitable for the principal grain crops (bājri, kodra, &c.) of gorádu soils; but for crops in black soil such as jowári, cotton, &c., the rows must be further apart and a light phadko would be more suitable than a tarfen.

6. The means of traction in the hand implements has been arranged much in the same way as for work cattle. The draft pole (dándi) is shorter and lighter than in the bullock power implements. A stout wooden handle about four feet long is adjusted to the dándi in the same way as the neck yoke (jusari). This handle is intended for two labourers, one on each side of the dándi. They each grasp the handle with both hands and exert their strength by shoving not by pulling. A doubled rope, fixed at its double end round the body (lodhio) of the implement, should be looped up loosely to the dándi at two points along its length. The free ends of the rope should extend beyond the dándi and should be attached to the middle of another handle. Two labourers, one on each side of the rope, grasp the handle and exert their strength, by shoving like the pair of labourers working behind them.

7. The Sarkár has sent specimens of these modified implements to the various districts to be seen and tried by you and as patterns for village carpenters.

8. You will yourselves be able to adapt for manual work the various sizes of bullock hoes (karpi) which you work between the rows of growing crop to kill weeds and stir the soil.

APPENDIX 57.

(Referred to in Paragraph 169 of the Report.)

Statement showing the total number and value of sales and mortgages of land registered under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 during the years 1899-1900—1901-02 as compared with the average of the preceding nine years.

Serial Number.	District.	Average for nine years ending 1895-99.				1899-1900.			
		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	2,766	13,86,152	3,206	16,05,315	2,665	12,94,169	3,676	23,91,074
2	Kaira	3,151	13,06,285	3,785	13,57,984	2,883	9,94,022	3,607	12,36,376
3	Panch Mahals	386	1,50,689	264	75,790	585	2,39,735	394	1,12,522
4	Broach	1,624	7,52,663	2,303	10,72,232	969	3,79,614	1,708	6,01,441
5	Surat	3,208	14,91,689	1,868	9,85,770	3,415	17,50,204	1,744	9,21,502
	Gujarāt	11,125	50,87,378	11,425	50,97,061	10,517	46,57,744	11,129	52,62,915
6	Khândesh	10,233	35,34,870	13,364	42,89,748	8,062	27,59,943	11,188	33,18,893
7	Nāsik	4,278	11,55,257	5,245	14,40,116	3,821	10,18,505	5,413	13,57,241
8	Ahmednagar	2,378	7,01,699	2,700	7,22,129	2,598	7,73,785	2,396	6,23,141
9	Poona	3,578	17,76,197	5,149	19,65,650	6,174	13,76,810	3,416	11,99,763
10	Sholapur	2,533	6,46,662	1,683	4,88,742	3,049	6,96,013	1,462	3,66,945
11	Satara	2,593	8,64,975	4,345	12,06,418	2,390	9,32,353	4,311	11,13,053
	Deccan	25,598	86,79,660	32,486	1,01,12,794	23,034	75,57,409	28,185	80,06,056
12	Bijapur	2,698	4,75,143	2,591	6,38,038	3,115	6,18,277	3,096	7,39,391
13	Belgaum	3,045	9,29,771	5,747	19,16,232	3,061	10,05,388	6,521	18,26,697
14	Dhārwar	3,674	9,93,664	4,615	14,70,730	4,057	12,46,474	4,912	15,63,319
	Karnātak	9,417	23,98,578	12,953	40,25,000	10,241	28,70,139	14,529	41,23,407
15	Tāknā	3,224	11,04,480	2,345	8,35,768	3,365	13,68,379	1,913	7,03,724
16	Kānara	1,433	5,24,604	1,490	5,87,467	1,497	5,61,430	1,628	5,69,150
17	Ratnāgiri	1,662	5,24,376	2,900	10,85,465	1,924	5,17,729	3,143	9,91,961
18	Kolāba	2,645	8,67,045	2,828	9,56,761	2,937	9,93,262	2,935	9,52,148
	Konkan	8,964	30,24,505	9,563	34,68,461	9,744	34,40,800	9,649	32,16,983
	Total	55,104	1,91,90,121	66,423	2,27,03,316	53,596	1,84,26,092	63,492	2,05,15,361

Serial Number.	District.	1900-01.				1901-02.			
		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	2,591	13,55,880	3,314	13,16,260	2,723	14,64,900	3,285	23,83,784
2	Kaira	2,622	9,77,629	3,937	12,41,837	2,366	9,08,932	3,442	13,00,865
3	Panch Mahals	631	2,76,551	391	1,15,365	418	1,94,298	321	1,24,829
4	Broach	62	2,55,011	1,028	4,90,253	1,075	4,79,070	1,623	6,06,255
5	Surat	4,065	15,90,965	1,940	10,69,053	4,457	19,57,513	1,498	7,57,909
	Gujarāt	10,811	44,46,095	10,620	42,23,893	11,039	50,04,513	10,670	55,73,153
6	Khândesh	10,656	35,66,052	11,581	31,13,693	14,719	54,36,681	10,921	36,57,511
7	Nāsik	4,197	11,11,298	5,245	12,57,353	4,042	12,73,133	3,546	8,44,489
8	Ahmednagar	6,662	6,97,622	6,790	6,15,461	2,197	6,78,951	1,666	5,69,172
9	Poona	3,711	17,89,314	3,780	17,17,755	3,759	19,51,651	3,113	15,49,988
10	Sholapur	3,394	8,22,957	1,398	3,83,224	2,467	6,21,216	979	2,34,147
11	Satara	2,553	8,53,810	3,594	9,67,103	2,440	9,10,190	2,835	7,89,534
	Deccan	31,183	89,38,973	32,478	79,24,559	29,624	1,03,75,732	23,134	75,75,641
12	Bijapur	4,659	7,92,467	5,048	11,41,621	3,274	6,61,752	3,493	7,74,875
13	Belgaum	4,272	13,09,759	9,224	21,39,633	4,570	13,54,975	7,734	29,54,957
14	Dhārwar	5,452	16,63,426	8,013	22,40,586	5,086	14,35,458	6,979	18,10,068
	Karnātak	13,783	57,65,692	22,515	63,12,857	12,739	34,54,698	15,266	46,39,850
15	Tāknā	3,932	15,42,644	2,366	7,55,819	4,391	16,22,019	2,102	7,47,163
16	Kānara	1,612	5,98,454	1,721	6,65,498	1,793	6,72,928	1,596	6,25,097
17	Ratnāgiri	1,978	5,92,165	3,248	10,52,775	2,197	6,86,522	3,222	10,27,755
18	Kolāba	2,682	9,23,699	3,824	9,95,447	3,552	12,60,869	3,235	9,39,287
	Konkan	11,295	37,13,353	11,923	33,70,249	11,843	42,41,908	10,345	33,33,432
	Total	66,423	2,27,03,316	77,033	2,67,03,316	66,423	2,27,03,316	77,033	2,67,03,316

APPENDIX 58.

(Referred to in Paragraph 169 of the Report.)

Statement showing the number and value of sales and mortgages of land between agriculturists and non-agriculturists registered under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877 during the years 1899-1900—1901-02 as compared with the average of the preceding nine years.

Average for nine years ending 1898-99.										1899-1900.			
Serial Number.	District.	Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.					
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
1	Ahmedabad ...	354	Rs. 1,56,872	829	Rs. 4,14,174	447	Rs. 1,82,913	1,219	Rs. 4,85,064				
2	Kaira ...	665	2,43,502	1,524	5,62,922	803	2,55,441	1,766	5,80,531				
3	Panch Mahals ...	50	9,305	77	14,307	116	14,305	123	17,646				
4	Broach ...	253	1,42,290	751	3,49,210	130	75,718	485	1,68,018				
5	Surat ...	657	2,38,188	659	3,13,761	775	2,93,130	651	2,67,225				
	Gujarat ...	1,979	7,94,157	3,843	16,44,374	2,270	8,23,507	4,244	15,18,484				
6	Khindesh ...	5,009	22,53,121	2,520	11,14,192	5,114	21,56,297	2,892	12,76,766				
7	Nasik ...	1,417	4,19,129	2,663	7,92,786	1,256	3,79,012	2,899	8,45,283				
8	Ahmednagar ...	615	1,65,916	1,730	3,84,789	906	2,62,244	1,768	4,12,901				
9	Poona ...	692	2,75,931	1,707	4,99,296	868	3,47,202	1,325	3,96,703				
10	Sholapur ...	665	1,35,043	693	1,78,438	583	1,36,516	569	1,64,447				
11	Satara ...	1,473	4,78,605	3,306	8,59,763	1,768	5,48,923	8,099	9,16,831				
	Deccan ...	9,771	37,27,748	12,619	38,29,324	10,685	38,30,194	12,552	40,12,931				
12	Bijapur ...	338	69,301	592	1,63,606	640	1,04,312	921	1,80,948				
13	Belgaum ...	493	1,71,274	1,677	5,00,828	676	3,03,685	1,969	6,73,715				
14	Dharwar ...	699	2,77,199	1,561	6,09,169	871	4,04,596	1,681	8,03,728				
	Karnatak ...	1,530	5,17,774	3,820	12,63,594	2,187	8,12,493	4,571	16,58,391				
15	Thana ...	988	2,51,249	1,137	2,98,783	1,146	2,72,353	931	2,71,413				
16	Kolaba ...	1,074	3,11,186	1,648	4,48,903	1,205	3,11,477	1,815	4,54,462				
17	Ratnagiri ...	518	1,40,168	1,250	3,27,166	598	1,41,829	1,191	3,22,215				
18	Kanara ...	251	1,07,491	322	1,33,976	241	1,03,202	429	1,79,701				
	Konkan ...	2,861	8,10,094	4,357	12,10,828	3,190	8,31,861	4,366	12,27,791				
	Total ...	16,141	68,49,773	24,639	79,48,120	18,232	62,98,055	25,733	84,17,597				

District.	1900-01.
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Serial Num- ber.	District.	1900-01.				1901-02.			
		Sales.		Mortgages.		Sales.		Mortgages.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Ahmedabad ...	321	Rs. 1,15,070	1,065	Rs. 3,42,615	372	Rs. 1,41,800	773	Rs. 2,89,979
2	Kaira ...	828	2,78,403	2,059	6,43,788	671	2,41,928	1,967	6,52,994
3	Panch Mahals ...	82	12,623	102	13,961	40	9,496	50	9,726
4	Broach...	84	56,426	265	99,466	201	1,03,510	367	1,75,549
5	Surat ...	1,112	4,05,251	756	3,12,929	1,046	4,13,159	418	1,72,173
6	Gujarāt ...	2,427	8,67,773	4,247	14,12,759	2,330	9,09,893	3,575	13,00,421
7	Khāndesh ...	5,240	21,90,399	3,862	18,84,374	5,912	25,72,205	4,905	23,53,185
8	Nāsik ...	1,698	5,26,473	3,046	7,82,098	1,451	4,83,934	1,809	5,20,171
9	Ahmednagar ...	790	2,22,780	1,206	3,03,936	615	2,00,725	894	3,82,921
10	Poona ...	1,111	4,58,837	1,472	4,49,517	1,080	5,54,221	1,258	3,64,618
11	Sholapur ...	682	1,72,703	557	1,33,069	467	1,41,528	466	1,81,639
	Sātara ...	1,847	6,36,578	2,927	6,95,068	1,813	6,01,341	2,264	5,46,501
12	Deccan ...	11,368	41,07,770	13,070	42,48,062	11,338	45,53,954	11,596	48,49,065
13	Bijāpur ...	692	1,21,615	1,336	2,44,210	619	1,24,691	1,070	1,98,956
14	Belgaum ...	927	3,13,787	2,689	7,60,033	1,156	3,98,654	2,458	7,82,228
	Dhārwar ...	1,233	6,08,890	2,522	8,60,360	1,147	5,26,735	2,163	8,71,780
15	Karnātak ...	2,852	10,44,292	6,547	18,64,603	2,922	10,50,080	5,691	18,52,964
16	Thāna ...	1,352	3,85,875	1,262	3,13,824	1,599	4,28,590	1,225	3,11,523
17	Kolāba ...	1,414	4,00,217	1,939	5,55,123	1,434	4,47,652	1,935	5,37,372
18	Ratnāgiri ...	607	1,31,539	1,090	2,98,255	682	1,83,343	1,207	3,27,480
19	Kānara ...	316	1,30,952	434	1,42,055	290	1,24,275	464	2,351
	Konkan ...	3,639	10,48,583	4,725	13,09,257	4,005	11,53,860	4,831	12,27,791
	Total ...	20,336	70,68,418	28,589	88,34,681	29,595	76,97,787	25,69	96

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APPENDIX 59.

(Referred to in Paragraph 169 of the Report.)

Statement showing the number of sales and mortgages of land registered under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 during the years 1899-1900—1901-02 as compared with the average of the preceding nine years.

District.	AVERAGE FOR NINE YEARS ENDING 1898-99.						1899-1900.					
	Sales.			Mortgages.			Sales.			Mortgages.		
	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmednagar ...	1,683	1,363	3,046	2,314	5,355	7,669	2,075	1,913	3,988	2,827	5,188	8,015
Poona ...	1,798	1,306	3,104	5,670	7,603	13,273	2,167	1,472	3,639	5,134	6,533	11,667
Sholapur ...	1,700	882	2,582	938	1,193	2,131	2,516	1,005	3,521	1,065	967	2,032
Satara ...	2,499	1,024	3,523	11,413	7,171	18,584	3,451	1,369	4,820	12,694	7,113	19,807
Total ...	7,680	4,575	12,255	20,335	21,322	41,657	10,209	5,759	15,968	21,720	19,801	41,521

District.	1900-01.						1901-02.					
	Sales.			Mortgages.			Sales.			Mortgages.		
	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.	Between agriculturists and agriculturists.	Between agriculturists and non-agriculturists.	Total.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ahmednagar ...	2,105	1,772	3,877	2,688	4,812	7,500	1,501	1,042	2,543	1,920	2,798	4,718
Poona ...	2,675	2,068	4,743	5,737	7,259	12,996	2,397	1,518	3,915	4,516	4,737	9,253
Sholapur ...	3,574	1,075	4,649	1,181	933	2,114	2,263	536	2,799	829	485	1,314
Satara ...	4,373	1,849	6,222	14,566	9,345	23,911	4,056	1,234	5,290	10,396	4,690	15,086
Total ...	12,727	6,764	19,491	24,172	22,349	46,521	10,217	4,330	14,547	17,661	12,710	30,371

APPENDIX 60.

(Referred to in Paragraph 176 of the Report.)

Statement showing the number of deaths in the famine affected districts from September 1899 to August 1902 as compared with the normal.

Month.		Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death-rate for 10 years 1889-1898.
						Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Ahmedabad.										
September 1899	...	2,624	628	164	820	1,612	...	9	1.75	2.89
October "	...	2,982	831	324	1,226	2,381	...	11	2.59	3.24
November "	...	3,380	993	474	1,761	3,228	...	20	3.50	3.67
December "	...	3,460	1,472	713	2,531	4,716	...	1	5.12	3.76
January 1900	...	3,165	2,036	1,027	3,682	6,745	...	...	7.32	3.44
February "	...	2,790	1,902	844	4,164	6,910	...	...	7.50	3.03
March "	...	2,938	2,653	875	5,065	8,593	...	...	9.33	3.19
April "	...	2,665	3,292	873	5,701	9,866	36	...	10.71	2.89
May "	...	2,181	4,655	1,629	20,111	26,395	7,377	14	28.66	2.37
June "	...	1,802	2,976	1,311	11,454	15,741	2,313	14	17.09	1.96
July "	...	1,898	2,860	1,414	11,640	15,914	1,524	1	17.28	2.06
August "	...	2,269	3,784	1,888	10,465	16,137	984	1	17.52	2.46
Total	...	32,154	28,082	11,536	78,620	118,238	12,234	71	128.37	34.96
September 1900	...	...	4,825	1,649	7,373	13,847	218	...	15.03	...
October "	...	...	5,410	1,718	8,396	15,524	1	...	16.86	...
November "	...	...	4,568	1,352	7,594	13,514	...	1	14.67	...
December "	...	...	2,900	1,169	6,097	10,166	...	...	11.04	...
January 1901	...	...	1,320	717	3,718	5,755	...	4	6.25	...
February "	...	...	850	508	3,000	4,358	...	12	4.73	...
March "	...	...	729	568	3,487	4,784	1	121	6.02	...
April "	...	...	523	305	2,068	2,896	...	13	3.64	...
May "	...	...	527	252	1,708	2,487	...	4	3.13	...
June "	...	...	445	247	1,222	1,914	...	...	2.41	...
July "	...	...	364	142	963	1,469	...	...	1.86	...
August "	...	...	803	236	1,176	2,215	...	...	2.79	...
Total	...	...	23,264	8,863	46,802	78,929	220	155	88.43	...
September 1901	...	...	1,359	325	1,687	3,371	...	...	4.24	...
October "	...	...	1,420	405	2,083	3,908	...	...	4.92	...
November "	...	...	1,256	514	2,402	4,172	...	2	5.25	...
December "	...	...	950	605	3,016	4,571	...	...	5.75	...
January 1902	...	...	694	440	2,805	3,939	...	...	4.95	...
February "	...	...	647	428	2,954	4,029	...	...	5.07	...
March "	...	...	757	392	3,276	4,425	2	8	5.56	...
April "	...	...	682	271	2,074	3,027	3	1	3.80	...
May "	...	...	618	192	1,346	2,156	...	...	2.71	...
June "	...	...	525	144	1,050	1,719	...	...	2.16	...
July "	...	...	633	176	1,058	1,867	...	...	2.35	...
August "	...	...	958	199	1,339	2,496	...	...	3.14	...
Total	...	...	10,499	4,091	25,090	39,680	5	11	49.90	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.		Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1899-1898.
						Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Kaira.										
September 1899	...	2,456	904	324	796	2,024	...	107	2.33	2.83
October "	...	2,812	1,019	424	1,026	2,469	...	37	2.83	3.23
November "	...	2,918	1,154	753	1,404	3,311	...	2	3.79	3.35
December "	...	2,505	1,473	1,242	2,210	4,925	...	...	5.65	2.87
January 1900	...	2,473	1,956	1,885	3,633	7,474	...	5	8.57	2.81
February "	...	2,189	1,644	1,495	3,827	6,066	...	3	7.99	2.51
March "	...	2,602	2,387	1,885	6,252	10,524	...	7	12.07	2.96
April "	...	2,532	3,283	1,702	8,196	13,181	1,120	3	15.12	2.90
May "	...	2,345	3,471	2,346	13,510	19,327	6,161	6	22.17	2.69
June "	...	2,047	2,077	1,557	6,621	10,255	1,664	...	11.77	2.35
July "	...	2,416	2,434	1,813	8,917	13,104	2,358	...	15.10	2.77
August "	...	2,647	3,180	2,220	8,249	13,649	1,006	...	15.66	2.92
Total	...	29,942	24,982	17,646	64,641	107,269	12,309	170	123.05	34.25
September 1900	...	...	3,565	1,882	5,845	11,292	141	...	12.96	...
October "	...	...	3,445	1,670	5,337	10,452	3	...	11.99	...
November "	...	...	2,545	1,051	4,184	7,780	...	...	8.93	...
December "	...	...	1,618	811	2,874	5,303	...	...	6.08	...
January 1901	...	...	768	441	1,727	2,936	...	...	3.37	...
February "	...	...	485	338	1,355	2,178	...	2	2.50	...
March "	...	...	434	392	1,736	2,562	...	4	3.58	...
April "	...	...	366	254	1,313	1,933	...	2	2.70	...
May "	...	...	361	162	975	1,498	...	1	2.09	...
June "	...	...	474	149	809	1,432	...	...	2.01	...
July "	...	...	448	130	689	1,267	...	3	1.77	...
August "	...	...	945	230	901	2,076	...	...	2.90	...
Total	...	...	15,454	7,510	27,745	50,709	144	12	60.88	...
September 1901	...	...	1,677	487	1,758	3,922	...	4	5.48	...
October "	...	...	2,223	860	2,644	5,727	...	111	8.00	...
November "	...	...	1,688	762	2,471	4,921	...	116	6.88	...
December "	...	...	1,053	693	2,444	4,190	...	126	5.87	...
January 1902	...	...	735	540	2,451	3,726	...	385	5.20	...
February "	...	...	555	615	3,682	4,852	...	1,306	6.77	...
March "	...	...	636	668	5,821	7,125	...	2,581	9.94	...
April "	...	...	589	357	2,335	3,281	10	663	4.58	...
May "	...	...	533	167	931	1,631	...	8	2.28	...
June "	...	...	540	138	706	1,384	...	...	1.93	...
July "	...	...	639	155	782	1,576	...	...	2.20	...
August "	...	...	869	168	940	1,977	...	71	2.76	...
Total	...	...	11,737	5,610	26,965	44,312	10	5,371	61.89	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1880-1889.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Broach.									
September 1899	1,038	394	131	386	911	...	66	2.67	3.07
October "	1,255	444	158	424	1,026	...	15	3.00	3.68
November "	1,382	466	249	600	1,315	...	...	3.85	4.44
December "	1,326	657	382	920	1,959	...	...	5.74	3.83
January 1900	1,178	1,006	588	1,595	3,189	...	...	9.34	3.45
February "	1,053	1,077	533	1,883	3,493	...	...	10.23	3.03
March "	1,208	1,720	598	2,479	4,737	...	...	14.05	3.54
April "	1,207	1,592	444	2,074	4,110	2	...	12.03	3.53
May "	1,032	1,990	823	7,985	10,798	3,921	...	31.62	3.02
June "	816	983	454	2,672	4,109	475	...	12.03	2.33
July "	988	1,022	672	3,625	5,319	731	...	15.57	2.89
August "	1,046	1,273	715	3,055	5,043	255	...	14.77	3.03
Total	13,529	12,624	5,747	27,698	46,069	5,384	81	134.91	40.02
September 1900	...	1,400	520	2,030	3,950	48	...	11.57	...
October "	...	1,772	513	1,992	4,277	1	...	12.52	...
November "	...	1,461	435	1,773	3,669	...	...	10.74	...
December "	...	846	385	1,328	2,559	...	...	7.49	...
January 1901	...	368	245	879	1,492	...	...	4.37	...
February "	...	203	170	514	887	...	...	2.59	...
March "	...	170	179	656	1,005	...	...	3.45	...
April "	...	159	110	473	742	...	...	2.55	...
May "	...	158	86	383	627	...	...	2.95	...
June "	...	152	72	324	548	...	...	1.88	...
July "	...	199	55	259	513	...	...	1.76	...
August "	...	349	91	404	844	...	27	2.89	...
Total	...	7,237	2,861	11,015	21,113	49	27	64.76	...
September 1901	...	536	210	1,230	1,976	...	640	6.78	...
October "	...	515	249	1,201	1,965	...	446	6.74	...
November "	...	539	254	1,331	2,124	...	392	7.29	...
December "	...	388	232	1,335	1,955	...	393	6.71	...
January 1902	...	322	220	1,273	1,815	...	419	6.22	...
February "	...	330	225	1,487	2,042	...	665	7.00	...
March "	...	291	204	1,520	2,015	3	579	6.90	...
April "	...	250	112	652	1,014	...	137	3.48	...
May "	...	236	66	349	651	...	23	2.24	...
June "	...	244	51	276	571	...	15	1.96	...
July "	...	350	73	300	723	...	9	2.47	...
August "	...	374	69	334	777	...	...	2.66	...
Total	...	4,375	1,955	11,288	17,628	3	3,718	60.45	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.		Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1889-1889.
						Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Thana.										
September 1899	...	1,685	814	259	1,150	2,223	...	226	2.70	2.06
October "	...	1,487	675	238	1,070	1,983	...	175	2.42	1.82
November "	...	1,799	707	236	1,093	2,036	...	103	2.49	2.20
December "	...	2,008	727	354	1,123	2,204	...	152	2.69	2.45
January 1900	...	2,375	894	411	1,555	2,890	...	152	3.53	2.99
February "	...	2,165	850	408	1,535	2,793	...	181	3.41	2.64
March "	...	2,308	1,068	382	1,946	3,396	...	300	4.14	2.82
April "	...	2,030	1,088	365	1,845	3,298	5	309	4.03	2.48
May "	...	1,646	1,197	474	3,021	4,632	981	243	5.73	2.01
June "	...	1,507	1,904	881	10,713	13,501	8,938	34	16.47	1.84
July "	...	1,518	1,484	698	7,320	9,502	5,764	32	11.60	1.85
August "	...	2,063	1,526	721	4,803	7,050	2,474	123	8.61	2.52
Total	...	22,591	12,934	5,430	37,204	55,568	18,165	2,030	67.82	27.59
September 1900	...	...	988	473	2,644	4,105	297	249	5.01	...
October "	...	...	648	436	1,723	2,807	18	173	3.42	...
November "	...	...	605	300	1,308	2,213	...	76	2.70	...
December "	...	...	715	337	1,361	2,413	...	96	2.95	...
January 1901	...	...	808	394	1,821	3,023	...	293	3.69	...
February "	...	...	686	456	2,353	3,495	...	539	4.27	...
March "	...	...	525	553	2,717	3,795	...	757	4.69	...
April "	...	...	397	282	1,413	2,092	...	380	2.58	...
May "	...	...	388	169	1,101	1,658	...	345	2.04	...
June "	...	...	364	141	668	1,173	...	62	1.45	...
July "	...	...	384	150	717	1,251	2	115	1.54	...
August "	...	...	498	190	1,085	1,773	6	284	2.19	...
Total	...	...	7,006	3,881	18,911	29,798	323	3,279	36.53	...
September 1901	...	...	410	170	1,068	1,648	...	382	2.01	...
October "	...	...	387	192	877	1,456	...	146	1.80	...
November "	...	...	469	215	932	1,616	...	116	2.00	...
December "	...	...	474	259	969	1,702	...	113	2.10	...
January 1902	...	...	472	292	1,116	1,880	...	133	2.81	...
February "	...	...	432	256	1,108	1,796	...	194	2.21	...
March "	...	...	482	224	1,127	1,833	...	181	2.26	...
April "	...	...	556	134	1,001	1,691	...	155	2.08	...
May "	...	...	514	112	801	1,427	1	83	1.75	...
June "	...	...	591	123	781	1,495	1	52	1.84	...
July "	...	...	537	131	791	1,459	...	87	1.80	...
August "	...	...	734	158	1,009	1,901	...	233	2.34	...
Total	...	...	6,058	2,266	11,580	19,904	2	1,825	24.53	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1889-1898.	
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.			
Kha'ndesh.										
September 1899	...	5,103	2,042	429	1,160	3,631	...	47	2.50	3.60
October "	...	4,015	1,974	528	1,144	3,646	...	5	2.49	2.74
November "	...	3,898	1,921	762	1,460	4,143	...	...	2.83	2.67
December "	...	3,849	2,449	940	1,927	5,316	...	...	3.64	2.63
January 1900	...	4,032	3,208	1,277	3,333	7,818	352	...	5.35	2.76
February "	...	3,155	3,572	1,374	3,957	8,903	484	3	6.09	2.16
March "	...	4,004	5,215	1,883	9,744	16,842	4,430	1	11.54	2.74
April "	...	4,568	5,896	1,646	12,522	20,064	8,323	...	13.74	3.14
May "	...	4,307	3,528	1,092	4,692	9,312	915	...	6.38	2.95
June "	...	3,288	3,136	1,064	5,019	9,219	954	...	6.31	2.25
July "	...	3,977	5,111	2,105	9,632	16,848	3,231	...	11.54	2.72
August "	...	5,806	7,702	2,555	8,836	19,093	1,488	...	13.07	3.98
Total	...	50,002	45,754	15,655	63,426	124,835	20,177	56	85.48	34.34
September 1900	6,548	2,015	5,897	14,460	123	1	9.90	...
October "	3,150	1,538	3,903	8,591	1	1	5.88	...
November "	1,925	1,021	2,832	5,778	...	...	3.96	...
December "	1,367	876	1,981	4,224	...	...	2.89	...
January 1901	1,127	745	1,750	3,622	...	...	2.48	...
February "	933	547	1,467	2,947	...	43	2.02	...
March "	1,464	756	2,113	4,333	...	380	3.00	...
April "	1,181	605	1,549	3,335	...	103	2.31	...
May "	1,024	306	1,039	2,369	...	12	1.64	...
June "	722	208	756	1,686	...	1	1.17	...
July "	707	232	766	1,705	...	...	1.18	...
August "	1,093	316	1,044	2,453	8	...	1.70	...
Total	21,241	9,165	25,097	55,503	132	541	38.13	...
September 1901	1,703	470	1,429	3,602	...	85	2.50	...
October "	1,397	458	1,835	3,690	...	388	2.56	...
November "	1,361	499	2,205	4,065	...	689	2.80	...
December "	1,490	742	2,558	4,790	...	975	3.32	...
January 1902	1,021	540	2,295	3,856	...	1,129	2.70	...
February "	1,256	818	4,345	6,419	14	2,819	4.50	...
March "	1,80	842	4,800	6,946	...	3,296	4.87	...
April "	1,351	531	2,642	4,527	...	1,085	3.17	...
May "	1,340	246	882	2,468	...	30	1.73	...
June "	1,255	179	747	2,181	...	...	1.53	...
July "	1,215	230	759	2,304	...	...	1.61	...
August "	1,890	333	1,554	3,777	...	435	2.65	...
Total	16,686	5,888	26,051	48,625	14	10,931	33.94	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1889-1899.	
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.			
Na'sik.										
September 1899	...	2,986	1,657	401	3,701	5,759	...	2,976	6.85	3.54
October "	...	2,575	1,805	312	2,380	3,997	...	1,608	4.76	3.03
November "	...	2,682	1,161	386	1,116	2,663	...	155	3.16	3.16
December "	...	2,611	1,104	476	1,135	2,715	...	27	3.23	3.10
January 1900	...	2,691	1,366	519	1,340	3,225	...	25	3.84	3.19
February "	...	2,135	1,336	504	1,224	3,064	...	56	3.64	2.54
March "	...	2,396	1,943	604	2,265	4,812	919	35	5.72	2.85
April "	...	2,518	2,974	709	5,045	8,728	2,908	2	10.37	2.99
May "	...	2,851	1,965	537	2,954	5,456	1,042	...	6.48	2.79
June "	...	2,543	1,898	577	3,631	6,106	1,316	...	7.26	3.02
July "	...	3,034	2,436	876	5,643	8,955	2,388	...	10.65	3.61
August "	...	3,558	2,695	938	4,802	8,435	971	50	10.04	4.23
Total	...	32,025	21,840	6,839	35,236	63,915	9,544	4,914	76.00	38.11
September 1900	2,042	683	2,955	5,680	67	373	6.75	...
October "	1,250	624	2,320	4,194	1	756	4.39	...
November "	956	465	1,456	2,877	...	131	3.42	...
December "	968	418	1,357	2,743	...	11	3.26	...
January 1901	928	377	1,510	2,815	...	7	3.34	...
February "	819	339	1,494	2,712	...	19	3.22	...
March "	784	483	1,688	2,955	...	16	3.61	...
April "	684	225	975	1,884	...	1	2.30	...
May "	604	219	770	1,593	...	...	1.94	...
June "	608	150	682	1,440	...	...	1.76	...
July "	602	177	712	1,491	...	1	1.82	...
August "	883	218	616	1,717	1	...	2.09	...
Total	11,128	4,438	16,535	32,101	69	1,315	38.50	...
September 1901	807	223	687	1,717	9	7	2.10	...
October "	1,732	210	787	2,729	...	91	2.11	...
November "	716	279	1,037	2,032	...	313	2.48	...
December "	701	326	1,131	2,158	...	231	2.63	...
January 1902	701	296	1,265	2,262	...	307	2.77	...
February "	530	309	1,185	2,024	...	180	2.48	...
March "	614	343	1,380	2,337	...	203	2.87	...
April "	766	239	1,066	2,071	...	64	2.54	...
May "	839	159	688	1,686	...	25	2.06	...
June "	885	154	587	1,626	...	21	2.00	...
July "	1,099	181	695	1,975	...	53	2.42	...
August "	1,278	331	1,710	3,319	...	1,015	4.07	...
Total	10,668	3,050	12,218	25,936	9	2,510	30.53	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Ahmednagar.									
September 1899 ...	3,085	1,261	457	1,718	3,486	...	1,173	3·87	3·58
October „ ...	2,735	1,090	433	1,345	2,868	...	839	3·24	3·08
November „ ...	2,314	901	376	788	2,065	...	146	2·33	2·61
December „ ...	1,983	1,067	499	981	2,547	...	51	2·87	2·23
January 1900 ...	1,898	1,292	773	1,028	3,093	...	43	3·48	2·14
February „ ...	1,620	1,684	771	1,213	3,668	...	30	4·13	1·82
March „ ...	1,855	2,485	851	1,775	5,111	...	35	5·76	2·09
April „ ...	2,160	2,996	951	3,385	7,332	1,336	29	8·26	2·43
May „ ...	2,325	2,870	1,065	3,747	7,682	1,912	...	8·65	2·62
June „ ...	2,425	1,931	774	3,269	5,974	743	...	6·73	2·73
July „ ...	3,858	2,313	1,238	4,433	7,984	1,317	...	8·99	4·34
August „ ...	4,029	2,296	1,409	3,222	6,927	742	1	7·80	4·54
Total ...	30,287	22,186	9,597	26,904	58,687	6,050	2,347	66·11	34·21
September 1900 ...	...	1,500	910	1,665	4,075	109	6	4·59	...
October „ ...	...	945	643	1,155	2,743	3	4	3·09	...
November „ ...	...	771	551	953	2,275	...	1	2·56	...
December „ ...	...	629	477	812	1,918	...	...	2·16	...
January 1901 ...	...	548	501	824	1,873	...	...	2·11	...
February „ ...	...	619	503	870	1,992	...	...	2·24	...
March „ ...	...	719	622	1,069	2,410	...	...	2·88	...
April „ ...	...	676	338	721	1,735	...	...	2·07	...
May „ ...	...	724	316	624	1,664	1	...	1·99	...
June „ ...	...	476	227	730	1,433	...	...	1·71	...
July „ ...	...	862	283	624	1,769	...	1	2·11	...
August „ ...	...	915	279	664	1,858	...	...	2·22	...
Total ...	...	9,334	5,650	10,711	25,745	113	12	23·73	...
September 1901 ...	...	918	312	769	1,999	57	...	2·39	...
October „ ...	...	805	302	768	1,875	17	1	2·23	...
November „ ...	...	723	320	700	1,743	...	9	2·08	...
December „ ...	...	641	376	737	1,754	...	9	2·09	...
January 1902 ...	...	644	350	704	1,698	...	11	2·03	...
February „ ...	...	557	305	692	1,554	...	3	1·85	...
March „ ...	...	652	373	778	1,803	...	...	2·16	...
April „ ...	...	819	373	846	2,038	...	1	2·43	...
May „ ...	...	910	301	668	1,879	...	...	2·24	...
June „ ...	...	853	226	647	1,723	...	...	2·06	...
July „ ...	...	1,210	301	633	2,144	...	...	2·56	...
August „ ...	...	1,331	316	631	2,308	...	9	2·76	...
Total ...	...	10,038	3,855	8,603	22,521	74	43	26·88	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Poona.									
September 1899 ...	3,177	1,653	757	5,452	7,862	...	4,839	7.41	3.09
October " ...	2,837	1,704	592	3,707	6,003	...	2,873	5.65	2.67
November " ...	2,733	928	530	1,755	3,213	...	882	3.02	2.57
December " ...	2,556	812	484	1,220	2,516	...	233	2.37	2.41
January 1900 ...	2,344	1,051	646	1,249	2,946	...	109	2.77	2.21
February " ...	1,998	1,022	483	920	2,425	...	35	2.30	1.88
March " ...	2,439	1,361	542	1,125	3,028	...	49	2.85	2.29
April " ...	2,586	1,539	475	1,017	3,031	2	12	2.85	2.44
May " ...	2,733	1,716	610	1,669	3,995	615	1	3.76	2.57
June " ...	2,728	1,611	684	2,988	5,283	1,893	...	4.97	2.57
July " ...	4,234	2,171	1,215	4,608	7,994	3,108	3	7.53	3.99
August " ...	4,793	2,401	1,316	3,881	7,598	1,763	150	7.16	4.51
Total ...	35,158	17,969	8,334	29,591	55,894	7,381	9,186	52.64	33.20
September 1900 ...	...	1,826	1,004	3,120	5,950	290	1,273	5.61	...
October " ...	...	1,202	923	3,406	5,531	39	2,353	5.21	...
November " ...	...	878	639	1,841	3,358	1	836	3.16	...
December " ...	...	837	577	1,431	2,845	3	266	2.68	...
January 1901 ...	...	692	490	1,139	2,321	...	43	2.19	...
February " ...	...	714	420	1,224	2,358	...	40	2.22	...
March " ...	...	934	710	1,573	3,217	...	54	3.23	...
April " ...	...	800	464	1,065	2,329	...	21	2.34	...
May " ...	...	737	319	811	1,867	...	11	1.88	...
June " ...	...	780	282	783	1,795	...	4	1.80	...
July " ...	...	947	314	833	2,094	5	9	2.10	...
August " ...	...	1,177	390	1,102	2,669	23	73	2.68	...
Total ...	...	11,524	6,532	18,278	36,334	361	4,983	35.10	...
September 1901 ...	...	1,023	389	1,215	2,627	3	317	2.64	...
October " ...	...	867	397	1,746	3,010	2	781	3.02	...
November " ...	...	871	517	2,243	3,631	2	1,281	3.65	...
December " ...	...	898	619	2,592	4,109	...	1,624	4.13	...
January 1902 ...	...	731	531	2,502	3,764	...	1,824	3.80	...
February " ...	...	609	400	1,542	2,551	...	907	2.58	...
March " ...	...	747	392	1,197	2,336	...	311	2.86	...
April " ...	...	766	335	895	1,936	...	64	2.02	...
May " ...	...	841	299	710	1,850	...	4	1.87	...
June " ...	...	814	265	663	1,742	...	2	1.76	...
July " ...	...	1,105	288	805	2,198	1	41	2.22	...
August " ...	...	1,264	394	1,246	2,904	4	438	2.94	...
Total ...	...	10,536	4,826	17,356	32,718	12	7,594	32.99	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.		Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
						Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Shola'pur.										
September 1899	...	2,412	1,128	289	741	2,158	...	80	2.87	3.37
October "	...	2,235	1,250	388	1,119	2,757	...	289	3.68	2.98
November "	...	2,010	843	398	1,213	2,484	...	476	3.31	2.72
December "	...	1,859	851	491	1,139	2,781	...	695	3.71	2.48
January 1900	...	1,619	878	407	1,398	2,683	...	566	3.57	2.16
February "	...	1,383	1,216	353	1,038	2,607	1	208	3.48	1.84
March "	...	1,533	1,421	400	910	2,731	...	101	3.64	2.04
April "	...	1,821	1,592	339	1,527	3,458	455	2	4.61	2.42
May "	...	1,924	1,955	712	2,641	5,308	1,311	...	7.07	2.56
June "	...	1,704	1,614	773	2,183	4,600	1,176	...	6.13	2.27
July "	...	2,574	2,068	542	3,952	6,562	2,212	...	8.75	3.43
August "	...	2,825	1,809	614	2,129	4,552	269	...	6.06	3.76
Total	...	23,929	16,655	5,706	20,320	42,681	5,424	2,417	56.88	32.03
September 1900	...	...	1,425	365	1,569	3,359	106	...	4.48	...
October "	...	...	809	282	1,132	2,223	33	...	2.96	...
November "	...	...	533	260	710	1,503	5	...	2.00	...
December "	...	...	515	279	605	1,399	...	...	1.86	...
January 1901	...	...	475	260	653	1,388	...	...	1.85	...
February "	...	...	454	305	629	1,388	...	...	1.85	...
March "	...	...	511	301	633	1,445	...	...	2.00	...
April "	...	...	588	258	568	1,414	...	...	1.96	...
May "	...	...	454	162	519	1,125	...	...	1.57	...
June "	...	...	520	177	500	1,197	...	...	1.66	...
July "	...	...	639	293	718	1,650	11	2	2.28	...
August "	...	...	1,119	328	1,158	2,605	418	25	3.61	...
Total	...	...	8,042	3,270	9,394	20,706	573	27	28.08	...
September 1901	...	...	975	273	715	1,963	78	41	2.73	...
October "	...	...	780	222	850	1,852	17	100	2.57	...
November "	...	...	549	185	742	1,476	...	62	2.05	...
December "	...	...	515	314	727	1,556	...	57	2.15	...
January 1902	...	...	437	637	571	1,645	...	333	2.28	...
February "	...	...	433	302	1,283	2,018	...	757	2.80	...
March "	...	...	468	314	1,122	1,904	...	592	2.64	...
April "	...	...	683	280	793	1,706	...	102	2.37	...
May "	...	...	812	210	668	1,690	...	2	2.34	...
June "	...	...	500	200	460	1,160	...	1	1.61	...
July "	...	...	754	265	651	1,670	...	45	2.32	...
August "	...	...	918	326	802	2,046	...	180	2.84	...
Total	...	...	7,774	3,528	9,384	20,686	95	2,272	28.70	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1889-1898.	
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.			
Sa'ta'ra.										
September 1899	...	4,034	1,799	672	3,102	5,573	...	2,085	4.54	3.29
October "	...	4,102	1,686	704	3,383	5,773	...	2,353	4.71	3.35
November "	...	3,466	1,291	600	1,758	3,649	...	688	2.99	2.83
December "	...	3,023	1,083	632	1,338	3,053	...	207	2.49	2.47
January 1900	...	2,706	898	549	1,119	2,566	...	144	2.09	2.21
February "	...	2,245	807	504	964	2,275	...	91	1.86	1.83
March "	...	2,589	950	601	1,203	2,754	...	70	2.25	2.11
April "	...	2,836	1,013	539	1,003	2,555	23	32	2.09	2.31
May "	...	3,623	1,416	543	2,129	4,088	1,135	8	3.34	2.96
June "	...	3,324	2,047	1,070	6,125	9,242	5,445	...	7.54	2.71
July "	...	3,983	1,923	1,162	5,679	8,764	4,172	...	7.15	3.25
August "	...	4,455	1,697	978	2,805	5,480	758	...	4.47	3.63
Total	...	40,386	16,610	8,554	30,608	55,772	11,533	5,678	45.52	32.95
September 1900	1,604	958	2,034	4,596	307	5	3.75	...
October "	1,187	875	1,375	3,437	31	15	2.80	...
November "	887	599	1,204	2,690	...	23	2.19	...
December "	830	549	1,017	2,396	...	36	1.95	...
January 1901	613	497	1,035	2,145	...	35	1.75	...
February "	451	346	1,145	1,942	...	28	1.58	...
March "	646	633	1,321	2,600	...	12	2.27	...
April "	727	522	1,145	2,394	...	6	2.09	...
May "	711	399	862	1,972	...	10	1.72	...
June "	718	399	861	1,978	...	7	1.73	...
July "	859	475	1,170	2,504	...	241	2.18	...
August "	974	623	2,453	4,050	34	1,411	3.53	...
Total	10,267	6,875	15,622	32,704	372	1,829	27.54	...
September 1901	1,096	891	4,972	6,959	8	4,330	6.07	...
October "	1,293	819	6,338	8,450	...	6,215	7.37	...
November "	1,339	819	5,796	7,954	8	5,366	6.94	...
December "	1,120	718	4,895	6,733	...	4,414	5.87	...
January 1902	859	637	3,896	5,392	...	3,510	4.71	...
February "	723	503	3,501	4,727	...	3,004	4.12	...
March "	744	448	3,055	4,247	...	2,357	3.70	...
April "	613	310	1,469	2,392	...	676	2.09	...
May "	668	256	1,028	1,952	...	195	1.70	...
June "	648	277	945	1,870	...	184	1.63	...
July "	1,143	407	1,896	3,446	...	1,138	3.00	...
August "	1,450	601	4,163	6,214	...	3,724	5.42	...
Total	11,696	6,686	41,954	60,336	16	35,113	52.62	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.	Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1889—1898.
					Total.	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Bija'pur.									
September 1899	2,000	826	360	1,120	2,306	2	526	2·89	2·51
October "	1,931	962	363	1,519	2,844	20	752	3·57	2·42
November "	1,837	796	442	1,243	2,481	...	538	3·12	2·81
December "	1,634	747	426	1,003	2,176	21	250	2·73	2·05
January 1900	1,413	572	357	827	1,756	21	128	2·20	1·77
February "	1,562	470	275	607	1,352	...	48	1·70	1·59
March "	1,548	584	415	677	1,676	...	2	2·10	1·94
April "	1,758	634	384	747	1,765	5	...	2·21	2·21
May "	2,240	844	369	826	2,039	48	...	2·56	2·81
June "	2,132	912	322	877	2,111	131	...	2·65	2·68
July "	2,360	1,474	532	1,625	3,631	974	...	4·56	2·96
August "	2,313	1,440	563	1,357	3,360	460	...	4·22	2·90
Total	22,728	10,261	4,808	12,428	27,497	1,682	2,244	34·51	28·15
September 1900	...	1,056	408	992	2,456	89	...	3·08	...
October "	...	745	370	860	1,975	42	...	2·48	...
November "	...	602	384	891	1,877	96	...	2·36	...
December "	...	468	294	635	1,397	44	...	1·75	...
January 1901	...	395	268	536	1,199	8	...	1·51	...
February "	...	332	260	507	1,099	...	...	1·38	...
March "	...	398	364	808	1,570	77	...	2·14	...
April "	...	543	476	1,015	2,034	194	...	2·77	...
May "	...	571	304	711	1,586	91	...	2·16	...
June "	...	530	235	688	1,453	136	...	1·98	...
July "	...	640	234	972	1,846	359	1	2·51	...
August "	...	625	287	706	1,618	169	3	2·20	...
Total	...	6,905	3,884	9,321	20,110	1,305	4	26·32	...
September 1901	...	752	261	942	1,955	267	5	2·66	...
October "	...	779	321	916	2,016	125	3	2·74	...
November "	...	654	346	717	1,717	5	...	2·34	...
December "	...	533	310	664	1,507	...	30	2·05	...
January 1902	...	399	326	553	1,278	...	6	1·74	...
February "	...	354	275	538	1,167	...	8	1·59	...
March "	...	390	227	571	1,188	...	9	1·62	...
April "	...	477	241	592	1,310	...	2	1·78	...
May "	...	629	240	559	1,428	...	...	1·94	...
June "	...	489	226	450	1,165	...	...	1·59	...
July "	...	663	283	580	1,526	...	...	2·07	...
August "	...	706	272	585	1,563	...	3	2·12	...
Total	...	6,825	3,328	7,667	17,820	397	66	24·24	...

APPENDIX 60—continued.

Month.		Normal number of deaths.	Deaths among children under 5 years of age.	Deaths among persons over 60 years of age.	Deaths among others.	DEATHS			Rate per mille.	Mean death- rate for 10 years 1899-1906.
						Total	From Cholera.	From Plague.		
Belgaum.										
September 1899	...	2,610	1,103	611	3,165	4,879	176	2,352	4.82	2.66
October "	...	2,825	1,163	640	3,335	5,138	249	2,376	5.07	2.79
November "	...	2,501	936	618	2,014	3,568	25	1,174	3.53	2.47
December "	...	2,318	807	610	1,343	2,760	...	357	2.73	2.29
January 1900	...	2,142	641	553	1,081	2,275	...	225	2.25	2.12
February "	...	2,101	617	524	999	2,140	...	149	2.11	2.08
March "	...	2,569	728	647	1,312	2,687	...	101	2.65	2.54
April "	...	3,016	786	586	1,217	2,589	...	67	2.55	2.98
May "	...	3,033	1,042	548	1,289	2,879	320	18	2.84	2.99
June "	...	3,057	1,495	746	2,680	4,921	2,124	7	4.86	3.02
July "	...	3,134	1,659	774	2,092	4,525	874	32	4.47	3.09
August "	...	3,150	1,739	948	2,303	4,990	605	205	4.93	3.11
Total	...	32,456	12,716	7,805	22,830	43,351	4,373	7,064	42.81	32.14
September 1900	...	...	1,477	848	2,591	4,916	250	1,114	4.26	...
October "	...	...	1,191	807	2,499	4,497	172	1,205	4.44	...
November "	...	...	990	827	2,204	4,021	119	964	3.97	...
December "	...	...	952	672	1,796	3,420	96	562	3.28	...
January 1901	...	...	774	650	1,949	3,373	310	493	3.33	...
February "	...	...	815	643	2,165	3,623	195	869	3.58	...
March "	...	...	977	843	2,647	4,467	417	889	4.49	...
April "	...	...	1,087	767	2,280	4,134	532	358	4.16	...
May "	...	...	1,255	678	2,177	4,110	414	492	4.13	...
June "	...	...	1,305	617	2,835	4,757	561	1,047	4.78	...
July "	...	...	1,197	774	3,183	5,154	191	2,017	5.17	...
August "	...	...	1,173	800	3,796	5,769	109	2,761	5.80	...
Total	...	...	13,193	8,926	30,122	52,241	3,366	12,777	52.09	...
September 1901	...	...	1,182	982	6,027	8,191	95	5,263	8.24	...
October "	...	...	1,281	1,196	8,928	11,405	25	8,467	11.48	...
November "	...	...	1,204	1,066	6,940	9,210	2	6,594	9.26	...
December "	...	...	1,074	985	5,106	7,165	...	4,547	7.20	...
January 1902	...	...	846	735	4,040	5,621	1	3,321	5.66	...
February "	...	...	661	659	3,048	4,368	...	2,300	4.40	...
March "	...	...	649	563	2,320	3,537	...	1,396	3.57	...
April "	...	...	596	427	1,542	2,565	...	594	2.60	...
May "	...	...	660	376	1,175	2,211	...	189	2.23	...
June "	...	...	700	402	1,178	2,280	...	293	2.30	...
July "	...	...	893	411	1,631	2,935	...	812	2.96	...
August "	...	...	990	525	2,812	4,327	...	1,986	4.36	...
Total	...	...	10,736	8,392	44,747	63,815	123	35,762	64.26	...

APPENDIX 61.

(Referred to in Paragraph 176 of the Report.)

Statement showing the increase in mortality in 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02.

District.	DEATHS.				INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).				DEATH-RATE (PER MILLY).			
	Annual average of ten years ending 1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.	Annual average of ten years ending 1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Ahmedabad ...	32,154	118,238	78,929	39,639	+86,084	+46,775	+7,326	+139,285	34.66	125.27	83.43	40.50
Kaira ...	29,942	107,269	50,709	44,312	+77,327	+20,767	+14,370	+112,464	34.25	123.05	60.68	61.69
Panch Mahals ...	7,767	76,121	19,375	7,254	+68,354	+11,608	-593	+79,369	21.75	212.22	63.49	27.77
Broach ...	13,529	45,069	21,113	17,628	+32,540	+7,584	+4,099	+44,223	40.62	134.01	64.76	67.45
Surat ...	21,583	48,174	27,028	22,496	+26,591	+5,445	+913	+32,949	33.19	74.16	41.92	35.63
Gujarāt ...	104,975	385,871	197,154	131,380	+280,896	+92,179	+26,405	+403,480	23.85	127.77	73.60	48.62
Khūndesh ...	50,002	124,835	55,503	48,025	+74,833	+5,501	-1,377	+78,957	34.34	85.48	38.13	53.24
Nāsik ...	32,025	63,915	32,101	25,936	+31,890	+76	-6,089	+25,877	35.11	76.09	38.59	39.53
Ahmednagar ...	30,287	58,687	25,745	22,521	+28,400	-4,542	-7,766	+16,092	34.21	66.11	29.73	29.68
Poona ...	35,153	55,894	36,334	32,718	+20,736	+1,176	-2,440	+19,472	33.20	55.61	35.10	32.99
Sholapur ...	23,929	42,081	20,706	20,686	+18,752	-3,523	-3,243	+12,286	32.03	56.85	26.06	25.70
Satara ...	40,386	55,772	32,704	60,336	+15,386	-7,682	+10,950	+27,654	32.25	45.52	27.54	52.62
Deccan ...	211,787	401,784	203,093	210,822	+189,997	-8,694	-265	+189,338	33.25	64.41	34.13	35.46
Bijāpur ...	22,728	27,497	20,110	17,820	+4,769	-2,618	-4,908	-2,757	25.15	34.51	26.22	24.24
Belgaum ...	32,456	43,351	52,241	63,815	+10,895	+19,785	+31,359	+62,039	32.14	42.81	52.09	61.26
Karnāṭak (affected) ...	55,184	70,848	72,351	81,635	+15,664	+17,167	+26,451	+59,282	30.49	39.15	41.53	47.29
Thāna ...	22,591	55,568	23,798	19,904	+32,977	+7,207	-2,657	+37,497	27.59	67.82	36.53	24.53
Thar and Pārker ...	5,557	17,290	11,773	6,977	+11,733	+6,216	+1,420	+19,369	16.78	51.92	32.40	19.16
Total ...	400,034	941,331	514,169	450,718	+541,237	+114,075	+50,621	+705,933	32.63	76.76	42.17	41.97

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the death-rate per mille during the year 1900 from all causes

Serial No.	District.	FROM ALL CAUSES											
		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
		Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.
1	Ahmedabad ...	7.32	3.86	7.50	2.89	9.33	3.08	10.71	2.83	28.65	2.64	17.08	2.36
2	Broach ...	9.34	3.22	10.23	2.89	14.05	3.41	12.03	3.67	31.62	3.25	12.03	2.59
3	Kaira ...	8.57	2.74	7.99	2.40	12.07	2.86	15.12	2.82	22.17	2.75	11.77	2.54
4	Panch Mahals ...	9.59	1.65	12.59	1.71	18.69	2.07	27.44	2.12	54.07	1.25	31.85	1.67
5	Surat ...	4.33	2.65	4.66	2.57	5.72	2.93	7.33	3.28	14.77	2.93	10.06	2.49
6	Thana ...	3.34	2.48	3.19	2.27	3.78	2.31	3.65	2.35	5.43	2.06	16.44	2.07
7	Ahmednagar ...	3.44	2.03	4.10	1.74	5.72	1.97	8.22	2.28	8.65	2.49	6.73	2.79
8	Khandesh ...	5.35	2.52	6.09	2.02	11.54	2.55	13.74	2.92	6.38	2.83	6.31	2.22
9	Nasik ...	3.80	2.81	3.58	2.28	5.68	2.66	10.37	2.98	6.48	2.87	7.26	2.89
10	Poona ...	2.67	2.00	2.27	1.59	2.81	1.87	2.84	2.21	3.76	2.32	4.97	2.15
11	Satara ...	1.98	2.02	1.78	1.71	2.19	1.95	2.06	2.13	3.33	2.55	7.54	2.58
12	Sholapur ...	2.82	1.98	3.20	1.69	3.51	1.82	4.61	2.13	7.07	2.36	6.13	2.32
13	Belgaum ...	2.03	1.85	1.97	1.84	2.56	2.15	2.49	2.30	2.83	2.69	4.86	2.82
14	Bijapur ...	2.04	1.59	1.64	1.45	2.10	1.77	2.21	2.15	2.56	2.50	2.65	2.63
15	Thar and Parkar ...	5.67	1.89	4.22	1.66	3.65	1.54	2.78	1.34	2.52	1.11	5.64	0.98
	Total ...	4.35	2.30	4.41	2.00	6.27	2.31	7.64	2.50	10.51	2.55	8.31	2.42
FROM													
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	.01	.04	.03	8.01	.29	2.51	.42
2	Broach ...	...	.01	...	.03	...	.13	.01	.35	11.49	.44	1.39	.30
3	Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.28	.01	7.07	.17	1.91	.18
4	Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.62	.04	10.58	.16	2.29	.10
5	Surat ...	...	.01	...	.01	...	.12	1.00	.64	5.37	.47	2.80	.35
6	Thana ...	...	.02	...	.01	...	.02	.01	.10	1.20	.17	10.91	.82
7	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.51	.04	2.15	.19	.84	.29
8	Khandesh ...	.24	...	.32	...	3.04	.03	5.70	.04	.63	.16	.65	.16
9	Nasik ...	...	.01	...	.02	1.09	.08	3.46	.21	1.24	.28	1.56	.30
10	Poona ...	...	.02	...	...	...	.01	...	.14	.58	.41	1.78	.16
11	Satara ...	...	.01	...	...	...	...	.02	.03	.93	.38	4.44	.38
12	Sholapur ...	...	.01	...	...	...	...	.61	.08	1.75	.35	1.57	.35
13	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	.01	...	.10	.31	.36	2.10	.43
14	Bijapur ...	.02	...	...	...	...	.04	.01	.24	.06	.55	.17	.60
15	Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.14	...	2.72	.03
	Total ...	.03	.01	.04	...	.44	.03	1.23	.12	2.65	.30	2.49	.30

62.

178 of the Report.)

exclusive of Plague, and from cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa and plague.

EXCLUSIVE OF PLAGUE.

JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Death-rate per mille for the year 1900.	Average annual death-rate per mille for ten years ending 1896.	Serial No.
Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.			
17.28	2.16	17.52	2.61	15.03	2.96	16.86	3.33	14.67	3.71	11.04	3.76	173.30	35.69	1
15.57	3.05	14.77	3.10	11.57	3.07	12.52	3.56	10.74	3.98	7.49	3.74	161.96	39.56	2
15.10	2.79	15.66	2.83	12.96	2.81	11.99	3.36	8.93	3.44	6.08	2.87	148.40	34.21	3
42.45	1.76	36.20	1.83	19.84	1.84	13.07	2.12	9.59	2.63	5.68	2.03	281.02	22.68	4
8.01	2.56	6.91	2.66	5.35	2.46	4.85	2.38	3.85	2.75	3.53	2.84	79.42	32.50	5
11.57	1.97	8.48	2.37	4.71	1.92	3.22	1.72	2.60	2.06	2.33	2.33	69.25	25.91	6
8.99	4.38	7.80	4.12	4.58	3.75	3.09	3.00	2.56	2.50	2.16	2.19	66.04	33.24	7
11.54	2.76	13.07	3.78	9.90	3.08	5.88	2.28	3.96	2.47	2.89	2.49	96.23	31.92	8
10.65	3.28	9.99	3.67	6.31	3.05	4.10	2.36	3.27	3.00	3.26	2.87	74.76	34.72	9
7.53	3.11	7.01	3.61	4.41	2.80	2.99	2.38	2.38	2.24	2.43	2.22	45.95	28.50	10
7.15	3.13	4.47	3.42	3.74	3.03	2.80	2.79	2.18	2.39	1.92	2.25	41.15	29.95	11
8.75	3.52	6.06	3.71	4.48	3.05	2.96	3.79	2.00	2.39	1.86	2.20	53.43	30.96	12
4.44	2.81	4.73	2.62	3.91	2.24	3.37	2.18	3.02	2.03	2.83	2.08	39.03	27.61	13
4.56	2.82	4.22	2.76	3.08	2.36	2.48	2.21	2.36	2.05	1.75	1.91	31.67	26.20	14
8.97	1.00	5.57	.68	3.05	.73	4.17	.88	5.12	1.20	4.50	1.75	55.91	14.76	15
10.63	2.05	9.73	3.15	7.05	2.78	5.73	2.61	4.62	2.58	3.70	2.48	83.55	29.72	

CHOLERA.

1.65	.09	1.07	.05	.23	.02	...	.02	...	.01	...	...	13.52	.93	1
2.14	.28	.70	.13	.14	.04	...	.02	...	.06	...	.02	15.91	1.78	2
2.71	.13	1.15	.04	.16	.01	...	.01	...	.02	...	...	14.29	.59	3
2.75	.17	2.08	.08	.09	.02	...	.03	...	.01	...	...	18.41	.61	4
.89	.17	.28	.10	.08	.08	.06	.03	...	.04	...	.02	10.50	2.03	5
7.02	.33	3.02	.23	.36	.09	.02	.06	...	.05	...	.05	22.54	1.46	6
1.48	.70	.84	.49	.12	.21	...	.13	...	.02	...	...	6.93	2.07	7
2.21	.38	.96	.48	.08	.15	...	.02	...	...	...	...	13.84	1.42	8
2.84	.28	1.15	.20	.08	.07	...	.02	...	.03	...	.01	11.43	1.50	9
2.93	.49	1.66	.52	.27	.24	.04	.10	...	.06	...	.04	7.27	2.19	10
3.40	.42	.62	.38	.25	.25	.02	.18	...	.06	...	.03	9.69	2.11	11
2.95	.65	.36	.35	.14	.15	.04	.08	.01	.08	...	.01	7.42	2.12	12
.86	.31	.60	.15	.25	.06	.17	.08	.12	.03	.09	.07	4.51	1.61	13
1.22	.46	.58	.26	.11	.11	.05	.03	.12	.04	.06	.02	2.40	2.43	14
5.85	.28	2.24	.02	.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.17	.33	15
2.61	.36	1.08	.27	.18	.12	.03	.07	.02	.03	.01	.02	10.80	1.63	

Serial No.	District.	FROM											
		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
		Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	·00	...	·00	·01	·02	·03	·02	·03	·01	·01	·00
2	Broach ...	...	·02	...	·03	...	·03	...	·02	...	·02	...	·01
3	Kaira ...	...	·00	...	·00	...	·00	·03	·02	·02	·02	·04	·00
4	Panch Maháls ...	·07	·00	·05	·01	·11	·04	·14	·04	·07	·02	...	·00
5	Surat ...	...	·01	...	·02	·01	·04	·04	·05	·02	·03	·01	·01
6	Thána ...	·21	·02	·35	·02	·29	·03	·22	·05	·11	·04	·04	·02
7	Ahmednagar ...	·01	·01	·02	·01	·03	·02	·03	·02	·01	·01	·01	·00
8	Khándesh ...	·07	·03	·20	·07	·25	·12	·21	·12	·09	·07	·06	·03
9	Násik ...	...	·04	·02	·05	·06	·06	·05	·06	·02	·04	·02	·02
10	Poona ...	·03	·02	·06	·03	·10	·03	·08	·03	·09	·03	·05	·02
11	Sátára ...	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
12	Sholápur ...	·02	·01	·02	·01	·02	·01	·02	·01	...	·01	...	·01
13	Belgaum ...	·01	·01	·01	·02	·01	·02	·02	·02	·02	·01	·01	·01
14	Bijápur ...	·04	·02	·03	·02	·03	·03	·04	·02	·01	·02	·02	·01
15	Thar and Párkár ...	...	·00	...	·01	...	·01	...	·02	...	·01	·01	·01
Total ...		·03	·01	·06	·02	·07	·04	·07	·04	·04	·03	·02	·01

Serial No.	District.	FROM											
1	Ahmedabad ...	4·55	2·97	4·17	2·52	5·43	2·62	6·35	2·34	13·29	1·92	9·73	1·57
2	Broach ...	5·26	2·81	5·52	2·48	7·58	2·87	6·76	2·87	11·94	2·42	6·88	1·96
3	Kaira ...	2·06	2·34	2·13	2·02	3·56	2·41	3·69	2·32	4·74	2·06	3·41	1·85
4	Panch Maháls ...	7·31	2·07	8·50	1·63	12·54	1·95	13·32	1·85	25·21	1·60	19·25	1·45
5	Surat ...	2·24	2·31	2·37	2·21	2·97	2·34	3·49	2·14	5·49	1·99	4·39	1·72
6	Thána ...	1·90	2·05	1·72	1·90	2·23	1·89	2·10	1·73	2·21	1·40	2·69	1·23
7	Ahmednagar ...	0·57	1·49	0·61	1·24	0·87	1·47	1·59	1·71	2·17	1·66	1·88	1·76
8	Khándesh ...	2·56	2·08	2·72	1·60	3·80	1·95	3·96	2·24	2·73	2·08	2·64	1·58
9	Násik ...	1·59	2·14	1·24	1·67	1·58	1·90	2·41	2·03	1·91	1·85	2·29	1·83
10	Poona ...	0·93	1·47	0·81	1·17	1·24	1·40	1·23	1·60	1·36	1·53	1·43	1·47
11	Sátára ...	0·35	1·65	0·30	1·40	0·45	1·63	0·38	1·77	0·48	1·75	0·72	1·72
12	Sholápur ...	1·24	1·56	1·30	1·35	1·47	1·48	1·57	1·70	2·08	1·61	1·99	1·51
13	Belgaum ...	0·19	1·00	0·20	1·08	0·35	1·34	0·34	1·37	0·27	1·35	0·33	1·27
14	Bijápur ...	0·28	1·03	0·21	0·97	0·39	1·24	0·47	1·42	0·60	1·37	0·65	1·35
15	Thar and Párkár ...	5·59	1·88	4·06	1·60	3·57	1·53	2·68	1·31	2·24	1·09	2·72	0·94
Total ...		1·90	1·86	1·84	1·60	2·11	1·81	2·71	1·88	3·77	1·73	3·14	1·56

FEVER.

10.73	1.62	11.18	2.03	10.58	2.40	13.32	2.85	12.40	3.23	9.55	3.32	111.27	29.88	1
7.65	2.35	8.40	2.51	7.16	2.65	9.05	3.13	7.95	3.49	5.19	3.33	89.30	32.94	2
4.61	2.09	5.39	2.22	4.63	2.26	5.50	2.82	4.70	2.91	3.44	2.42	47.92	27.74	3
22.53	1.17	21.07	1.66	13.95	1.73	10.71	1.93	8.47	2.52	4.91	1.96	167.77	21.82	4
4.30	1.91	4.03	2.10	3.12	1.96	2.91	1.95	2.47	2.30	2.11	2.38	39.90	25.22	5
2.31	1.15	2.96	1.29	2.74	1.40	2.12	1.30	1.80	1.65	2.05	1.88	26.86	18.99	6
2.27	2.58	2.08	2.79	1.40	2.24	1.16	2.03	1.22	1.82	1.07	1.58	16.90	22.39	7
3.99	1.85	5.41	2.61	5.03	2.36	3.43	2.03	2.48	2.07	1.71	2.05	40.46	24.50	8
3.62	2.08	3.71	2.40	2.62	2.07	1.83	1.91	1.60	2.26	1.77	2.16	25.88	24.53	9
2.07	1.91	2.14	2.20	1.82	1.81	1.35	1.65	1.17	1.62	1.40	1.63	16.96	19.47	10
1.00	2.06	0.82	2.23	0.78	2.08	0.81	1.99	0.68	1.86	0.71	1.80	7.51	21.97	11
1.65	2.14	1.81	2.50	1.31	2.18	1.09	2.03	0.78	1.84	0.88	1.74	17.23	21.66	12
0.43	1.24	0.54	1.19	0.37	1.01	0.42	1.01	0.65	1.02	0.56	1.08	4.66	14.02	13
0.90	1.52	1.00	1.58	0.77	1.42	0.78	1.36	0.92	1.33	0.68	1.23	7.66	15.85	14
2.90	0.71	3.27	0.64	2.71	0.66	4.08	0.85	5.07	1.17	4.42	1.72	43.31	14.10	15
3.21	1.82	4.03	2.08	3.37	1.93	3.29	1.92	2.91	2.01	2.33	1.96	35.53	22.20	

Serial No.	District.	FROM DYSENTERY											
		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
		Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.
1	Ahmedabad ...	·57	·06	·52	·05	·70	·05	1·10	·05	2·68	·06	1·74	·07
2	Broach ...	·92	·02	1·40	·02	2·32	·03	1·80	·03	3·12	·04	·97	·03
3	Kaira ...	1·21	·04	1·59	·04	3·25	·04	4·05	·04	2·36	·04	1·36	·05
4	Panch Maháls ...	·80	·01	1·75	·01	4·08	·01	6·45	·01	13·75	·01	7·79	·01
5	Surat ...	·16	·10	·23	·10	·40	·10	·61	·12	·84	·18	·41	·11
6	Thána ...	·24	·10	·18	·07	·25	·08	·27	·08	·50	·10	·72	·10
7	Ahmednagar ...	·73	·16	1·49	·15	2·60	·13	3·28	·16	3·75	·19	2·94	·22
8	Khándesh ...	1·48	·27	1·70	·23	2·77	·29	2·46	·33	1·75	·33	1·97	·30
9	Násik ...	·87	·25	1·03	·22	1·32	·27	1·70	·29	1·25	·29	1·57	·32
10	Poona ...	·63	·11	·63	·09	·74	·11	·84	·11	·99	·12	1·00	·14
11	Sátára ...	·39	·12	·35	·10	·48	·10	·46	·10	·65	·14	·92	·18
12	Sholápur ...	1·18	·14	1·35	·12	1·48	·12	1·87	·12	2·57	·13	2·06	·15
13	Belgaum ...	·27	·32	·27	·27	·33	·28	·36	·31	·50	·41	·64	·52
14	Bijápur ...	·31	·19	·26	·15	·33	·15	·33	·15	·43	·19	·50	·25
15	Thar and Párkar ...	·01	·01	·08	...	·02	...	·05	·01	·04	·01	·03	...
	Total ...	·69	·15	·85	·13	1·35	·14	1·57	·15	1·83	·18	1·47	·19

Serial No.	District.	FROM											
		Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	...	·01	...
2	Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kaira ...	·01	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...
4	Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat ...	·07	...	·04	...	·04	...	·02	...	·01	...	...	...
6	Thána ...	·18	...	·22	...	·37	...	·38	...	·29	...	·04	...
7	Ahmednagar ...	·05	...	·03	...	·04	...	·03	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khándesh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Násik ...	·03	...	·07	...	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poona ...	·10	...	·03	...	·05	...	·01	...	...	...	...	...
11	Sátára ...	0·11	...	·07	...	·06	...	·02	...	·01	...	...	...
12	Sholápur ...	·75	...	·23	...	·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Belgaum ...	·22	...	·15	...	·10	...	·07	...	·02	...	...	...
14	Bijápur ...	·16	...	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	·12	...	·07	...	·06	...	·04	...	·02	...	...	...

—concluded.

AND DIARRHŒA.

JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Death-rate per mille for the year 1900.	Average annual death-rate per mille for ten years end- ing 1896.	Serial No.
Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.	Actual of month 1900.	Average of month for ten years ending 1896.			
2.04	.08	1.83	.10	1.51	.09	1.08	.06	.50	.05	.31	.05	14.59	.78	1
1.81	.06	1.49	.06	.94	.04	.61	.04	.31	.04	.17	.02	15.86	.43	2
1.96	.05	2.36	.06	2.29	.05	1.69	.04	.94	.04	.47	.03	23.53	.52	3
12.92	.01	9.85	.01	4.17	.01	1.49	.01	.70	.01	.40	.01	64.16	.12	4
.53	.12	.53	.13	.33	.10	.22	.09	.10	.09	.08	.10	4.47	1.29	5
.72	.14	.71	.18	.51	.13	.21	.10	.14	.08	.13	.10	4.73	1.26	6
3.98	.39	3.55	.36	2.14	.33	1.33	.27	.84	.19	.62	.17	27.26	2.72	7
3.57	.35	4.48	.47	3.26	.39	1.37	.29	.70	.25	.55	.26	26.06	3.76	8
1.78	.42	2.13	.52	1.56	.41	.84	.35	.61	.28	.52	.27	15.19	3.89	9
1.60	.20	2.08	.25	1.57	.23	.95	.19	.63	.15	.46	.14	12.13	1.84	10
1.18	.26	1.30	.31	1.16	.29	.81	.24	.49	.17	.37	.15	8.56	2.16	11
3.38	.25	3.04	.32	2.54	.30	1.46	.28	.65	.20	.54	.18	22.13	2.31	12
.91	.63	1.12	.64	.93	.54	.75	.52	.49	.42	.44	.37	6.99	5.23	13
.84	.35	.98	.40	.80	.38	.51	.33	.34	.26	.23	.23	5.87	3.03	14
.11	...	...	.01	.01	.01	...	.01	...	...	.01	.01	.36	0.07	15
2.18	.26	2.27	.30	1.64	.26	.94	.22	.54	.18	.39	.16	15.72	2.32	

PLAGUE.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.04	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.03	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
.02	...	.06	...	.08	...	.06	...	.03	...	.03	...	.45	...	5
.03	...	.12	...	.29	...	.21	...	.11	...	.11	...	2.37	...	6
...	...	...	...	.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.17	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	.04	...	.44	...	.88	...	.14	...	...	...	1.66	...	9
...	...	.15	...	1.20	...	2.23	...	.78	...	.25	...	4.80	...	10
...	...	...	...	.01	...	...	...	.02	...	.03	...	.34	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.17	...	12
.03	...	.20	...	.95	...	1.08	...	.94	...	.56	...	4.32	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.22	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
.01	...	.04	...	.24	...	.36	...	.17	...	.08	...	1.20	...	

APPENDIX 63.

(Referred to in Paragraph 181 of the Report.)

Sanitary Commissioner's review of mortality from September 1899 to October 1900.

The mortality for the famine affected districts is not quite three times the decennial mean ; but in the four worst affected districts of Gujarát, and Khándesh and Thar and Párkar, this is exceeded. I need only then explain as far as I can the mortality in the districts in which it exceeded three times the normal rate. In Gujarát the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Broach showed these higher rates. The mortality was below the average ten years' mean for the months of September, October and November 1899. In December 1899 it began to rise and continued rising till the maximum was reached in the month of May 1900 and then declined, but was still at the end of October very much above the mean. In Khándesh the death-rate began to rise above the mean in October 1899 and was very high in March and April and again in July and August, and was still double the mean in October 1900. In the Thar and Párkar district of Sind, the death-rate was above the mean in September and continued so till the end of the period under review. The causes of the high mortality in Gujarát are just briefly recapitulated here. They are:—

- (1) The restriction in the food of the people who supplemented it with deleterious and indigestible substances.
- (2) People clung to their homes on this insufficient food to look after their cattle and then came on to works in an impoverished condition and were, therefore, unable or unwilling to do the task imposed in consequence of which the minimum* wage was given ; being dissatisfied with such wage they would leave and wander away to end by dying in the villages.
- (3) The large influx of people from the Native States round each Collectorate, many of whom arrived in poor condition.
- (4) The disinclination of the mass of the people to leave their homes and go to work for a living wage till too late.
- (5) The great rise in mortality in May, much of which is attributable to the intense heat which prevailed throughout Gujarát.

In Khándesh the cause of the excessive mortality is due to the habits of the Bhils who prefer to live alone and avoid coming to relief works. They got into very low condition. So early as March 1900 the District Medical Officer reported—

‘The miserable condition of the Bhils as compared with the Hindu castes and in a lesser degree with the Mahomedans is marked. Famine is undoubtedly extremely severe among the aboriginal tribes in the northern talukas of the Collectorate: and it cannot be denied that in spite of all efforts hundreds of these people have died and are dying of slow starvation.’

As regards Thar and Párkar the increase in the death-rate was undoubtedly due to the number of outsiders who marched across the desert, not properly equipped for the journey, and arrived in such a feeble state that recovery from any ailment attacking them was almost hopeless. The cold weather in December and January had, I think, some part in increasing the mortality in Gujarát and the northern parts of Khándesh ; but this was but a contributing cause, as the mortality continued steadily to increase: later on, when the rain fell, the change of temperature, acting on weakened frames which could not readily recover, even with liberal relief, caused the mortality to remain high. An examination of the figures showing the percentage of workers relieved and of those gratuitously relieved to the population of the affected area indicates that, in the most affected districts, however large the relief (which by the middle of November was high in Broach and moderate in the Panch Maháls and Khándesh, whilst it was low in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thar and Párkar), it made no difference in the steady rise in the death-rates of these Collectorates, and the explanation appears to be that the people in Gujarát and those in parts of Khándesh were suddenly left without resources to fall back on, and delayed too long to avail themselves of the relief works. It seems that there is no practice of storing grain in Gujarát, and the wild tribes of Khándesh habitually live from hand to mouth. In Thar and Párkar it is curious to note how low the percentage of workers and those gratuitously relieved to population is, considering the fact reported, that large numbers came across the desert for work. The influx of outsiders coming in a weak state and filling the hospitals and poor-houses no doubt raised the mortality.

Sex.—In every district the deaths of males exceed those of females. For the whole of the affected area deaths are 53·32 per cent. males to 46·68 females, but the excess is much greater in the districts of Kaira, Panch Maháls and Thar and Párkar. These are the districts stated to be most affected by immigration and perhaps this may account for the large excess of male deaths.

Age.—If the age periods are examined and divided into periods ‘below ten years,’ ‘above ten years’ and ‘below 50 years’ ‘and above 50 years,’ it will be seen that in the Gujarát

* This statement does not appear to be borne out by facts and figures. From the time the Code system was introduced on relief works people received full wages for an appreciable interval after joining the works. The average fine per worker unit relieved from September 1899 to November 1900, was 5 pie in Ahmedabad, 3 pie in Kaira, 27 pies in the Panch Maháls and 6 pie in Broach, which shows that fining for short work or deduction from wages was very moderate.

districts, except Surat, the mortality was heaviest in what may be called the wage earning period of life; and this is especially noticeable in the Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals Collectories, especially in the Panch Mahals in which more than 50 per cent. of the mortality occurred amongst people at this period of life. The same is noted in the Thana and Thar and Parkar Collectories. In all the Deccan districts, except Poona and in Belgaum, the mortality amongst children is in excess.

In the districts of Surat, Poona and Belgaum the percentage of deaths amongst those 'below ten years' and those 'above ten and under 50' is about equal. The mortality amongst those 'over 50 years' of age as compared with the total mortality varies from 17.43 in the Panch Mahals to 27.14 in the Kaira district. The only explanation I can offer as to why the percentage of mortality amongst those between '10 and 50 years' should be so heavy in Gujarat is that of immigration. The districts most subject to this, Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals, show high rates and it is not improbable that many children died at home in the outside areas before the parents went out to seek relief and also that on their journeys many infant deaths escaped registration, the child dead being roughly buried as soon as possible. This high mortality amongst adults is also to be noted in the Thana and Thar and Parkar districts into both of which there was immigration. The mortality from different causes will now be briefly alluded to. It must be borne in mind that accuracy in putting the causes of death under their right headings, especially in time of stress, cannot be expected, as the following table giving the mortality per cent. of the total deaths from different causes for the four Collectories of Gujarat from September 1899 to the end of August 1900 shows:—

District.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.
Ahmedabad	10.1	0.07	57.6	9.1	0.4	22.5
Kaira	11.5	0.06	26.7	15.5	0.7	45.5
Panch Mahals	7.5	0.20	55.7	23.7	0.2	11.6
Broach	11.7	0.00	50.3	10.8	0.4	26.7

It is noticeable that where the fever rate is lowest the ratio of deaths attributed to 'other causes' is high, and also in the case of the Panch Mahals the low rate of cholera deaths is counterbalanced by a high ratio of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea. Cholera from September 1899 to the end of the year was only slightly prevalent in the Southern Division. In January 1900 it practically ceased there, and commenced in Khândesh, appearing first in the Edalabad Petba which borders on Native territory, and then spreading to Bhusaval and Raver talukas adjoining. In the next month February cholera returns were received from the Jalgaon, Puroda and Chopda talukas, and in March the whole Collectory was affected, and there was a heavy increase in the next month April, after which it gradually declined, except for a recrudescence in July, and the district was free in October. In the adjoining Collectory of Nasik, cholera appeared in March; and there was an outbreak not so severe as in Khândesh but following the same lines, being at its height in April and subsiding afterwards but not so rapidly, with the same recrudescence in July. In the Gujarat districts the disease was widespread and severe. It was reported first in the Surat district on the 3rd April; then Thana, a village in the Kaira district, was affected on the 16th, and Nadiad and Borsad, towns in the same district, on the 21st, on which date it also appeared in Godhra town in the Panch Mahals, and on the day previous in Ahmedabad town. The epidemic spread over the whole district; and in May it attained its greatest virulence. As it began to decline in Gujarat there was a severe outburst in Thana Collectory though the disease began in April and increased in May. In July there was a general distribution of the disease in the famine affected districts, due to the rains washing the surface dirt into rivers and other unprotected sources of water supply. It is impossible to say that infection was carried from one district to another. The people scattering from an infected camp helped to spread the infection, but the widespread incidence of the disease is more probably due to the decreasing purity of the water supply aided by the heat and the weakened condition of the people, who were unable to withstand any disorder as they would have done in better times. About one-seventh of the total deaths are ascribed to this cause. The incidence of *small-pox* was very light. Vaccinators visited camps regularly and afforded protection to those requiring it. The mortality from *fever* was very heavy being most noticeable in the Gujarat districts. It began to rise above the normal in January being attributed to the cold weather; but it continued steadily through the hot weather, being especially noticeable in the Panch Mahals. Although a careful watch was kept, and expert bacteriological investigation was made, relapsing fever could not be detected. I consider that the trying and prolonged heat was in part the cause during the months of May and June, and later on the damp in the rains acting on weakened frames was the cause of its keeping up so much above the normal. Seeing that it was not subsiding so quickly as it should, and as the period of the year at which fever is very rife in Gujarat was approaching, on the suggestion of the Commissioner, N. D., an extensive system of medical relief was organised, and medicines to combat fever and intestinal disorders were freely distributed up to the end of the year 1900 and much appreciated by the people. The mortality from fever is curiously low in the Collectories

of Sátára, Belgaum and Bijápur; and it is difficult to account for this, as the mortality from cholera and dysentery and diarrhoea is not exceptionally high. It may be due to more careful registration on account of plague; but it has not occurred in other areas similarly affected. These three districts however show the lowest death-rates of all the famine affected areas except that the mortality of Poona is slightly lower than that of Sátára. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea was also high, and I am inclined to think it should have been higher, if all the deaths had been entered under their proper headings. It is highest in the Panch Maháls district, and this is probably due to many deaths being entered under this heading which were caused by cholera. Plague did not occur in the Famine Camps or Poor-houses; and the mortality from this in the famine affected districts was comparatively slight, Poona and Belgaum districts alone showing high figures.

Opinion of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

The undersigned would suggest that the following causes materially contributed to the increase of mortality:—

- (1) The use of grain and other food stuffs, not necessarily unwholesome, to which the people were unaccustomed;
- (2) Deficiency of milk and butter, and perhaps also of oil;
- (3) Unwholesome and deficient water;
- (4) Imperfect cooking;
- (5) Unwonted exposure to changes of temperature in camps, and whilst moving from place to place;
- (6) Scantiness of clothing.

Although the consumption of old and unsound grain as food in times of scarcity is probably becoming less frequent, it may have played a part in the causation of ill-health and mortality.

*Précis of the report of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat, No. 190,
dated 12th January 1901.*

The total number of deaths recorded in Ahmedabad city during the 6 months June to November 1900 was 15,263 against 3,083, the average of the same period for the five years ending 1898. Of the total number, 7,766 deaths were among males and 7,497 among females. The population of the city according to the Census of 1891 was 144,000. If an addition be made to this on account of the natural increase at the rate at which the population increased during the decade 1881-1891, the deduced population would be 168,000. This would probably be below the mark as a great part of the Mill industry of the city has sprung up during the preceding ten years and must have contributed to the increase in population at a higher rate than during the ten years 1881-1891. The temporary increase owing to famine cannot be even approximately estimated, but the number of deaths among destitute immigrants has been calculated with fair accuracy and amounts to 3,757 for the six months under review. Deaths were registered as occurring among strangers only after careful inquiries failed to elicit any connection of the deceased with the city. Deducting the deaths ascertained to have occurred among destitute immigrants the death-rate on the deduced population works out to 68 *per mille* against 20 *per mille* for the six months. If a further deduction of 10 *per mille* be made on account of the deaths in the poor-houses and orphanages within the city limits (of which there were 3 or 4 in existence at different times) the death-rate among the estimated resident population of the city would be 58 *per mille* for six months. On the whole therefore it may be stated that the mortality was not more than three times the normal, which cannot be considered excessive in a year of famine.

The following table shows the number of deaths for the six months by diseases:—

Causes.				Six months, June to November 1900.	Average of 5 years ending 1898.
Cholera	...	...	...	612	49
Small-pox	...	...	...	3	1
Fever	...	...	...	(a) 7,390	1,739
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1,027	117
Injuries	...	...	...	30	24
Other causes	...	...	...	(b) 6,201	1,153
Total				15,263	3,083
(a) Plague				18	
(b) Starvation	...	...	...	2,048	1,199
Bronchitis	...	...	...	449	54
Phthisis	...	...	...	541	573
Asthma	...	...	...	747	195
Capillary Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...
Want of lactation	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...

Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form during June to September. Out of the total 612 deaths from this disease, 70 occurred in June, 150 in July, 315 in August and 77 in September. The Municipal water supply deteriorated during the hot weather, but repeated examination failed to show any contamination with cholera germs. Certain circumstances strongly point to the water of Sabarmati as one of the sources, if not the chief source, of infection. In spite of a good water supply there are many wells still in use within the city limits, and these wells and the wayside pools of water which formed after the fall of the rains no doubt helped to spread the contagion for several months. Fever was answerable for nearly one-half of the total deaths. Eighteen of the deaths under this head were due to plague and there is no reason to suppose that a greater number occurred from this cause than were actually reported. The number of deaths by months was—

June	...	...	855	September	...	...	1,605
July	...	...	1,152	October	...	...	1,024
August	...	...	1,572	November	...	...	982

It was generally remarked that a type of malarial fever associated with jaundice was very prevalent and all classes, Europeans and Natives, suffered. A careful microscopic examination made in June of the blood taken from 41 fever patients in the poor-houses in and around Ahmedabad and from the Civil and Police Hospitals gave negative results as regards famine fever. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea increased nearly ten-fold. The diseases were most prevalent during August, September and October. Damp and chill added to privation and consequent use of unsuitable food no doubt were responsible for many of these deaths, but no classes were exempt from attack and many Europeans suffered. The mortality from other causes increased over five-fold. Starvation was credited with 2,048 or over one-third of these deaths. Most of them were among destitute immigrants. Bronchitis, phthisis, asthma and capillary bronchitis—all diseases of the respiratory organs—gave a total of 70 per cent. of deaths from 'other causes' minus deaths from starvation. This denotes a marked increase on the average of 58 per cent. and points to an increase in diseases of the respiratory organs. There has evidently been an increase in respiratory diseases during the last ten years, no doubt a result of the increasing Mill industry which has attracted a class of people who pass their days in impure atmosphere and their nights in crowded and insanitary dwellings. 'Want of lactation' follows next in pre-eminence among 'other causes,' but no adequate explanation of this as a cause of death can be given for want of insight into the real significance of the term.* Deaths by castes are shown below :—

Mahomedan	...	...	2,373	Jains	...	...	527
Hindus of caste	...	...	10,789	Parsis	...	...	28
Hindus of low caste	...	...	1,505				

It would appear that Hindus † of caste have suffered proportionately more than other classes. All classes suffered, but none to such an extent as the Hindus of caste. In the following table the number of deaths by age is compared with the average :—

Age periods.				During six months, June to November 1900.	Average.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	2,126	771
1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	2,934	630
5 and under 10 years	...	...	...	960	104
10 and under 15 years	...	...	...	772	77
15 and under 20 years	...	...	...	579	91
20 and under 30 years	...	...	...	1,480	266
30 and under 40 years	...	...	...	1,464	246
40 and under 50 years	...	...	...	1,299	221
50 and under 60 years	...	...	...	1,285	242
Over 60 years	...	...	...	2,304	435

The most striking feature is that while the mortality was high in all age periods the two periods (5 to 10 and 10 to 15) which are usually the healthiest were proportionately the greatest sufferers. In these cases the mortality increased nine-fold and ten-fold. Amongst these again boys suffered more than girls. Stated briefly there were 12,180 deaths in excess of the average during the six months, of which one-sixth were due to starvation and the remainder were mainly caused by ordinary diseases acting on constitutions enfeebled by want and privation.

* The Sanitary Commissioner explains the term as follows :—

"The mother has not sufficient breast milk for the infant. Consequently additional unsuitable food was given to the infant, who gets weaker and eventually succumbs."

† The Sanitary Commissioner notes that only Dheds, Waghris and Bhangis are classed as Hindus of low caste.

APPENDIX 64.

(Referred to in Paragraph 186 of the Report.)

Statement showing the proportion of population on relief and death-rates (exclusive of plague) in the affected districts in 1900.

District.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.
	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Ahmedabad ...	9.0	0.5	7.52	13.1	0.5	7.50	14.9	0.4	9.33	17.4	0.3	10.71	13.8	0.8	28.65	14.2	3.8	17.08
Kaira ...	2.1	0.2	8.57	4.8	0.3	7.99	0.7	0.7	12.07	12.3	1.2	15.12	0.0	1.7	22.17	14.4	2.7	11.77
Panch Mahāls ...	5.6	0.02	9.59	5.9	0.05	12.59	6.6	0.1	18.69	16.6	0.2	27.44	11.9	1.2	54.07	23.3	7.1	31.85
Broach ...	27.6	0.6	9.34	32.3	0.9	10.23	30.5	1.0	14.05	25.0	1.5	13.03	23.1	1.8	31.63	22.1	3.8	12.03
Surat ...	1.8	...	4.33	2.2	0.05	4.66	3.1	0.1	5.72	3.4	0.3	7.33	2.0	0.6	14.77	4.7	3.0	10.06
Thāna ...	2.1	...	3.34	3.5	...	3.19	3.4	0.05	3.78	7.8	0.5	3.65	10.2	0.8	5.43	4.7	1.2	16.44
Khāndesh ...	16.1	0.2	5.35	17.3	0.5	6.09	18.5	0.9	11.54	14.8	0.7	13.74	15.0	0.6	6.38	14.0	0.7	6.31
Nāsik ...	6.4	0.04	5.80	11.0	0.1	3.58	13.2	1.2	5.68	10.3	0.2	10.37	10.9	0.2	6.48	11.7	0.4	7.26
Ahmednagar ...	11.2	0.9	5.44	20.3	1.3	4.10	27.0	2.4	5.72	28.1	1.8	8.22	27.5	2.6	8.65	30.3	2.0	6.73
Poona ...	2.7	0.4	2.67	5.5	0.7	2.27	9.1	1.2	2.81	11.3	1.3	2.84	11.6	1.5	3.76	11.1	1.8	4.97
Sholāpur ...	18.2	1.1	2.82	20.4	1.5	3.20	22.6	1.5	3.51	22.7	1.6	4.61	21.6	1.8	7.07	22.8	2.0	6.13
Sātara ...	1.6	...	1.98	2.2	...	1.78	2.8	0.63	2.19	4.4	0.07	2.06	5.3	0.2	3.33	5.1	0.4	7.64
Bijāpur ...	1.6	...	2.04	2.1	0.1	1.64	3.3	0.3	3.10	6.1	0.9	3.21	5.9	1.0	2.56	5.5	1.1	2.65
Belgaum ...	0.4	...	2.03	0.5	...	1.97	0.6	0.01	2.56	0.8	0.04	2.49	0.6	0.00	2.83	0.9	0.1	4.86
Thar and Pārkar ...	2.1	1.3	5.67	2.5	0.7	4.22	2.5	0.09	3.65	5.5	0.07	2.78	6.9	0.08	2.62	3.8	0.3	5.64

District.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.	All Relief.	Village Relief.	Death-rate.
	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
Ahmedabad ...	20.5	6.3	17.28	20.0	8.9	17.62	15.2	10.1	15.03	4.2	3.1	16.86	1.8	1.4	14.67	0.8	0.6	11.04
Kaira ...	25.7	7.6	15.10	24.3	12.3	15.66	12.7	9.8	12.96	8.0	7.1	11.99	1.1	1.0	8.93	0.03	0.03	6.08
Panch Mahāls ...	35.6	11.3	42.45	39.6	22.8	36.20	29.8	22.9	19.84	10.3	9.2	13.07	4.9	4.4	9.59	2.8	2.3	5.68
Broach ...	36.1	14.9	16.57	32.9	20.7	14.77	22.5	17.4	11.57	18.7	16.5	12.52	10.7	9.7	10.74	1.7	1.2	7.49
Surat ...	7.3	5.7	8.01	6.7	6.5	6.91	2.9	2.3	6.35	1.5	1.5	4.85	0.1	0.13	3.85	...	...	3.63
Thāna ...	3.1	2.1	11.57	3.0	2.3	8.43	4.6	3.8	4.71	1.7	1.5	3.22	0.7	0.7	2.60	0.2	...	2.83
Khāndesh ...	11.2	1.1	11.54	12.3	2.0	13.07	9.4	3.8	9.90	4.9	3.2	5.88	1.0	0.8	3.96	0.3	0.1	2.89
Nāsik ...	11.9	0.8	10.65	11.1	1.0	9.99	10.8	1.2	6.31	6.7	0.8	4.10	2.3	0.8	3.27	0.4	...	3.26
Ahmednagar ...	23.4	3.1	8.99	21.7	2.9	7.80	19.7	2.8	4.58	10.2	2.7	3.09	4.9	1.9	2.56	4.2	1.4	2.16
Poona ...	9.8	2.5	7.53	8.7	3.0	7.01	8.9	3.3	4.41	6.2	2.6	2.99	4.1	1.3	2.23	2.7	0.2	2.43
Sholāpur ...	21.0	2.6	8.75	17.6	2.6	6.06	12.8	2.4	4.63	9.0	1.9	2.96	10.3	1.8	2.00	12.5	1.8	1.86
Sātara ...	3.7	0.8	7.15	4.3	1.1	4.47	3.1	1.5	3.74	1.7	1.0	2.50	0.9	0.4	2.18	0.7	0.1	1.92
Bijāpur ...	4.8	1.3	4.56	3.0	0.7	4.22	2.0	0.5	3.03	1.7	0.4	2.43	1.2	0.4	2.39	1.7	0.3	1.75
Belgaum ...	1.3	0.2	4.24	0.6	0.2	4.73	0.3	0.3	3.21	0.3	0.3	3.37	0.1	0.1	3.03	...	...	2.83
Thar and Pārkar ...	2.3	0.5	5.97	1.4	0.4	5.57	0.1	0.2	3.05	0.2	0.01	4.17	...	...	5.12	...	...	4.50

APPENDIX 65.

[Referred to in Paragraph 187 of the Report.]

Statement showing the mortality on relief works and in poor-houses during the famine of 1893-1902.

Month and Year.	Deaths on Relief Works (each day of Famine).	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		DEATHS ON RELIEF WORKS AND POOR-HOUSES FROM					DEATH-RATES ON RELIEF WORKS AND IN POOR-HOUSES FROM				
		Number.	Death-rate.	Number.	Death-rate.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.

Ahmedabad.

1893.															
January	...	732	180	246	556	116.33	...	449	125	162	736	...	5.75	1.61	2.08
February	...	770	364	535	579	81.86	...	603	116	224	913	...	5.22	1.00	2.94
March	...	935	1,132	940	1,291	161.02	...	1,028	339	386	2,423	...	12.76	2.55	18.20
April	...	1,071	1,022	682	1,182	123.52	...	1,356	371	468	2,201	...	8.63	2.36	14.03
May	...	2,865	4,915	4136	1,703	191.09	2,274	1,505	592	2,217	6,618	...	10.67	3.55	27.50
June	...	1,708	1,813	2,904	830	146.69	411	1,026	341	835	2,613	...	7.55	1.80	8.69
July	...	1,728	1,859	11,003	715	107.00	303	987	237	557	2,081	...	10.68	3.11	17.11
August	...	1,732	1,234	12,38	606	167.53	164	1,186	346	201	2,332	...	16.24	1.66	20.66
September	...	1,506	167	325	805	163.26	...	764	78	121	972	...	15.07	6.42	35.00
October	...	1,686	64	755	296	127.52	...	155	66	139	360	...	72.11	21.41	123.66
November	...	1,167	37	13.49	402	235.37	...	256	76	107	439	...	80.23	30.14	143.02
December	...	1,101	19	10.86	236	...	...	138	45	63	216	...	...	36.63	...
January to October 1891.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902.	...	3	...	...	894	...	0	413	181	273	897	...	...	...	...
1893.	...	1,172	...	...	1,398	...	0	1,051	619	870	2,570	...	...	...	...

Kaira.

1893.															
January	...	837	118	736	176	102.98	...	202	40	52	291	...	11.67	2.31	3.00
February	...	730	185	521	459	118.33	...	438	92	105	635	...	11.18	2.36	2.69
March	...	1,207	1,568	21,329	1,309	268.62	...	1,859	499	416	2,877	...	21.99	6.37	5.29
April	...	1,512	1,835	19,410	922	215.22	...	1,105	359	212	2,757	...	15.42	3.63	2.14
May	...	2,217	2,279	33,449	926	370.00	327	871	234	222	3,618	...	8.56	3.26	3.10
June	...	11,777	923	1,339	610	285.58	190	851	228	231	1,623	...	5.38	2.24	2.30
July	...	15,110	1,421	926	273	164.36	287	858	250	306	1,691	...	8.60	1.58	1.94
August	...	15,993	904	909	467	329.34	287	321	162	206	1,371	...	12.80	1.61	2.04
September	...	12,946	162	678	299	246.90	135	95	41	94	461	...	13.36	3.75	18.38
October	...	11,920	37	507	106	178.75	...	37	8	15	143	...	21.92	2.11	20.11
November	...	8,933	...	...	61	233.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.83	167.12
December	...	6,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January to October 1891.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902.	...	4	...	0	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893.	...	110	...	0	...	0	27	37	46	110	...	...	...	...	...

Panch Maha'ls.

1893.															
January	...	959	114	6.53	...	20	...	96	3	15	114	...	5.49	0.19	0.87
February	...	1,259	169	9.66	...	...	...	139	11	39	189	...	7.54	0.60	6.55
March	...	18,609	265	14.95	...	20.77	...	742	326	117	1,185	...	36.65	16.10	10.25
April	...	27,44	957	21.47	...	361.79	...	2,477	941	268	2,167	...	22.77	16.72	5.78
May	...	54,07	1,916	63.79	...	1,210	...	1,095	804	600	4,681	...	73.43	27.98	5.57
June	...	31,85	1,284	27.22	...	2,735	...	2,477	941	600	2,790	...	82.80	12.19	17.80
July	...	42,45	1,968	27.64	...	1,506	...	1,817	617	381	2,603	...	24.25	9.60	7.52
August	...	36,20	1,356	27.68	...	2,878	...	1,773	271	609	4,137	...	33.55	5.13	28.31
September	...	19,81	453	23.14	...	1,307	...	626	89	54	1,437	...	28.98	11.52	23.84
October	...	13,07	68	23.28	...	981	...	149	83	19	293	...	40.83	24.37	14.80
November	...	9,59	43	35.30	...	224	...	127	19	7	229	...	81.05	52.97	80.00
December	...	5,68	61	39.47	...	186	...	69	...	...	...	...	46.24	12.73	146.14
1893.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.67
January to October 1891.	...	...	57	...	...	58	...	52	22	41	115	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902.	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	94	37	112	213	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Month and Year.	District Death-rate (exclusive of Plague).	RELIEF WORKS.		POOR-HOUSES.		DEATHS ON RELIEF WORKS AND IN POOR-HOUSES FROM					DEATH-RATES ON RELIEF WORKS AND IN POOR-HOUSES FROM					
		Number.	Death-rate.	Number.	Death-rate.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Other causes.	All causes.	
Pooné.																
1900.																
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February...	2.27	5	0.13	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.13	...
March ...	2.81	123	1.88	...	...	...	42	15	66	123	...	0.64	0.23	1.00	1.57	...
April ...	2.84	166	2.03	4	8.73	...	70	35	65	170	...	0.85	0.43	0.79	2.07	...
May ...	3.76	227	2.76	7	7.23	70	56	21	87	234	0.83	0.67	0.25	1.04	2.79	...
June ...	4.97	304	4.02	48	29.34	142	101	29	80	352	1.84	1.30	0.38	1.03	4.55	...
July ...	7.53	395	6.67	36	20.93	162	157	31	91	431	2.49	2.60	0.50	1.49	7.08	...
August ...	7.01	263	5.69	39	32.75	37	155	25	85	302	0.78	3.28	0.54	1.79	6.39	...
September ..	4.41	110	2.43	29	30.95	...	90	16	33	139	...	1.95	0.35	0.71	3.01	...
October ...	2.99	51	1.68	6	21.27	...	30	5	22	57	...	0.98	0.16	0.72	1.85	...
November ...	2.38	31	1.34	1	40.00	...	20	2	10	32	...	0.87	0.09	0.43	1.33	...
December ...	2.43	27	1.29	...	...	...	7	2	18	27	...	0.33	0.10	0.86	1.29	...
1901.																
January to October ...	...	514	...	0	...	0	194	131	189	514	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shola'pur.																
1900.																
January ...	2.82	32	0.25	...	...	...	15	...	17	32	...	0.12	...	0.13	0.25	...
February...	3.20	152	0.37	...	...	...	31	...	21	52	...	0.22	...	0.15	0.37	...
March ...	3.51	928	5.88	...	...	...	463	97	348	928	...	3.08	0.61	2.20	5.87	...
April ...	4.61	896	5.71	...	...	93	368	156	259	896	0.59	2.45	0.98	1.64	5.66	...
May ...	7.07	1,577	10.85	21	5.82	540	532	175	351	1,598	3.62	3.57	1.18	2.36	10.73	...
June ...	6.13	1,895	12.51	...	...	549	630	156	560	1,895	3.51	4.03	1.00	3.58	12.12	...
July ...	8.75	1,170	8.81	189	32.60	217	688	103	351	1,359	1.57	4.97	0.74	2.53	9.81	...
August ...	6.06	1,008	9.42	207	38.24	14	751	119	331	1,215	0.12	6.68	1.06	2.95	10.61	...
September ...	4.48	356	4.78	91	23.89	...	287	33	127	447	...	3.67	0.42	1.62	5.71	...
October ...	2.96	156	3.05	55	20.33	...	110	25	76	211	...	2.05	0.46	1.41	3.92	...
November ...	2.00	136	2.22	70	22.04	...	86	42	78	206	...	1.34	0.65	1.21	3.20	...
December ...	1.86	132	1.67	29	12.38	...	68	50	43	161	...	0.84	0.61	0.53	1.98	...
1901.																
January to October ...	...	1,810	...	272	...	230	1,022	390	390	2,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	102	...	31	...	2	48	23	60	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sata'ra.																
1900.																
January ...	1.98	1	0.63	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	0.65	...	...	0.63	...
February...	1.78	7	0.65	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	0.56	...	0.09	0.65	...
March ...	2.19	22	0.74	...	...	...	13	...	9	22	...	0.44	...	0.30	0.74	...
April ...	2.06	39	0.81	...	...	9	18	...	11	39	0.19	0.39	0.02	0.24	0.81	...
May ...	3.33	46	0.83	...	...	1	34	...	11	46	0.02	0.61	...	0.20	0.83	...
June ...	7.54	421	8.11	...	...	221	105	19	76	421	4.26	2.02	0.37	1.46	8.11	...
July ...	7.15	67	2.17	13	49.62	20	32	1	27	80	0.64	1.03	0.03	0.87	2.57	...
August ...	4.47	117	3.80	41	43.62	9	96	11	42	158	0.28	3.03	0.35	1.32	4.98	...
September ...	3.74	29	1.70	68	66.90	...	38	4	45	87	...	2.12	0.22	2.51	4.85	...
October ...	2.80	13	1.61	18	48.52	...	21	3	7	31	...	2.48	0.35	0.83	3.66	...
November ...	2.18	5	1.11	6	43.47	...	5	1	5	11	...	1.03	0.22	1.08	2.38	...
December ...	1.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901.																
January to October ...	...	101	...	0	...	0	53	15	33	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901 to October 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 66.

(Referred to in Paragraph 188 of the Report.)

Statement showing number of deaths from starvation.

Month.	Ahmedabad.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Broch.	Surat.	Thana.	Khandesh.	Nasik.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholapur and Satara.	Bijapur.	Belgaum.	Dharwar.	Thar and Parkar.	Total.
September 1899...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
October „ ...	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
November „ ...	38	1	18	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
December „ ...	8	10	26	9	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	59
January 1900...	261	4	52	26	3	...	24	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	378
February „ ...	551	...	97	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	658
March „ ...	593	...	47	10	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	659
April „ ...	660	...	20	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701
May „ ...	708	1	12	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759
June „ ...	402	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	410
July „ ...	468	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	497
August „ ...	371	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	386
September „ ...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	285
October „ ...	349	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	354
November „ ...	178	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
December „ ...	111	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
January 1901 ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	72
February „ ...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
March „ ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35
April „ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
May to August 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September 1901...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
October „ ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
November „ ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
December „ ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
January 1902 ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
February „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
March „ ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
April „ ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
May „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
August „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September „ ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
October „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,151	23	279	96	84	3	27	4	1	50	...	4	8	2	...	5,732

APPENDIX 67.

(Referred to in Paragraph 191 of the Report.)

Statement of Crime.

Description of Crime.	AHMEDABAD.		KAIRA.		PANCH MAHALS.		BROACH.		SURAT.		THANA.		KHANDESH.		NASIK.	
	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.
Murders	13	13	25	21	3.5	0	0.5	3	3	4	7	0	30	43	20	9
Attempts to murder and culpable homicide.	12.5	12	12	15	3.5	1	6.5	3	4	6	0	10	15	32	12	15
Dacoities	15.5	40	10	12	5.5	47	3	5	2	11	39	20	376	1,523	59	41
Robberies	16.5	52	23	25	2	23	5.5	9	3	3	32	23	272	701	49	69
House-breaking and thefts ...	145.5	113	167	300	59.5	163	102.5	191	31	117	257	423	716	2,135	343	630
Thefts	435	1,289	559	781	61	229	219	279	137	355	862	1,035	1,349	4,632	792	1,359
Receiving stolen property ...	65	175	47	91	11	32	18.5	21	10	45	32	28	63	240	26	41
Other miscellaneous offences ...	537	520	636	1,180	673	676	285.5	235	2,519	1,863	917	974	1,502	2,235	543	855
Total ...	1,300	2,553	1,270	2,491	805	1,143	740	716	2,721	2,106	2,092	2,539	4,314	11,506	1,845	2,989

Description of Crime.	AHMEDNAGAR.		POONA.		SHOLAPUR.		SATARA.		BIJAPUR.		BELGAUM.		THAR AND PARKAR.	
	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.	Average number of cases reported during the two years 1897-1898 and 1898-1899.	Total number of cases reported during the 12 months ending October 1899.
Murders	15	12	7	16	14	19	23	25	15.5	17	25.5	22	...	1
Attempts to murder and culpable homicide.	5	2	5	3	2	8	12	25	3.5	10	13.5	14	...	1
Dacoities	45	76	6	17	31	36	37	35	29.5	60	23.0	29	...	5
Robberies	52	36	19	20	51	62	52	58	19.0	23	30.0	47	9	16
House-breaking and thefts ...	161	291	102	154	164	210	329	439	191.0	277	257.5	332	23	32
Thefts	454	701	410	609	555	594	570	593	291.0	359	343.5	431	242	264
Receiving stolen property ...	35	40	33	25	18	40	17	12	17.5	21	7.5	13	2	4
Other miscellaneous offences ...	270	316	715	1,003	468	421	532	432	325.5	337	230.5	263	45	54
Total ...	1,058	1,474	1,207	1,849	1,333	1,668	1,423	1,949	692.5	1,154	936	1,151	321	377

APPENDIX 68.

(Referred to in Paragraph 195 of the Report.)

Statement showing the variations in the number of cattle in the affected districts during the period between June 1899 to June 1902 as compared with total cattle in 1896-97.

District.	June 1899.	June 1900.	June 1901.	June 1902.	Decrease (—) or increase (+) in			Percentage of decrease (—) or increase (+) in		
					1900.	1901.	1902.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Plough Cattle.										
Ahmedabad ...	123,029	66,457	83,932	94,386	—62,572	+17,475	+10,454	—48.49	+26.29	+12.45
Kaira ...	110,469	68,844	81,727	85,723	—41,625	+12,883	+3,996	—37.68	+18.71	+4.89
Panch Mahals ...	116,201	45,781	69,999	74,632	—70,420	+21,215	+4,638	—60.60	+52.69	+6.62
Broach ...	52,283	33,995	44,895	44,895	—18,288	+10,900	.....	—34.98	+82.06	...
Surat ...	112,517	100,111	98,551	98,551	—12,405	—1,560	.....	—11.02	—1.56	...
Gujarat ...	520,502	315,191	379,101	398,187	—205,311	+63,913	+19,083	—39.44	+20.28	+5.03
Khandesh ...	317,017	253,403	295,915	306,252	—113,644	+62,512	+10,337	—32.74	+26.78	+3.49
Nasik ...	239,337	186,676	189,361	189,361	—52,661	+2,685	.....	—22.00	+1.44	...
Ahmednagar ...	261,287	183,138	185,336	195,913	—78,149	+2,198	+10,577	—29.91	+1.20	+5.70
Poona ...	238,058	198,432	191,481	194,484	—39,626	—3,948	.....	—16.65	—1.99	...
Solapur ...	172,802	116,149	130,231	134,627	—56,653	—15,918	+4,296	—35.42	—10.89	+3.30
Satara ...	221,615	189,710	189,851	189,851	—31,935	—8,859	.....	—14.40	—4.67	...
Deccan ...	1,189,176	1,137,508	1,176,178	1,201,388	—342,668	+38,670	+25,210	—23.15	+3.40	+2.11
Bijapur ...	170,287	163,723	112,372	112,372	—56,561	—21,351	.....	—3.85	—13.01	...
Belgaum ...	208,439	189,771	172,990	172,990	—38,668	—16,781	.....	—18.95	—8.84	...
Dharwar ...	235,112	221,067	219,980	219,980	—11,015	—4,087	.....	—4.70	—1.82	...
Karnatak ...	613,838	577,561	535,312	535,312	—36,277	—42,219	.....	—5.91	—7.31	...
Thana ...	169,387	166,181	169,606	166,644	—3,203	+3,422	—2,962	—1.89	+2.06	—1.74
Tar and Pindar (Deccan portion only).	6,617	222	...	...	—6,395	—222	.....	—96.64	...	...
Total ...	2,790,529	2,196,666	2,260,230	2,301,561	—593,854	+63,564	+41,331	—21.28	+2.90	+1.83

Milch Cattle.

APPENDIX 68—continued.

District.	June 1890.	June 1900.	June 1901.	June 1902.	Decrease (—) or increase (+) in			Percentage of decrease (—) or increase (+) in		
					1900.	1901.	1902.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Young Stock.										
Ahmedabad	110,819	35,147	30,367	40,481	—75,672	—4,780	+10,114	—68.28	—13.60	+33.30
Kaira	111,257	52,383	39,899	53,239	—91,874	—12,484	+13,310	—83.69	—23.83	+33.44
Panch Mahals	93,121	25,859	18,407	32,384	—67,562	—7,452	+13,977	—72.32	—28.82	+75.93
Breach	38,125	18,411	13,087	13,087	—19,681	—5,357	.....	—51.62	—29.04	...
Surat	110,381	105,144	92,834	92,834	—5,237	—12,310	.....	—4.74	—11.70	...
Gujarāt	497,003	236,977	194,591	232,025	—260,026	—42,383	+37,431	—52.32	—17.89	+19.23
Khándesh	218,799	87,794	75,109	111,912	—131,005	—12,685	+36,803	—59.87	—14.46	+49.00
Nasik	116,068	76,837	61,452	61,452	—41,231	—12,385	.....	—34.92	—16.12	...
Ahmednagar	119,425	87,817	81,667	92,668	—31,608	—6,150	+10,901	—26.46	—7.00	+13.34
Poona	115,018	94,778	78,497	78,497	—20,240	—16,281	.....	—17.59	—17.18	...
Sholapur	83,061	83,001	74,383	73,065	—63	—8,618	—1,318	—0.08	—10.38	—1.77
Sátára	145,316	122,814	109,552	109,552	—22,532	—13,262	.....	—15.50	—10.80	...
Deccan	799,720	553,011	483,660	530,046	—246,679	—60,381	+46,386	—30.84	—12.55	+9.59
Bijápur	108,685	125,985	122,964	122,964	+17,300	—3,021	.....	+15.91	—2.40	...
Belgaum	149,818	131,058	111,687	111,687	—18,790	—22,371	.....	—10.51	—16.69	...
Dhárwár	209,436	203,427	176,276	176,276	—6,009	—27,151	.....	—2.87	—13.35	...
Karnátak	467,969	463,470	410,927	410,927	—4,499	—52,543	.....	—0.96	—11.34	...
Thána	109,292	101,951	103,349	109,147	—7,341	+1,398	+5,798	—6.72	+1.37	+5.12
Thar and Párkar (Desert portion only).	81,775	28,703	...	...	—56,072	—28,703	.....	—66.14	...	...
Total	1,958,759	1,384,142	1,192,530	1,282,145	—574,617	—191,612	+89,615	—29.33	—12.02	+7.51
Total.										
Ahmedabad	436,451	147,979	161,557	197,963	—288,472	+16,578	+33,406	—66.09	+11.20	+20.36
Kaira	418,148	184,396	183,228	211,863	—233,752	—1,168	+28,635	—55.90	—0.63	+15.63
Panch Mahals	323,016	99,017	118,007	147,598	—224,029	+18,990	+29,591	—69.35	+19.18	+25.07
Breach	133,543	74,180	76,765	76,765	—59,363	+2,585	.....	—44.45	+3.48	...
Surat	338,023	308,212	285,885	285,885	—29,811	—22,327	.....	—8.82	—7.24	...
Gujarāt	1,649,211	813,784	828,442	920,074	—835,427	+14,658	+91,632	—50.65	+1.80	+11.06
Khándesh	825,484	440,507	500,973	568,054	—384,977	+60,466	+67,081	—46.64	+13.73	+13.39
Násik	531,900	351,112	371,447	371,447	—147,788	—12,665	.....	—27.78	—3.29	...
Ahmednager	539,840	382,066	378,137	408,110	—157,774	—3,929	+29,973	—29.23	—1.02	+7.92
Poona	528,213	436,332	409,478	409,478	—91,881	—26,854	.....	—17.39	—6.15	...
Sholapur	353,322	314,597	283,225	288,469	—68,725	—31,372	+5,244	—19.06	—9.97	+1.85
Sátára	563,798	473,269	444,361	444,361	—90,529	—28,908	.....	—16.05	—6.10	...
Deccan	3,342,557	2,430,883	2,387,621	2,489,919	—911,674	—43,262	+102,298	—27.27	—1.78	+4.28
Bijápur	390,415	405,805	368,667	368,667	+15,390	—37,138	.....	+3.94	—9.15	...
Belgaum	539,824	481,337	424,921	424,921	—58,487	—50,416	.....	—10.83	—11.72	...
Dhárwár	636,564	609,764	567,652	567,652	—26,860	—42,112	.....	—4.21	—6.90	...
Karnátak	1,566,803	1,496,966	1,361,240	1,361,240	—69,897	—135,666	.....	—4.46	—9.06	...
Thána	404,425	390,040	397,811	400,724	—14,385	+7,771	+2,913	—3.56	+1.99	+0.73
Thar and Párkar (Desert portion only).	164,805	30,512	...	...	—134,293	—30,512	.....	—81.49	...	...
Total	7,127,801	5,162,125	4,975,114	5,171,957	—1,965,676	—187,011	+196,843	—27.58	—3.05	+4.15

APPENDIX 68—concluded.

District.	Total Cattle in 1896-97.				
	June 1896.	June 1897.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...
Kaira ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...
Panch Mahals ... ..	... ..	.....	.....	...
Broach ... ..	... ..	.....	.....	...
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...
Gujarat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...
Khandesh	925,088	821,582	103,506	11.19	
Nasik	575,424	504,697	70,727	12.29	
Ahmednagar	743,453	591,996	151,457	20.37	
Poona	585,234	536,250	51,984	8.84	
Sholapur	511,958	338,506	173,452	33.88	
Natara	689,065	631,401	57,664	8.37	
Deccan	4,033,222	3,424,432	608,790	15.09	
Bijapur	613,035	331,433	281,602	45.93	
Belgaum	212,114	185,108	27,006	12.73	Affected talukas—Athani, Gokak and Paragad only. Affected talukas—Navalgund, Gadag and Ron only.
Dharwar	137,267	109,675	27,592	20.10	
Karnatak	962,416	626,216	336,200	34.93	
Thana ... ..	.....	.....	... ..	...
Thar and Parkar (Desert portion only).	.....	.....	.....	...
Total	4,995,638	4,050,618	944,920	18.91	

APPENDIX 69.

(Referred to in Paragraph 196 of the Report.)

Note by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture regarding the traffic in hides, skins, bones and horns.

With a view to ascertaining to what extent the exports of hides, horns and bones from Gujarát had increased in consequence of the heavy mortality among cattle, the Price Inspector, Northern Division, was deputed to obtain figures of exports from railway stations in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Maháls and Broach. Surat was excluded from the enquiry as the mortality among cattle was not likely to be heavy in that district, grass and fodder being fairly sufficient. During the five months ending December 1899, 170,000 maunds of hides, 12,000 maunds of skins, 113,000 maunds of bones and 4,400 maunds of horns were exported from railway stations in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Maháls and Broach. The export trade in hides is confined to certain centres in each district to which hides from smaller stations are sent for transmission to their ultimate destinations. In this way certain quantities of hides appear twice in the district totals of exports. To gauge approximately the actual exports, the exports from the centres alone have been taken into account. The following statement shows the different trade centres with their exports during the period under review:—

District.	Station.	Quantity in Indian maunds.
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad	40,591
	Viramgám	19,929
	Ránpur	13,834
	Total	74,354
Kaira	Nadiád	20,409
Panch Maháls ...	Godhra	32,583
	Dohad	2,616
	Total	35,199
Broach	Anklesvar	2,360
	Broach	1,555
	Baroda	1,107
	Total	5,022
	Grand Total	134,984

During the six months ending December 1898, the exports of hides from Gujarát and Káthiáwár amounted to only 8,475 maunds, or 6 per cent. of the exports under review. Hides are mostly exported to Cawnpore and Bombay and in smaller quantities to Madras and even to Calcutta. The greater part of the exports to Bombay are intended for shipment to Europe. The exports from Ahmedabad and Kaira reached the highest point in November and those from the Panch Maháls and Broach in December. Assuming that 6 hides go to an Indian maund, the above figures represent a mortality amounting to more than 800,000 head of cattle. Native States are no doubt responsible for a large proportion. There is not much increase in the exports of skins (of sheep and goats), which are mostly sent from Ahmedabad, Godhra, Dákor and Baroda to Máhim and Kurla, where the Bombay tanneries are located. Bones are exported from different stations directly to Bombay, where they are crushed for shipment to Europe. The occasional consignments to Thána are apparently intended for the local bone-crushing factory. Horns are all sent to Bombay for shipment to Europe. Besides the above exports considerable quantities of bones and horns are said to have been sent by sea from Broach and Anklesvar.

APPENDIX 70.

(Referred to in Paragraph 200 of the Report.)

Statement showing the rainfall in inches at principal stations in the affected Native States of the Bombay Presidency in 1899 and 1900 as compared with the average of eleven years ending 1897.

State or Agency.	Station.	1899.			Average.	1900.		
		Rainfall up to end of August.	Rainfall from September to December.	Total.		Total.	Rainfall up to end of August.	Rainfall from September to December.
Káthiawár ...	Rájkot ...	7.61	0.80	8.41	29.50	38.08	36.45	1.61
	Morvi ...	1.23	0.14	1.37	25.81	24.94	20.60	4.25
	Navánagar...	2.32	3.54	5.86	24.40	21.91	21.24	0.67
	Gondál ...	2.57	1.32	3.89	26.28	39.78	37.53	2.25
	Junágad ...	6.40	2.55	8.95	42.02	62.23	58.58	3.65
	Porbandar...	3.04	0.24	3.28	20.54	46.66	45.80	0.77
	Bhávnagar ..	6.02	1.05	7.07	25.13	38.45	29.69	8.76
	Wadhván ...	3.20	1.14	4.34	20.93	12.99	9.95	3.04
	Dhrangadra ...	2.58	0.37	2.95	21.45	14.28	11.22	3.06
Cutch ...	Bhúj ...	0.63	0.35	0.98	13.36	17.06	15.96	1.10
Cambay ...	Cambay ...	3.76	0.92	4.68	31.12	25.42	19.82	5.60
Pálanpur ...	Pálanpur ...	3.43	0.06	3.49	30.18	30.73	23.73	7.00
	Rádhapur...	0.79	0.29	1.08	21.46	17.47	14.33	3.11
Rewa Kántha...	Mandod (Rajpipla) .	10.26	1.19	11.45	40.99	32.28	26.12	6.16
	Lúnávada ...	6.40	1.27	7.76	38.58	24.20	13.97	10.23
	Bálásinor ...	9.04	1.27	10.31	39.33	26.88	20.28	6.60
Mahi Kántha ...	Sádra ...	2.80	0.44	3.24	31.71	22.56	17.58	4.98
	I'dar ...	5.76	0.66	6.42	41.18	27.95	20.13	7.82
Surat ...	Dharampur ...	37.29	0.67	37.96	98.60	104.11	89.57	14.54
	Bánsda ...	28.17	0.48	28.65	91.59	120.21	102.66	17.55
Bhor ...	Bhor ...	14.14	10.81	24.95	36.57	43.79	38.13	5.66
Phaltan ...	Phaltan ...	7.71	5.96	13.67	23.95	14.54	11.51	3.03
Kolhápur ...	Kolhápur ...	14.43	6.24	20.67	46.05	42.46	39.03	3.43
Southern Marátha Country.	Sángli ...	10.43	6.08	16.51	27.37	19.24	16.30	2.94
	Miraj ...	8.34	3.98	12.32	29.03	21.12	16.24	4.88
	Kurundvád (Senior).	8.52	9.04	17.56	26.94	13.60	11.31	2.29
	Jamkhandi ...	3.65	10.56	14.21	25.34	9.72	5.98	3.74
	Mudhol ...	5.21	17.59	22.80	22.31	10.38	6.56	3.82
	Rámdurg ...	12.93	5.68	18.61	22.94	20.96	13.96	7.00
Jath ...	Jath ...	3.99	9.62	13.61	26.48	10.74	7.92	2.82

APPENDIX 71.

(Referred to in Paragraph 200 of the Report.)

Statement showing the affected area and population of the affected Native States in 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

State.	1899-1900.				1900-01.	
	Total.		Affected.		Total.	
	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1891).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	
Káthiawár...	20,880	2,752,404	20,880	2,752,404	20,882	2,329,196
Cutch ...	6,500	558,415	6,500	558,415	...	...
Cambay ...	350	89,722	350	89,722	...	...
Pálanpur Agency...	7,775	645,526	7,775	645,526	8,000	467,271
Rewa Kántha ...	4,980	783,506	4,980	783,506	4,980	479,063
Mahi Kántha ...	3,528	581,568	3,528	581,568	...	...
Dharampur ...	794	120,498	820	68,000	...	...
Bánsda ...	215	41,373	215	41,373	...	...
Akalkot ...	498	75,774	498	75,774	498	82,052
Bhor ...	1,491	155,669	1,491	155,669	...	...
Aundh ...	447	65,146	215	33,344	447	63,921
Phaltan ...	397	66,383	100	3,000	397	45,739
Kolhápúr ...	2,855	913,131	825	240,000	2,855	910,011
S.M. Country States.	3,040	639,320	1,674	287,208	3,173	631,102
Jath ...	846	71,443	846	71,443	848	61,868
Total ...	54,596	7,509,878	50,197	6,336,952	42,080	5,070,223

State.	1900-01.		1901-02.			
	Affected.		Total.		Affected.	
	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).	Area.	Population (Census of 1901).
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	
Káthiawár ...	16,889	2,258,000	20,882	2,329,196	16,889	2,258,000
Cutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pálanpur Agency...	8,000	467,271	8,000	467,271	8,000	467,271
Rewa Kántha ...	3,460	353,000	4,980	479,063	4,980	479,063
Mahi Kántha ...	...	...	3,528	361,545	3,528	361,545
Dharampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánsda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akalkot ...	62	9,000	...	...	...	...
Bhor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aundh ...	215	33,000	...	...	...	...
Phaltan ...	30	1,000	...	...	...	...
Kolhápúr ...	825	24,000	...	...	...	...
S.M. Country States.	2,120	278,848	2,347	437,089	1,064	172,771
Jath ...	848	61,868	848	61,868	848	61,868
Total ...	32,449	3,485,987	40,585	4,136,032	35,309	3,800,518

DIX 72.

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each month in the affected Native States during 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

PHAL-TAN.		KOLHĀ-PUR.	JAM-KHANDI.		MIRAJ (SENIOR).		MIRAJ (JUNIOR).		SĀNGLI.		MUDHOL.		RĀM-DURG.		KURUNDVĀD (SENIOR).		JATH.		DAPHĀ-PUR.		Month.
Jowāri.	Bājri.		Jowāri.	Bājri.	Jowāri.	Bājri.	Jowāri.	Bājri.	Jowāri.	Bājri.	Jowāri.	Bājri.	Jowāri.	Bājri.	Jowāri.	Bājri.	Jowāri.	Bājri.	Jowāri.	Bājri.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	October 1899.
...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	November "
...	...	...	21	20	18	20	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	22	22	December "
...	...	...	22	16	20	20	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	24	21	January 1900.
...	...	21	20	18	21	21	20	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	20	20	February "
18	16	19	18	18	18	20	18	18	17	17	20	18	...	...	...	...	16	16	20	19	March "
18	16	19	20	19	20	20	19	19	18	...	21	19	22	...	...	...	17	16	19	19	April "
19	16	19	19	16	19	19	19	19	18	18	21	...	20	...	17	18	17	16	19	19	May "
19	16	18	18	15	18	18	18	15	18	18	19	18	21	21	18	17	16	15	20	19	June "
17	16	19	19	16	19	17	18	12	19	16	20	18	22	...	20	19	19	16	20	19	July "
18	16	20	21	20	20	23	21	16	19	16	22	19	24	...	20	18	19	18	22	20	August "
19	21	20	18	19	16	16	...	...	20	17	18	18	...	...	...	...	19	19	19	19	September "
17	19	...	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	18	19	18	20	October "
19	21	...	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	20	...	...	...	...	19	21	20	22	November "
20	21	...	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	...	...	...	...	18	21	22	22	December 1900.
25	25	...	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	24	...	...	...	...	21	22	24	24	January 1901.
28	27	25	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	...	...	...	...	22	25	24	24	February "
23	26	26	24	26	...	...	...	...	25	26	22	24	24	...	...	...	22	24	25	25	March "
27	25	26	23	24	...	...	26	25	27	25	23	24	24	...	...	...	22	23	25	25	April "
25	23	24	22	23	...	...	24	23	22	24	21	23	24	...	...	...	19	21	24	24	May "
24	23	22	22	23	...	...	24	22	23	24	21	22	24	...	...	...	20	21	24	24	June "
27	24	25	23	23	...	...	24	24	23	24	22	22	24	...	...	...	20	21	24	24	July "
28	25	25	23	24	...	...	24	25	24	25	22	22	26	...	...	...	21	22	25	25	August "
29	29	24	21	23	...	...	25	26	25	24	22	23	24	...	...	...	17	20	25	25	September "
27	29	...	23	25	...	...	26	32	26	29	22	24	...	...	...	...	21	26	24	25	October "
...	...	...	26	32	...	...	29	35	28	32	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 1901.
...	...	...	29	34	...	...	39	25	...	...	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	December "
...	...	...	31	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 1902.
...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	February "
...	...	...	31	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	March "
...	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April "
...	...	...	27	28	...	...	30	30	25	27	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May "
...	...	...	26	26	...	...	29	28	25	26	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June "
...	...	...	27	28	...	...	29	25	25	23	26	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July "
...	...	...	27	28	...	...	28	25	28	25	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August "
...	...	...	28	...	...	...	30	27	27	26	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September "
...	...	...	34	45	...	...	...	...	32	40	36	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	October "

APPENDIX 73.

(Referred to in Paragraph 205 of the Report.)

Statement showing the loans borrowed for famine purposes by the Native States in the Bombay Presidency from 1899-1900 up to the 15th November 1901.

States.	GOVERNMENT LOANS.			Total Govern- ment loans.	Guarantee loans.	Total famine loans.
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.			
<i>Káthiawár States.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I Class.</i>						
Navánagar ...	...	15,00,000	...	15,00,000	1,40,000	16,40,000
Bhávnagar ...	6,01,250	...	...	6,01,250	30,00,000	36,01,250
Dhrangadra ...	3,05,278	4,50,000	...	7,55,278	...	7,55,278
<i>II Class.</i>						
Vánkánér ...	1,44,500	2,80,000	...	4,24,500	...	4,24,500
Dhrol... ...	71,000	30,000	...	1,01,000	...	1,01,000
Rájkot ...	...	1,69,500	...	1,69,500	...	1,69,500
Wadhván ...	1,38,000	2,71,500	...	4,09,500	...	4,09,500
Other States and Thána Circles.	8,46,273	14,99,000	1,93,599	25,38,872	9,34,436	34,73,308
Total, Káthiawár States ...	21,06,301	42,00,000	1,93,599	64,99,900	40,74,436	1,05,74,336
Cambay ...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000
Dharampur ...	40,000	1,00,000	...	1,40,000	...	1,40,000
<i>Pálanpur.</i>						
Pálanpur ...	3,07,861	5,42,139	...	8,50,000	...	8,50,000
Rádhampur ...	80,000	2,50,000	...	3,30,000	...	3,30,000
Other States ...	2,17,064	3,18,045	65,756	6,00,865	...	6,00,865
Total, Pálanpur ...	6,04,925	11,10,184	65,756	17,80,865	...	17,80,865
<i>Rewa Kántha.</i>						
Rájipla ...	75,000	1,50,000	...	2,25,000	...	2,25,000
Other States ...	15,000	1,15,000	53,000	1,83,000	...	1,83,000
Total, Rewa Kántha ...	90,000	2,65,000	53,000	4,08,000	...	4,08,000
<i>Mahi Kántha.</i>						
I'dar ...	10,000	3,40,000	...	3,50,000	...	3,50,000
Other States ...	34,297	2,63,186	47,420	3,44,903	32,877	3,77,780
Total, Mahi Kántha ...	44,297	6,03,186	47,420	6,94,903*	32,877	7,27,780
Total, Gujarát States ...	7,79,222	20,78,370	1,66,176	30,23,768	3,32,877	33,56,645
Akalkot ...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	1,50,000
Jath ...	40,000	2,00,000	3,00,000	5,40,000	1,00,000	6,40,000
Daphlápur ...	...	...	12,000	12,000	...	12,000
Vádi Estate ...	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	5,000
Total, Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States.	40,000	2,05,000	3,12,000	5,57,000	2,50,000	8,07,000
Grand total ...	29,25,523	64,83,370	6,71,775	1,00,80,668	46,57,313	1,47,37,981

* This is exclusive of Rs. 3,859 distributed among the several States on account of establishment and contingencies.

APPENDIX 74.

(Referred to in Paragraph 206 of the Report.)

Statement showing the numbers of persons receiving relief in Native States during the famine of 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

Month.	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Ka'thiawa'r.					Cutch.				
September 1899:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October "	50,000	...	...	50,000	1,400,000	12,860	...	1,154	14,014	392,392
November "	165,446	15,547	17,606	198,599	5,560,772	25,029	...	2,753	27,782	777,596
December "	180,333	19,500	10,086	209,919	7,317,165	25,153	...	2,870	28,023	980,805
January 1900	162,375	15,208	13,142	190,725	5,340,300	32,032	...	3,926	35,958	1,006,824
February "	168,750	17,708	16,964	202,422	5,667,816	41,611	...	4,715	46,326	1,297,128
March "	203,000	23,300	18,505	244,805	8,568,175	42,368	...	3,852	46,220	1,617,700
April "	247,709	39,000	29,464	316,173	8,852,844	34,139	...	3,332	37,471	1,049,188
May "	249,844	41,500	38,036	329,380	9,222,640	28,591	...	3,156	31,747	888,916
June "	188,267	28,934	27,057	244,258	8,549,030	23,290	...	2,643	25,933	907,655
July "	178,084	26,417	40,322	244,823	6,855,014	18,231	...	2,114	20,345	569,660
August "	94,888	14,904	32,521	142,613	3,993,164	3,676	...	444	4,120	115,360
September "	47,067	5,407	18,571	71,045	2,486,575	646	...	8	654	22,890
October "	20,244	2,825	9,666	32,735	916,580	971	...	50	1,021	28,588
November "	4,367	422	2,216	7,005	196,140	428	...	10	438	12,264
Daily average during the entire period ...	140,027	17,905	19,532	177,464	...	20,645	...	2,216	22,861	...
December 1900	1,052	143	1,196	2,391	83,685	72	...	7	79	2,765
January 1901	502	80	679	1,261	35,308	...	...	...	...	...
February "	191	54	528	773	21,644	...	...	...	...	...
March "	15	...	333	348	12,180	...	...	...	...	...
April "	35	...	577	612	17,136	...	...	...	...	...
May "	2,768	35	988	3,791	106,148	...	...	...	...	...
June "	8,613	294	1,669	10,576	370,160	...	...	...	...	...
July "	6,016	146	1,039	7,201	201,628	...	...	...	...	...
August "	4,152	102	1,009	5,263	184,205	...	...	...	...	...
September "	3,257	...	1,301	4,558	127,624	...	...	...	...	...
October "	3,725	...	1,445	5,170	144,760	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period ...	2,757	78	978	3,813	...	...	...	...	...	...
November 1901	6,308	1,361	66	7,735	270,725	...	...	...	...	...
December "	6,642	1,763	112	10,517	294,476	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902	8,075	1,705	279	10,059	281,652	...	...	...	...	...
February "	10,116	2,351	414	12,881	360,668	...	...	...	...	...
March "	10,290	2,420	581	13,291	465,185	...	...	...	...	...
April "	11,939	2,661	578	15,223	426,384	...	...	...	...	...
May "	12,910	4,111	590	17,611	616,385	...	...	...	...	...
June "	11,572	4,715	943	17,230	452,440	...	...	...	...	...
July "	10,841	6,033	941	17,845	499,669	...	...	...	...	...
August "	21,389	8,104	1,873	31,366	1,097,810	...	...	...	...	...
September "	8,526	468	7,055	16,349	457,772	...	...	...	...	...
October "	3,316	82	2,441	5,839	204,365	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period ...	10,856	2,984	1,323	14,633	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 74—continued.

Month.	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Cambay.					Pa'lanpur.				
September 1899	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	...	226	7,910
October "	616	...	21	637	17,836	16,309	2,372	269	18,950	530,600
November "	1,778	...	93	1,871	52,388	51,004	12,312	1,336	64,652	1,810,256
December "	3,086	...	634	3,720	130,200	56,300	22,343	1,963	80,606	2,821,210
January 1900	2,276	...	989	3,265	91,420	51,120	18,976	3,265	73,361	2,054,103
February "	3,174	...	1,158	4,332	121,296	53,692	19,771	4,466	77,929	2,182,012
March "	1,942	...	1,201	3,143	110,005	57,474	24,151	4,884	86,509	3,027,815
April "	1,493	...	1,914	3,407	95,396	58,508	22,357	5,542	86,407	2,419,396
May "	1,486	...	1,894	3,380	94,640	61,316	22,114	6,353	89,783	2,513,924
June "	590	...	1,948	2,538	88,830	49,684	16,029	6,801	72,514	2,537,990
July "	282	...	1,269	1,551	43,428	63,421	20,198	8,729	92,348	2,585,744
August "	...	...	291	291	8,148	38,089	13,649	6,912	58,650	1,642,200
September "	...	...	263	263	9,205	5,776	1,720	3,564	11,060	387,100
October "	...	...	112	112	3,136	735	322	1,668	2,725	76,300
November "	...	...	83	83	2,324	353	116	805	1,274	35,672
Daily average during the entire period	1,194	...	848	2,042	...	37,601	13,095	3,770	54,466	...
December 1900	...	...	56	56	1,960	304	91	504	899	31,465
January 1901	...	...	52	52	1,456	101	48	280	429	12,012
February "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	123	3,444
March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	3,885
April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	73	2,044
May "	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	76	84	2,352
June "	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	96	389	13,615
July "	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	146	1,138	31,864
August "	...	...	...	...	...	992	...	221	2,548	89,180
September "	...	...	...	...	...	2,327	...	162	162	4,536
October "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	567	15,876
Daily average during the entire period	...	...	...	...	...	399	13	181	593	...
November 1901	...	...	...	...	...	2,653	312	64	3,029	106,015
December "	...	...	...	...	...	7,100	577	64	7,741	216,748
January 1902	...	...	...	...	...	10,787	801	64	11,652	326,256
February "	...	...	...	...	...	12,402	1,577	64	14,043	393,204
March "	...	...	...	...	...	8,439	1,670	64	10,173	356,055
April "	...	...	...	...	...	7,400	1,394	64	8,858	248,024
May "	...	...	...	...	...	4,739	1,393	64	6,196	216,860
June "	...	...	...	...	...	4,056	2,024	533	6,613	185,164
July "	...	...	...	...	...	4,374	2,624	584	7,582	212,296
August "	...	...	...	...	...	4,673	3,646	685	9,004	315,140
September "	...	...	...	...	...	2,697	156	2,083	4,936	138,208
October "	...	...	...	...	...	254	22	301	577	20,195
Daily average during the entire period	...	...	...	...	...	5,798	1,350	386	7,534	...

APPENDIX 74—continued.

Month.	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Rewa Ka'ntha.					Mahi Ka'ntha.				
September 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November "	825	7	3	835	23,380	...	...	...	...	...
December "	3,565	57	63	3,685	128,975	2,929	200	1,514	4,533	158,655
January 1900	14,690	309	1,042	16,041	449,148	6,424	210	2,032	8,666	242,648
February "	18,432	984	3,234	22,650	634,200	10,433	596	2,868	13,897	389,116
March "	21,059	1,612	5,336	28,007	980,245	11,727	1,336	2,593	15,656	547,960
April "	23,809	2,189	6,251	37,249	1,042,972	18,183	2,056	4,076	24,315	680,820
May "	22,699	2,301	6,234	31,234	874,552	20,989	2,123	5,133	23,245	790,860
June "	24,926	2,099	5,156	32,181	1,126,335	20,959	2,094	4,563	27,616	966,560
July "	20,994	1,084	4,255	26,333	797,324	22,926	2,323	5,625	30,874	864,472
August "	7,953	138	4,119	12,210	341,880	9,961	1,436	3,589	14,986	419,608
September "	3,473	97	2,914	6,484	226,940	5,845	906	2,269	9,020	315,700
October "	1,655	55	914	2,624	73,472	1,365	138	501	2,004	56,112
November "	677	20	298	995	27,860	136	...	204	340	9,520
Daily average during the entire period ...	13,058	842	3,063	16,963	...	10,990	1,125	2,897	15,012	...
December 1900	513	23	123	664	23,340	...	...	35	35	1,225
January 1901	753	36	172	961	26,908	...	...	...	...	...
February "	718	44	60	822	23,016	...	...	...	...	...
March "	326	21	57	404	14,140	...	...	...	...	...
April "	339	1	76	416	11,648	...	...	...	...	...
May "	1,364	14	99	1,477	41,356	...	...	...	...	...
June "	1,318	6	112	1,436	50,260	447	...	...	447	15,615
July "	602	1	108	711	19,908	314	...	...	314	8,792
August "	660	...	105	765	26,775	...	...	...	...	...
September "	502	...	104	606	16,965	...	...	...	...	...
October "	204	...	107	311	8,708	...	...	...	...	...
Daily average during the entire period ...	633	14	102	779	...	254	...	12	266	...
November 1901	492	...	64	556	19,460	...	...	...	...	...
December "	1,081	...	58	1,139	31,892	...	...	...	...	...
January 1902	3,740	...	102	3,842	107,576	...	...	...	...	...
February "	7,037	...	154	7,241	202,748	1,302	32	...	1,334	37,352
March "	9,726	116	144	9,986	319,510	7,822	41	102	7,965	278,775
April "	9,534	139	580	10,253	287,084	11,920	70	194	12,184	341,152
May "	11,470	196	339	12,005	420,175	12,269	90	250	12,609	411,315
June "	10,173	675	370	11,218	314,104	12,169	101	330	12,639	353,649
July "	8,003	631	417	9,051	253,428	13,030	167	453	13,650	383,049
August "	3,533	530	331	4,444	155,540	11,225	200	519	11,944	418,049
September "	758	51	269	1,078	33,184	3,660	38	618	6,316	175,848
October "	...	...	119	119	4,163	1,193	8	89	1,292	45,229
Daily average during the entire period ...	5,463	193	249	5,911	...	6,387	62	216	6,665	...

[illegible]

APPENDIX 74—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX 74—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX 74—continued.

Month,	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Kolha'pur.					Jamkhandi.				
September 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November "	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	145	4,060
December "	...	...	...	...	...	444	42	...	486	17,010
January 1900	...	...	...	...	...	1,198	417	...	1,615	45,220
February "	982	188	67	1,237	34,636	1,131	407	...	1,538	43,064
March "	2,048	577	213	2,838	99,330	1,601	598	1	2,200	77,000
April "	5,323	925	521	6,769	189,532	2,149	1,061	6	3,216	90,018
May "	4,791	808	592	6,191	173,948	2,185	1,239	16	3,440	96,320
June "	2,867	731	467	4,065	142,275	2,302	1,333	90	3,725	130,375
July "	1,804	270	393	2,467	69,076	2,695	879	103	3,677	102,956
August "	467	...	566	1,033	23,924	2,834	1,444	139	4,417	123,676
September "	110	...	272	382	13,370	2,350	1,366	131	3,847	134,645
October "	...	...	...	...	...	1,958	1,104	153	3,215	90,020
November "	...	...	...	...	...	1,629	739	191	2,559	71,652
Daily average during the entire period ...	2,299	437	386	3,122	...	1,740	817	64	2,621	...
December 1900	...	...	...	...	...	2,189	1,173	136	3,498	122,430
January 1901	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	1,146	121	3,169	88,732
February "	364	1	...	365	10,220	1,813	1,160	362	3,335	93,380
March "	497	...	8	505	17,075	1,776	1,054	345	3,175	111,125
April "	580	...	9	589	16,492	1,834	738	360	2,932	82,096
May "	509	...	4	513	14,364	1,700	435	374	2,509	70,252
June "	808	4	3	815	28,525	1,863	409	390	2,662	93,170
July "	1,240	4	2	1,246	34,888	2,104	540	404	3,048	85,344
August "	726	3	1	730	25,550	2,913	862	404	4,179	146,265
September "	87	...	...	87	2,436	2,733	1,034	405	4,172	116,816
October "	...	...	...	...	...	1,948	516	379	2,843	79,694
Daily average during the entire period ...	601	2	3	606	...	2,070	824	335	3,229	...
November 1901	...	...	...	...	...	1,182	182	331	1,695	59,325
December "	...	...	...	...	...	763	74	291	1,131	31,668
January 1902	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	292	590	16,520
February "	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	272	422	11,516
March "	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	264	557	20,545
April "	...	...	...	...	...	428	...	251	709	19,852
May "	...	...	...	...	...	516	...	295	811	28,255
June "	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	279	459	13,652
July "	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	278	526	14,723
August "	...	...	...	...	...	646	...	267	913	31,935
September "	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	263	822	23,016
October "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	253	8,555
Daily average during the entire period ...	...	...	...	...	...	441	21	251	713	...

APPENDIX 74—continued.

Month.	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.				
	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend-ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.
	Miraj (Junior).					Mudhol.				
September 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December "	40	11	...	51	1,785	...	...	...	...	...
January 1900	177	75	...	252	7,056	...	...	...	...	...
February "	876	515	...	1,391	38,948	...	...	...	...	...
March "	2,802	1,500	...	3,802	133,070	106	...	...	106	3,710
April "	2,926	1,712	...	4,638	129,864	340	...	...	340	9,520
May "	3,335	1,881	...	5,216	146,048	624	...	...	624	17,472
June "	2,728	1,507	...	4,235	148,225	1,248	...	...	1,248	43,680
July "	1,333	736	...	1,969	55,132	1,191	2	...	1,193	33,404
August "	290	144	...	434	12,152	441	3	...	444	12,432
September "	41	9	...	50	1,750	556	3	...	559	19,565
October "	...	...	...	...	...	681	4	...	685	19,180
November "	...	...	...	...	...	471	4	...	475	13,300
Daily average during the entire period	1,395	809	...	2,204	...	628	2	...	630	...
December 1900	...	...	...	...	...	699	3	...	702	24,570
January 1901	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	4	...	1,101	30,828
February "	...	...	...	...	...	1,411	3	...	1,414	39,592
March "	...	...	...	...	...	1,566	4	...	1,570	54,950
April "	35	20	7	62	1,736	1,181	4	...	1,185	33,180
May "	193	72	10	275	7,700	1,495	3	...	1,498	41,944
June "	378	160	17	555	19,425	2,500	...	2,439	4,939	172,865
July "	634	290	19	943	26,404	2,265	...	2,259	4,524	126,672
August "	672	281	18	971	33,985	2,084	...	1,231	3,315	116,023
September "	606	235	19	860	24,080	2,347	...	1,151	3,498	97,914
October "	139	63	8	210	5,880	1,361	...	1,017	2,376	66,551
Daily average during the entire period	379	160	14	553	...	1,637	2	736	2,375	...
November 1901	13	...	1	14	490	922	...	749	1,671	68,463
December "	16	...	...	16	448	680	...	83	763	21,364
January 1902	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	253	7,084
February "	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	157	4,396
March "	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	4	187	6,515
April "	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	61	411	11,568
May "	25	8	...	34	1,190	533	...	81	614	21,490
June "	91	24	4	119	3,332	242	...	148	560	10,920
July "	100	29	5	134	3,752	136	...	200	326	9,468
August "	128	41	5	174	6,090	147	...	105	252	8,820
September "	104	39	16	159	4,452	208	...	...	208	5,524
October "	33	13	2	48	1,680	186	186	6,510
Daily average during the entire period	64	19	4	87	...	353	...	119	452	...

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APPENDIX 74—continued.

Month.	KIND OF RELIEF.					KIND OF RELIEF.					
	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	Relief workers.	Depend- ants.	Gratuitously relieved.	Total daily average.	Total units.	
	Jath.					Daphla'pur.					
September 1899	
October "	
November "	...	236	...	...	236	6,608	...	...	...	...
December "	...	1,557	230	18	1,805	63,175	6	2	...	8	280
January 1900	...	2,978	1,411	75	4,464	124,902	9	3	...	12	355
February "	...	3,269	1,196	88	4,553	127,484	30	8	...	38	1,044
March "	...	4,930	2,126	112	7,168	250,880	84	15	...	99	2,465
April "	...	6,867	3,916	110	10,923	305,841	123	31	...	154	4,512
May "	...	7,769	4,684	179	12,632	353,696	188	33	...	221	6,188
June "	...	8,296	5,122	257	13,675	478,625	253	31	...	284	9,940
July "	...	7,717	4,891	433	13,011	365,932	217	47	...	264	7,812
August "	...	6,219	3,777	553	10,519	295,372	298	52	...	350	7,980
September "	...	5,432	2,482	525	8,430	295,365	172	53	...	225	7,875
October "	...	3,869	1,743	438	6,050	169,400	147	50	...	197	5,576
November "	...	2,857	1,381	462	4,700	131,600	...	...	42	42	1,176
Daily average during the entire period	4,760	2,538	250	7,557	...	120	27	3	150	...
December 1900	...	4,572	2,023	503	7,098	218,130	...	...	19	19	605
January 1901	...	5,958	2,557	553	9,068	253,901	...	...	5	5	150
February "	...	6,440	2,635	599	9,674	270,872	4	...	12	16	448
March "	...	7,850	3,514	657	12,021	420,735	20	...	14	34	1,390
April "	...	12,256	5,898	682	18,836	527,498	83	...	37	160	2,850
May "	...	10,950	3,977	918	15,845	443,660	277	...	34	311	8,508
June "	...	11,887	4,397	1,113	17,397	608,835	429	...	74	502	17,000
July "	...	10,468	3,930	1,102	15,500	434,000	594	...	91	602	16,800
August "	...	7,742	3,103	1,049	11,894	416,290	494	...	116	619	21,750
September "	...	5,761	2,517	1,038	9,316	261,688	486	...	119	504	16,000
October "	...	2,808	1,189	493	3,945	110,460	107	...	50	107	3,000
Daily average during the	...	5,607	2,805	507	11,877	...	207	...	50	257	...

APPENDIX 75.

(Referred to in Paragraph 210 of the Report.)

Statement showing the expenditure reported to have been incurred in Native States on famine relief operations during 1899-1900.

States.	FAMINE EXPENDITURE.								
	Police and establishment.	Relief Works.	Relief to people otherwise than on relief works.	Gratuitous relief.				Miscellaneous.	Total.
				Poor-houses.	Kitchens.	Village relief.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kathiawar ... ..	.....	(a) 15,93,376	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	15,93,376
Orissa ... ..	.....	.....	.....	(Details not reported)				.....	(b) 21,31,410
Coastal ... ..	.....	18,371	...	23,501	...	8,628	32,432	.....	80,803
Palampur Agency	(c) 8,637	16,35,424	17,057	1,03,211	1,51,591	...	2,54,802	57,111	20,56,561
Bera Nabha ... ..	.....	5,23,790	...	72,226	11,519	13,371	97,146	.....	6,20,935
Maha Nabha	7,167	3,29,777	...	7,151	2,353	355	9,859	(d) 1,30,121	4,76,967
Idarapur ... ..	.....	62,185	...	} (Details not reported)	}	}	4,678	.....	67,163
Barda ... ..	.....	50,763	...				6,027	.....	56,730
Idar ... ..	.....	45,000	...				1,590	.....	(e) 41,590
Alakh	2,622	1,32,922	10,685	1,563	...	10,756	(f) 15,124	1,468	1,62,621
Asahi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	(Details not reported)				.....	15,360
Phadun ... ..	.....	26,133	...	(Details not reported)				(g) 1,121	28,057
Kodiyur and S. M. ... ..	.....	5,75,734	48,959	7,123	...	6,551	(h) 26,173	...	6,50,896
Jath	4,573	1,50,817	...	5,355	27,433	1,537	34,355	5,887	2,25,632
Paipalspur ... ..	.....	1,923	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,923
Total	1,03,039	52,07,955	76,761	2,20,463	1,92,926	41,228	4,84,110	1,94,690	82,13,234

(a) Includes expenditure on gratuitous relief to dependants of relief workers.

(b) The total expenditure incurred in connection with famine relief is reported to be Rs. 21,10,000, but no details have been given. Elsewhere in the report it is stated that Rs. 2,77,500 were disbursed as advances, loans, &c., and that Rs. 1,200 were spent in connection with measures for the preservation of cattle. These two items have been excluded from the famine expenditure shown in this statement.

(c) Exclusive of Rs. 63,203 on account of salaries and allowances of officers on special duty chargeable to General Revenues.

(d) Includes expenditure the distribution of which under different heads has not been reported.

(e) Besides the amount Rs. 17,000 were expended on the construction of new and the repairs of old buildings to provide work for carpenters and other artisans, Rs. 883 on extra Police establishment and Rs. 3,200 on grain compensation.

(f) Includes Rs. 2,500 on account of advances to weavers in cash and yarn.

(g) Includes expenditure on account of grain compensation which has not been separately reported.

(h) Includes Rs. 12,459 expended on poor-houses, kitchens and village relief for which separate figures have not been reported.

APPENDIX

(Referred to in Paragraph

Statement showing the total direct expenditure on

District.	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF.							
	I Salaries and establish- ments.	II Relief works in charge of Civil Officers.	III Relief works in charge of Public Works Department.	IV Relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works.	V Gratuitous relief.	VI Miscella- neous.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad ...	{ 1899-1900 ...	76,345	76,683	29,83,304	6,440	12,73,648	1,544	44,17,970
	{ 1900-1901 ...	38,081	2,44,136	—68,268	17,573	1,66,191	48,717	4,46,330
	{ 1901-1902 ...	43,952	58,891	14,66,561	7,424	4,61,812	3,476	20,42,116
	Total ...	1,58,378	3,79,710	43,81,497	31,443	19,01,651	53,737	69,06,416
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	{ 1899-1900 ...	76,538	1,47,693	30,96,475	11,167	15,08,402	82,279	49,22,574
	{ 1900-1901 ...	48,810	2,73,762	2,70,559	1,600	1,26,921	24,371	7,46,026
	{ 1901-1902 ...	71,639	3,94,340	13,28,462	6,586	2,59,265	1,181	20,61,473
	Total ...	1,96,987	8,15,795	46,95,496	19,373	18,94,588	1,07,834	77,30,073
Breach ...	{ 1899-1900 ...	29,034	39,753	28,48,240	73,549	8,59,529	34,537	40,76,416
	{ 1900-1901 ...	14,764	18,310	15,375	8,467	21,282	—14,169	89,641
	{ 1901-1902 ...	318	10,094		7,859	—258	—8	
	Total ...	44,116	59,157		89,875	8,80,553	20,360	
Surat ...	{ 1899-1900 ...	4,259	1,235		14,302	1,79,958	1,020	
	{ 1900-1901 ...	209	6,581		2,939	16,962	—1,099	
	{ 1901-1902 ...	597	23,965	34,026	471	—2,505	—10	74,519
	Total ...	5,065	31,781	28,97,641	17,732	1,94,415	—89	42,40,606
Thána ...	{ 1899-1900 ...	2,203	426	1,05,038	1	24,168	4,760	1,36,596
	{ 1900-1901 ...	111	120	—104	...	86	5,518	5,731
	{ 1901-1902 ...	—2	6,429	.....	200	117	...	6,744
	Total ...	2,312	6,975	1,04,934	201	24,371	10,278	1,49,071
Khândesh ...	{ 1899-1900 ...	36,099	99,880	49,14,566	1,35,642	12,45,015	56,227	64,87,459
	{ 1900-1901 ...	16,819	11,676	53,275	4,453	1,65,063	—2,473	2,48,843
	{ 1901-1902 ...	610	27,753	16,623	5,815	62,206	1,264	1,14,301
	Total ...	53,528	1,39,309	49,84,464	1,45,910	14,72,314	55,018	68,50,603
Nasik ..	{ 1899-1900 ...	15,578	74,173	23,32,844	24,451	3,61,263	19,310	28,27,619
	{ 1900-1901 ...	2,021	57,738	—3,070	2,667	60,686	2,903	1,22,945
	{ 1901-1902 ...	529	13,498	4,854	376	1,525	—62	20,720
	Total ...	18,128	1,45,409	23,34,628	27,494	4,23,474	22,151	29,71,284
Ahmednagar ...	{ 1899-1900 ...	61,907	74,053	53,90,587	1,23,644	10,77,735	41,332	67,69,258
	{ 1900-1901 ...	32,055	1,11,735	21,02,208	59,463	4,44,858	577	27,50,896
	{ 1901-1902 ...	22,897	46,829	3,21,202	30,981	2,01,010	—36	6,22,883
	Total ...	1,16,859	2,32,617	78,13,997	2,14,088	17,23,603	41,873	1,01,43,037

NOTE.—The minus figures are due to adjustments in the accounts.

District.	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF.						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total.
	Salaries and establishments.	Relief works in charge of Civil Officers.	Relief works in charge of Public Works Department.	Relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona ...	1899-1900 ... 15,120	68,762	16,20,406	89,015	4,72,592	44,545	23,10,440
	1900-1901 ... 15,775	4,336	4,48,674	4,829	1,32,728	11,176	6,17,518
	1901-1902 ... 3,117	8,358	—49,264	6,602	16,562	—6,148	—20,773
Total ...	34,012	81,456	20,19,816	1,00,446	6,21,882	49,573	29,07,185
Sholapur ...	1899-1900 ... 42,154	24,635	33,27,422	70,231	6,84,202	58,093	42,06,737
	1900-1901 ... 38,233	25,612	12,68,455	42,359	4,43,118	—29,573	17,88,104
	1901-1902 ... 5,518	23,619	1,84,142	9,596	70,294	10	2,93,179
Total ...	85,905	73,766	47,80,019	1,22,186	11,97,614	28,530	62,88,920
Sátara...	1899-1900 ... 7,966	6,526	7,61,300	36,940	2,22,127	—698	10,34,461
	1900-1901 ... 10,923	1,751	1,34,705	10,798	1,36,177	—83	2,94,271
	1901-1902 ... 653	8	4,754	59	4,288	...	9,764
Total ...	19,544	8,285	9,00,759	47,797	3,62,892	—781	13,38,496
Bijapur ...	1899-1900 ... 1,750	2,139	3,40,930	32,695	57,875	...	4,35,389
	1900-1901 ... 6,450	15,582	4,38,740	47,908	1,28,893	...	6,37,573
	1901-1902 ... 4,914	13,322	2,59,157	53,063	1,22,983	105	4,53,544
Total ...	13,114	31,043	10,38,827	1,33,666	3,09,751	105	15,26,506
Beigam ...	1899-1900 ... 708	337	45,743	3,878	11,466	59	62,191
	1900-1901 ... 9,684	9,817	1,76,418	10,908	48,509	3	2,55,337
	1901-1902 ... 3,380	4,602	89,913	7,769	33,987	17	1,39,668
Total ...	13,772	14,756	3,12,074	22,553	93,962	79	4,57,196
Dhárwár ...	1899-1900 ... ...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
	1900-1901	17,553	.....	10,812	...	...	28,365
	1901-1902 ... 4	—305	.....	1,376	...	...	1,075
Total ...	4	17,248	.....	12,188	...	...	29,410
Thar and Párkar.	1899-1900 ... 894	57,606	43,744	...	31,279	267	1,33,790
	1900-1901	—3,217	1,922	...	—2,057	258	—3,094
	1901-1902 ... 126	...	.....	...	4,726	...	4,852
Total ...	1,020	54,389	45,666	...	33,948	525	1,35,548
Others...	1899-1900 ... 41,830	4,290	.....	...	230	24,460	70,810
	1900-1901 ... —37,510	1,175	.....	17,000	5	41,825	22,495
	1901-1902 ... 2,138	...	.....	...	...	8,022	10,160
Total ...	6,458	5,465	.....	17,000	235	74,307	1,03,465
Total of	1899-1900 ... 4,12,385	6,69,191	2,78,10,599	6,21,981	80,09,819	3,67,735	3,78,91,710
	1900-1901 ... 1,96,465	7,96,567	48,38,789	2,41,794	18,89,422	87,954	80,50,981
	1901-1902 ... 1,60,422	6,31,403	36,60,430	1,38,177	12,36,012	7,511	58,34,255
Grand total ...	7,69,262	20,97,161	3,63,09,818	10,01,952	1,11,35,253	4,63,500	5,17,76,946

NOTE.—The minus figures are due to adjustments in the accounts.

APPENDIX 77.

(Referred to in Paragraph 217 of the Report.)

Statement showing the indirect expenditure incurred in connection with the famine of 1899-1902
under the different service heads.

District.	3.—Land Revenue.	4.—Opium.	5.—Salt.	6.—Stamps.	7.—Excise.	8.—Customs.	10.—Assessed taxes.	11.—Forests.	12.—Registration.	15.—Post Office.	17.—Mint.	18.—General Administration.	19-A.—Law and Justice, and Courts of Law.	19-B.—Law and Justice, Jail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	81,043	19	...	42	323	...	63	4,577	21	1,100	...	16,147	12,538	2,612
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	1,65,811	...	...	...	44	3,896	30	14,921	40	454	...	21	13,203	193
Broach ...	51,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	459	...	127	3,256	155
Surat ...	23,334	...	...	44	266	...	67	3,464	22	489	...	33	3,341	193
Thana ...	18,687	...	...	1	230	...	42	28,385	41	1,204	...	...	11,171	1,912
Khandesh ...	75,001	...	...	...	812	...	...	47,487	48	1,405	...	41	7,234	2,222
Nasik ...	42,980	...	...	...	...	...	11	21,369	20	843	...	24	6,051	165
Ahmednagar ...	1,88,470	...	...	24	8	...	5	4,873	824	587	...	24	13,700	645
Poona ...	73,128	...	...	22	20	...	85	27,385	739	965	...	9,165	8,873	1,560
Sholapur ...	69,261	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,831	421	631	...	4	4,619	110
Satara ...	31,229	...	...	...	...	...	30	7,456	743	487	...	26	7,428	1,147
Bijapur ...	53,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,953	15	494	...	35	1,692	731
Belgaum ...	15,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,721	18	1,076	...	3,214	2,119	123
Dharwar ...	5,987	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,225	14	417	...	677	3,523	668
Thar and Parkar, Others ...	5,052	...	1,144	11	52	...	12	1,026	25	21	...	9	2,083	1,592
	73,801	356	1,57,785	1,843	8,133	31,778	797	25,915	519	4,457	1,030	1,67,840	21,182	4,455
Total ...	9,74,139	375	1,58,932	1,987	9,838	35,674	1,150	2,00,654	3,531	16,170	1,030	1,97,306	1,21,514	18,738

District.	20.—Police.	21.—Marine.	22.—Education.	23.—Ecclesiastical.	24.—Medical.	25.—Political.	26.—Scientific.	29.—Stationery.	32.—Miscellaneous.	45.—CIVIL WORKS.			Grand total.
										Reported by Accountant General.	Reported by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.	Total.	
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	1,10,690	...	721	114	97,557	37,590	107	253	20,809	39	1,26,991	1,27,030	5,13,386
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	81,312	...	279	21	94,411	129	78	...	10,962	34	52,701	52,735	4,38,546
Broach ...	22,312	...	147	42	49,259	...	...	...	12,163	...	45,294	45,294	2,45,345
Surat ...	23,132	...	240	66	5,884	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana ...	32,719	...	261	73	2,661	...	25	...	...	37	6,130	6,167	1,03,682
Khandesh ...	58,593	...	470	22	52,942	235	68	...	...	63	26,645	26,708	2,73,408
Nasik ...	28,013	...	132	142	25,304	...	43	...	100	157	30,745	30,902	1,56,102
Ahmednagar ...	56,178	...	94	44	56,808	...	523	765	...	256	1,08,115	1,08,371	4,31,948
Poona ...	46,683	...	1,378	483	21,996	80	433	56	...	174	37,840	38,014	2,31,139
Sholapur ...	40,394	...	119	34	57,888	...	47	...	...	17	1,07,483	1,07,500	2,83,731
Satara ...	30,458	...	247	142	24,643	59	48	...	27	203	16,068	16,271	1,29,540
Bijapur ...	21,077	...	93	47	19,482	...	...	...	...	45	19,653	19,698	1,20,536
Belgaum ...	19,686	...	179	70	8,655	259	5	...	...	53	9,221	9,274	64,017
Dharwar ...	13,212	...	324	52	1,992	...	...	...	...	41	148	189	28,392
Thar and Parkar, Others ...	23,425	...	201	46	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,09,000	585	3,162	1,562	33,617	43,833	842	1,70,575	90	435	16,996	17,431	10,18,076
Total ...	5,16,884	585	8,047	2,960	5,54,369	82,207	2,224	1,71,648	44,202	1,554	6,04,030	6,05,584	49,28,848

APPENDIX 78.

(Referred to in Paragraph 217 of the Report.)

Statement showing the indirect expenditure of different classes incurred from the commencement of the Famine in 1879 to 31st October 1902.

District.	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.						Total.
	Salaries.	Temporary establishment.	Grain compensation.	Travelling allowances.	Supplies and services and contingencies.	Extra allowances and charges in connection with famine.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	69,583	1,23,211	68,301	52,047	85,975	6,278	3,86,395
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	99,077	1,28,162	36,253	48,494	52,001	30,852	3,85,815
Baruch	25,787	36,539	17,591	18,805	32,112	8,821	1,39,455
Surat	849	4,107	26,860	13,347	10,790	4,614	60,597
Thana	151	2,311	65,954	18,564	7,699	2,313	97,552
Rhandesh... ..	27,028	67,141	45,683	43,722	55,461	4,428	2,46,763
Nadi	15,592	26,708	27,601	23,756	21,218	7,682	1,25,357
Ahmednagar	28,733	1,48,634	35,121	41,998	49,104	20,843	3,23,833
Poona	13,394	62,564	61,667	32,978	33,663	10,143	1,93,293
Sholapur	33,210	73,254	18,247	27,703	18,504	5,310	1,76,218
Satara	13,377	17,574	40,287	21,971	10,851	400	1,04,472
Bijapur	10,214	21,984	13,999	12,070	10,574	22,012	1,00,853
Belgaum	1,782	14,819	20,818	8,614	8,733	...	51,706
Dhulewār	3,215	2,575	20,395	1,098	861	...	28,244
Thar and Parkar	2,236	2,475	21,775	9,988	...	...	36,474
Others	1,00,672	81,471	4,11,749	1,53,896	1,82,833	4,104	9,61,605
Total ...	4,25,770	8,06,560	9,45,017	5,28,364	5,53,579	1,31,929	31,21,818

District.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				Total of columns 8 and 12.
	Grain compensation.	Survey and land charges.	Establishments.	Total.	
	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	439	81,785*	41,767	1,26,991	5,13,356
Kaira and Panch Mahals ...	229	32,552	19,920	62,701	4,38,516
Baruch	250	37,081	7,933	45,294	2,45,346
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	263	4,957	910	6,130	1,03,682
Rhandesh... ..	672	10,882†	15,091	26,615	2,73,408
Nadi	462	22,058	8,285	30,745	1,55,102
Ahmednagar	479	88,985	20,651	1,04,116	4,31,948
Poona	3,623	22,762	11,453	37,840	2,31,139
Sholapur	341	84,627	22,515	1,07,433	2,83,731
Satara	242	10,163	5,663	16,068	1,20,510
Bijapur	116	13,674‡	5,853	19,653	1,20,536
Belgaum	189	1,128	7,937	9,221	61,017
Dhulewār	118	...	...	148	28,392
Thar and Parkar... ..	8,120	...	8,867	16,986	10,18,075
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,521	4,11,654	1,76,855	6,04,030	40,28,848

* Exclusive of Rs. 2,184 on account of compensation paid for land taken up for the Sabarmati-Dholka Railway.

† Exclusive of Rs. 60 on account of compensation paid for land taken up for the Jalgaon water works as the amount is to be ultimately added to Excluded Local Funds.

‡ Exclusive of Rs. 8,948 spent on test works.

APPENDIX 79.

(Referred to in Paragraph 222 of the Report.)

List of non-official gentlemen who rendered useful service during the famine of 1899-1902.

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.	Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Ahmedabad.			Ahmedabad—continued.		
Mr. A. Whittle ...	Wadhwan. Part owner of mills in Viramgam, Rānpur, Wadhwan, &c.	Distributed large sums in charity in the district in 1899-1900.	Mr. Parmanandas Jivandas Vakil.	Gogho. Landowner and Honorary Magistrate.	Did excellent work as Honorary Superintendent of Gogho poor-house in 1899-1900 and 1901-02.
Mr. Joseph Benjamin.	A private medical practitioner and Municipal Commissioner at Ahmedabad.	Was indefatigable in relieving wanderers and the destitute in the city and managed near Gomtipur, not far from Ahmedabad, a private poor-house containing some 300—500 persons in 1899-1900. Distributed food, clothes and medicine from charitable funds, 1901-02.	Mr. Jivaji bhai Bababhai.	Rānpur. Tālukdar and Honorary Magistrate.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of Rānpur poor-house in 1899-1900 and 1901-02.
Mr. Trikamlal Ranchoddas, B.A., LL.B.	Ahmedabad. Practises as a pleader in Bombay.	Managed a poor-house outside Ahmedabad city near Sarangpur Gate from March to August 1900. He acted as Honorary Secretary with a committee of twenty.	Mr. Dnabhrām Jethalal.	Dholka. Municipal Secretary.	Did hard work as Superintendent of Dholka poor-house (1899-1900) and also supervised test works (1899-1900) very conscientiously.
Rev. Mr. J. F. Steele, M.A., B.D.	Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad.	Distributed private funds in relief of distress, co-operating with local officers and worked with unremitting energy. In addition to its own particular work the Mission helped the cultivators of 19 villages in Daskroi taluka by the distribution of bullocks (149), money (Rs. 1,895), seed and grain (1,295 maunds), the funds being Mission relief funds, 1899-1900.	Mr. Keshavlal Jivabhai.	Ahmedabad. Contractor.	Managed a poor-house near Shāhpur Gate, 1901-02. The average number of inmates was 75. Funds were privately contributed and partly by Mr. Keshavlal himself.
Mrs. Steele (deceased).			Mr. Vadilal Jamnadas.	Parāntij. Bania...	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Parāntij, December 1899 to December 1900.
Mrs. Taylor, wife of Rev. G. P. Taylor.			Mr. Valardas Bapuji Desai.	Modāsa. Banias.	Acted as Honorary Superintendents of the poor-houses at Modāsa, October 1899 to September 1900.
Rev. Mr. H. V. Andrews.			Mr. Ranchodlal Bhaichand.		
Rev. Mr. T. F. King.	Sānand.	Co-operated with the local officers in the same thorough manner as the Irish Presbyterian Mission. In 1901-02 Revd. Mr. King managed a special relief scheme for benefit of distressed weavers with marked success. Worked throughout the year in 49 villages, supervising gratuitous relief, inspecting works, and generally did invaluable work. Mr. Borup in 1899-1900 supervised test works and managed Gangasar relief work kitchen and Viramgam poor-house with great success at a time when such assistance was much needed. In 1901-02 he helped with gratuitous relief in the cold weather (i.e., until he went home on leave).	Mr. Rajpal Daya.	Sānand. Bania...	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Sānand, November 1899 to January 1901.
Rev. Mr. Borup...	Viramgam.		Mr. Harji bhai Madhavji.	Dholera. Trader and Shroff.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Dholera, January to October 1901.
Rev. Mr. Back ...	Dholka.		Mr. Tribhovandas Govindji.	Dholera. Trader and Shroff.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Dholera, December 1899 to November 1900 and February to October 1902.
			Mr. Jethalal Ranchoddas.	Dhandhuka. Cultivator, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Dhandhuka, January to November 1900 and March 1901 to October 1902.
Mr. Adamia Karimkhan.	Viramgam. Landowner and Kasbati.	Liberally assisted his tenants and lent his Dharamsāla near the town for a poor-house in the rains, 1899-1902.	Mr. Girdharlal Hativalavdas.	Viramgam. Kumbi cultivator and money-lender.	Acted as Honorary Superintendent of the poor-house at Viramgam through rains of 1901 and following cold weather and did very good service. Also gave much assistance to his tenants throughout the famine.
Mr. Mazumkhan Bhagubhai.	Ahmedabad. Mill owner and landowner.	Made creditable efforts for the preservation of cattle in the cattle camp maintained by the Mahajan of Ahmedabad.	Mr. Jibhai Kevaldas.	Viramgam. Mill owner and landowner.	Lent his Dharamsāla for a Government poor-house in rains of 1902.

APPENDIX 79—continued.

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.	Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Kaira.			Panch Maha'ls—continued.		
Rev. Mr. R. Boyd, B.A.	Irish Presbyterian Mission, A'nand.	Unceasingly assisted the distressed people; cordially assisted in distributing money and grain to the cultivators, and spared no efforts to give relief.	Mr. Fardunji Cawasji.	Dohad. Abkari Contractor.	Liberally contributed towards relief, particularly in sending a free supply of milk to the Muwalia kitchen. Made himself useful in many ways to the taluka and subdivisional officers, 1901-02.
Rev. Mr. R. Henderson, M.A.	Irish Presbyterian Mission, Borsad.		Mr. Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal.	Ahmedabad. Abkari Contractor and Landholder in Halol Mahal.	Gave relief and advances to all the people residing in Rustumpura village and took all other measures necessary for the preservation of life; improved the water-supply, and imported fodder for the benefit of his cultivators.
Rev. Mr. G. W. Park. (Awarded "Kaisari-Hind" silver medal, Class II, in 1902)	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Nadiad.				
Rev. Mr. Hudson (since deceased).	Methodist Episcopal Mission, Umroth.				
Rev. Mr. S. P. Hamilton.	Christian and Alliance Mission, Mehmabad.		Mr. C. B. Jeffer-son.	Bombay. Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.	Voluntarily served as a relief officer in Jambusar taluka from 17th July to 14th August 1900.
Mr. Jivram Ranchhod.	Umroth ...	Rendered specially good service in the administration of famine relief.	Mr. Hormusji Kharsedji Avasia.	Broach. Railway Station Master (now retired).	Rendered excellent and timely assistance in connection with the importation of grass and bullocks and deportation of animals to Thana during the whole famine period of 1899-1900.
Rao Sahab Maganlal Jechand.	Kapadvanj ...				
Mr. Ranchhodbhai Rambhai.	Borsad ...		Khán Bahádur Adarji Mancherji Dalal. (The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred in 1901.)	Broach. Merchant.	Took the greatest pains to assist the poor. It was by his exertions that a private poor-house was started at Broach. It was creditably managed by him in 1899-1900.
Mr. Mohanlal Mithalal.	Matar ...	Rendered assistance in the administration of famine relief.	The Honourable Rao Bahádur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E.	President, Broach Municipality.	Was an invaluable coadjutor to the Collector in the administration of famine relief.
Sardar Rao Bahádur Becharidas Viharidas.	Nadiad ...		Mr. Pirsahab Amir-sahab.	Inámdar of Bhiwa.	Did good work in distributing the charitable fund money to Mahomedans and Hindus in the city of Broach during the famine of 1899-1900.
Mr. Parsotamdas Viharidas.	Nadiad ...		Mr. Dinshaw Fardunji Jinwalla.	Broach. Gin-owner.	
Mr. Desaiabhai Kallidas.	Public Prosecutor, Kaira district (residing in Ahmedabad).		Mr. Hiralal Chuni-lal.	Broach. Government Pleader.	
Mr. Gordhandas Hargovandas.	Nadiad ...		Dr. Barjorji Sorabshaw Munsifna.	Private Practitioner.	Was Joint Secretary to the private poor-house at Broach, and gave his services gratuitously in spite of a considerable practice in his profession.
Mr. Amritlal Maneklal Desai.	Thasra ...				
Panch Maha'ls.			Surat.		
Sheth Hemchand Jhaver.	Godhra. Merchant.	Managed a cheap grain shop on behalf of the Assistant Collector in 1899-1900, and freely contributed towards relief.	Khán Bahádur Burjorji N. Vakil (The title of Khán Bahádur was conferred in 1901).	Surat. Vakil ...	Rendered special service in raising subscriptions and in organizing and managing the cheap grain fund in Surat city, from 3rd October 1899 to 26th October 1900.
Patel Musa Jamal.	Godhra. Police Patel; Farmer.	Managed a kitchen; helped in organizing and managing the poor-house; helped in the purchase and distribution of tagai bullocks, 1900-01.	Rao Sahab Hera-chand Motichand (The title of Rao Sahab was conferred in 1901).	Surat. Pearl Merchant.	
Mr. Balvantrai Sakharani.	Goraj, Halol Mahal. Manager of the Inámdar of Goraj.	Gave relief on behalf of the Inámdar to his own people by opening tank works and by giving bullocks and tagai, 1901-02.			
Mr. Chagan Tulsi-das.	Malao of Kalol taluka, Police Patel, Inámdar and Cultivator.	Acted as a Circle Inspector; made useful suggestions to the responsible officers of the taluka, 1901-02.			

APPENDIX 79—continued.

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.	Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Surat—continued.			Tha'na—continued.		
Rev. Mr. H. R. Scott, M.A.	Surat. Irish Presbyterian Mission.	Distributed grants to cultivators of villages in the Mándvi and Bārdoli talukas; opened and managed cheap grain shops at Areth and Bārdoli from 10th June to 27th October 1900; and received orphans into the Mission Orphanages at Areth and Bārdoli.	Mr. Ratansi Mulji.	Bombay. Merchant.	Maintained a poor-house on the relief work at Pokhran near Thāna, opened for destitute immigrants into Bombay from Gujarāt and Kāthiāwar from 10th April to 13th June 1900. Over 1,000 persons were fed there.
Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas.	Surat. Barrister-at-Law.	Organized and managed the Mahājan Orphanage in Surat city opened 8th July 1900.	Mr. Balkrishna Wamnaji Galwankar.	Bassein. Landlord.	Employed a large number of people on private field work in Bassein taluka by way of relief at a cost of about Rs. 3,000 in 1900.
Mr. Araf Ismail Nakhuda.	Merchant of Rānder.	He and his family managed the Araf Ismail Mehtar cheap grain shop at Rānder from 2nd November 1899 to 30th September 1900.	Mr. Damodar Kisandas (deceased).	Bassein. Sub. Government Pleader.	Distributed cooked food to poor and employed Kāthiāwari beggars in excavating tanks in Bassein at his own cost in 1900.
Mr. Kayasji Dhanjibhai Dhanbhurava'a.	Merchant of Bulsār.	Made liberal donations in cash and kind for the relief of the distressed and managed a private kitchen at Bulsār, 1900.	Mr. Hargovan Wanmali.	Bassein. Landlord and money-lender.	Assisted wandering Kāthiāwaris by feeding them and helping them on their way to Bombay and elsewhere; had those that were sick taken care of and tended till they recovered.
Tha'na.			Mr. Ruttonji Bomanji Dubash.	Bassein. Salt merchant.	Gave Rs. 200 for employment of famine labourers on a dam by which water was stored for famine stricken cattle.
Mr. Haji Bakir Saheb Fakri (deceased).	Bhiwandi. Trader and landlord.	Spent some thousands in employing people on private field work and also on clearance of public tanks in several villages from January to June 1900.	Mr. Naro Raghnath Babre.	Chinchani, Dāhānu taluka. Pensioner, Special Magistrate, 3rd Class.	Assisted in the management of the Famine Orphanage at Chinchani from 24th July 1900 to 19th February 1901.
Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Davierwala (deceased).	Dehri. Landlords.	Provided work for many persons of the Warli caste on their farms and helped them with food; took charge of several hundred head of cattle sent from Gujarāt; kept them in good condition for several months at their own expense and sent back to Gujarāt those that survived, about 80 per cent.; opened cheap grain shops at Kochai, Kawād and Deheri at which rice was sold at rates considerably below the rates prevailing in the bazar, and also sold Rs. 3,000 worth of rice to the potha Relief Committee at rates below the bazar rates; subscribed Rs. 300 to the Charitable Relief Fund for distribution in Dāhānu taluka; purchased 50 pairs of bullocks and sent them to Broach district, charging only the actual cost of purchase and bearing other expenses.	Seth Narsilal Hiratal.	Chinchani, Dāhānu taluka. Land-owner and money-lender.	Managed a Famine Orphanage started at Chinchani; also took a leading part in collecting subscriptions for famine relief fund.
Mr. Ardesir Dorabji Davierwala.			Mr. Haribhai Promanand.	Sanjān, Umbargaon petha. Money-lender and dealer in timber.	Distributed cooked food to about 400 persons daily from 1st June to 31st July 1900; contributed Rs. 100 towards a famine relief fund for the potha; supervised distribution of dole in Sanjān from 25th June to 9th November 1900.
Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhai.	Bombay. Proprietor of 9 Khoti villages in Sūlsette, and Merchant.	Took charge of orphans from 1900 up to date and maintained them at his own expense. He had 40 orphans on his hands in March 1901 and has still 19.	Mr. Ismail Daud...	Sanjān, Umbargaon petha. Timber merchant.	Supervised purchase and distribution of dole in Uplat from 16th June to 7th November 1900.
Rao Bahādur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar. (The title of Rao Bahādur was conferred in 1900).	Kelwa-Māhim. Landlord.	Took charge of a number of cattle from Gujarāt; fed a large number of poor people gratuitously for some 2 months in 1900.	Mr. R. J. Sharman (deceased).	Nagwas, Umbargaon petha. Pensioned A'bakari Inspector and landlord.	Gave much assistance in the distribution of famine charitable relief fund in 1900.
Mr. Vicaaji Moherjibhai.	Tārapur, Māhim taluka. Landlord.	Employed a considerable number of persons on private relief work in 1900.	Mr. Tribhowandas Gandabhai.	Sanjān, Umbargaon petha. Trader and money-lender.	Assisted in distribution of famine charitable relief fund in 1900.
			Mr. Gangadhar Moreswar Dandekar.	Kelwa-Māhim. Landlord.	Took charge of 5 orphans in 1900. Made free grants of food to the poor.
			Mr. M. L. Bhandare.	Do. ...	Made free grants of food to the poor; assisted local committees in the distribution of relief to the poor in 1900.
			Mr. Ramchandra Dhondev Dalvi.	Do. ...	
			Mr. Ravji Gopal Dandekar.	Do. ...	

APPENDIX 79—continued.

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.	Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Kha'ndesh.			Na'sik—continued.		
Mr. Sorabji Dada-bhai Hormusji Dubash.	A'bkari Contractors, Dhulia.	Rendered valuable assistance in various ways by lending labour for baling Government grass, supplying carts on an occasion when carts could not be got to convey grass to the cattle camp at Dhulia, and lending the services of their employes for the management of Government relief institutions, &c.	Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Jai-ram.	Pleader. Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Malegaon.	Assisted Government officials in the proper distribution of takavi, clothes, &c., out of the Charitable Relief Fund, helped towards the collection of subscriptions towards the funds and supervised the management of kitchens, doles, &c., at the same time superintending small works. The work done was very laborious. He rendered service from 1st April to 30th November 1900.
Mr. Kavasji Dada-bhai Hormusji Dubash.			Khán Sahib Haji Usman.	Malegaon. Merchant and a member of the Municipality and Taluka Local Board of Malegaon.	
Rev. Mr. James Cockburn.	Pachora. Missionary, Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, America.	Assisted people of Pachora taluka and Bhadgaon petha in every way during the famine of 1900-01, by giving them advances and charitable relief for cultivating their lands and for maintaining themselves.	Mr. Jijaji Ram-chandra.	Nandgaon. Contractor and Vice-President, Taluka Local Board, Nandgaon.	Assisted Government officials in the proper distribution of takavi, clothes, &c., out of the Charitable Fund, helped towards the collection of subscription towards the funds and supervised the management of kitchens, doles, &c. They rendered service from 1st April to 30th November 1900.
Khán Sahib Dada-miya Anwarkha Deshmukh.	Pachora...	Took great pains in assisting distribution of charitable relief during the famine of 1900-01.	Mr. Kisan Nand-ram Marwadi.	Yeola. A Sarkar of Mukhed in the Yeola taluka and member of the District Local Board and Taluka Local Board, Yeola.	
Na'sik.			Mr. Kavasji Dajibhoy.	A merchant of Peint and member of the District Local Board and Taluka Local Board, Peint.	
Mr. Lakshmanrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar.	Vinchur. Late Honorary Diván of Surgana State.	Did excellent famine work as Special Civil Officer at Rangari tank and Avankhed relief works, the first of which was carried on under Civil Agency and was solely managed by him. The service was rendered by him from 17th May to 31st October 1900.	Rev. R. A. Hume, M. A., D. D. (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal awarded in 1901).	Ahmednagar. American Marathi Mission.	The Rev. Dr. Hume in charge of the American Marathi Mission and his co-adjutors worked most heartily and ably, devoting their time and labour without stint to distributing the large sums which the charity of their fellow countrymen placed at their disposal and to co-operating with the district officers in their efforts to relieve distress. The Rev. Dr. Hume also rendered valuable service as a member of the Nagar city Weavers Relief Committee. They worked continuously from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.
Mr. Hari Vinayak Gole.	Nasik. At present Diván of Surgana State.	He was the Special Civil Officer at Odal and Khokad tanks. He managed both the works very efficiently, the first without pay. The service was rendered from 27th February 1900 to 2nd June 1901.			
Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Vaidya.	Nasik. Vakil, District Court, Public Prosecutor.	Assisted Government officials in the proper distribution of takavi, clothes, &c., out of the Charitable Relief Fund, helped towards the collection of subscriptions towards the funds and supervised the management of kitchens, doles, &c. Rendered service from 1st April 1900 to 30th November 1901.			
Khán Bahadur Mir Gaysudin Mir Jalalodin Kazi of Nasik.	Nasik. Honorary Second Class Magistrate at Nasik.				

APPENDIX 79—continued.

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.	Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Ahmednagar—continued.			Ahmednagar—continued.		
Rev. Canon J. Taylor.	Ahmednagar. S. P. G. Mission.	The Rev. Canon Taylor in charge of the S. P. G. Mission and the other Rev. gentlemen and the ladies of the Mission did much good in helping the poor and assisting the local officers in their efforts to relieve distress. They worked continuously from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.	Mr. Assaram Kanhiyalal Shet.	Bhingar, taluka Nagar. Merchant and Saviour.	Were members of the Bhingar Weavers' Relief Committee and devoted much time and labour to the general management of the weavers' relief operations. They worked from 4th June to 30th September 1909.
Rev. Father O. Weishaupt, S.J.	Sangamner. R. C. Mission.	Rev. Father Weishaupt in charge of the R. C. Mission and the Rev. Fathers under him spared no exertions in assisting the poor and aiding the local officers in their efforts to alleviate distress. The Rev. Father supported the local officers with his influence over the Bhils on the works in the Sangamner and Kopargaon talukas and assisted in bringing them under control. They worked continuously from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.	Mr. Laxuman Mahadeo Lalkare.	Bhingar, taluka Nagar. Weaver; Merchant.	
Mr. J. S. Haig ...	Ahmednagar. Christian Literature Society.	Took great interest in the Nagar city weavers' relief: visited the Famine Relief Works and kitchens and saw that relief was properly given and rendered valuable assistance as a visitor of the Nagar poor-house. He worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.	Mr. Shankar Keshav Varade.	Do. do. ...	
Khán Sáheb Edolji Rustomji Nagarwalla. (The title of Khán Sáheb was conferred in 1902.)	Ahmednagar city. Merchant.	Worked exceedingly well throughout the three famines, i.e., from November 1899 up to 31st October 1902, as Honorary Secretary, Ahmednagar District Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee; President, Nagar City Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee; Visitor of the Nagar poor-house; Member of the Nagar City Weavers' Relief Committee, and rendered valuable service to the local officers in their efforts to check distress.	Mr. Keshav Bapuji Parashram.	Sangamner. Pleader.	Were members of the Sangamner Weavers' Relief Committee and rendered invaluable assistance in the successful conduct of the scheme by their influence among the weavers and intimate knowledge of their circumstances. They worked from 18th June 1900 to 31st October 1902.
Khán Sáheb Byramji Sorabji Cardmaster, B.A., LL.B.	Ahmednagar city. Pleader.	Was Chairman of the Nagar City Weavers' Relief Committee, Visitor of the Nagar poor-house and member of the Nagar city Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee. He took very great interest in the weavers' relief operations and worked hard rendering valuable service to the local officers in their efforts to relieve distress.	Mr. Madhavrao Gangadhar Deshpande.	Do. do. ...	
Mr. Mohanlal Hirabai.	Ahmednagar. Pleader.	Was a visitor of the Nagar poor-house and took very great interest in the institution and was also the managing member of the Nagar City Relief Committee. He worked from January 1900 to 31st October 1902.	Mr. Hayat Saheb Munim Saheb.	Akola. Landlord and Kazi.	
Mr. Sahadev Raoji Bagade.	Nagar city. Weaver. Merchant.	Were members of the Nagar City Weavers' Relief Committee and devoted their time and labour to managing the operations and making them a success. They worked from 23rd May to 25th October 1900.	Mr. Rupchand Jivandas Marwadi.	Akola. Saviour...	Able assisted in the distribution of charitable fund money and in the supervision of gratuitous relief. They worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1901.
Mr. Haridas Damodhardas Parekh.	Nagar city. Cloth Merchant.		Mr. Rambakas Jethiram Marwadi.	Do. ...	
			Mr. Vaman Jivandrao Deshmukh.	Jamkhed. Landlord.	
			Mr. Amirkhan Hirekhan.	Jamkhed. Pensioned Chief Constable and Landlord.	Able assisted the local officers in the distribution of charitable relief fund money and thoroughly supervised the distribution of dole and the village kitchen arrangements at Jamkhed to which they devoted much attention. They worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1901.
			Mr. Pandharinath Dadaji Mangi.	Karjat. Landlord.	
			Mr. Narayan Shiwaji Nagarkar.	Pärner. Landlord.	
			Mr. Pandharinath Bapuji Bhale- rao.	Pärner. Pleader.	Able assisted the local officers in the supervision of dole and village kitchen arrangements at Pärner. They worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.
			Mr. Raghunath Balvant Kul- karni.	Do. do. ...	

APPENDIX 79—continued.

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.	Name	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Ahmednagar—concluded.			Poona—continued.		
Mr. Narayan Bapuji Kale.	Shrigonda. Landlord.	Able assisted the local officers in supervising dole and village kitchen arrangements and distributing charitable relief fund money. They worked from November 1899 to 31st October 1902.	Rao Bahadur Moro Gopal Pandhari.	Indapur. Pensioner.	Special services in distribution of famine charitable relief in Dhond petha.
Mr. Parimia Mir Padsha.	Do. Insamdar.		Mr. Yeshwantrao Appaji.	Bhigwan. Patil.	
Mr. Sayad Alam Sayad Ali.	Shrigonda. Pensioned Chief Constable.		Mr. Gopal Narayan.	Patil of Bawda...	Did good work as member of the famine charitable relief fund committee.
Mr. Govindrao Balvantrao Deshmukh.	Do. Landlord.		Shola'pur.		
Mr. Sardarkhan Dadekhan.	Nerisa. Pensioned Police Inspector.		Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E.	Bombay and Shola'pur. Mill-owner.	Subscribed Rs. 2,000 himself and the same sum from his company to the local charitable fund; kept open a cheap grain shop at his own expense in Shola'pur for the greater part of the year; and advanced Rs. 30,000 worth of yarn in aid of the scheme of relief to weavers in their own craft, 1899-1901.
Mr. Madhavrao Narayan Deshpande.	Do. Landlord.		Mr. Lakshmidas Khimji (since deceased).	Bombay and Shola'pur. Mill-owner and Merchant.	Subscribed Rs. 1,000 himself and Rs. 1,000 from his company to the charitable fund and maintained a cheap grain shop at his own expense at Shola'pur, 1899-1900.
Poona.			Rao Saheb M. B. Warad. (The title of Rao Saheb was conferred in 1901).	Shola'pur. Mill-owner and Merchant.	Subscribed Rs. 1,000 himself to the local charitable fund and fed at his own expense hundreds of people of his caste throughout the year and distributed clothes among the poor generally, 1899-1901.
Sardar Coopoo-swamy V. Mudliar.	First Class Sardar of the Deccan, member of the Poona City Municipality and of the District Local Board, Poona.	Took an active share in distribution of charitable relief during famine, organization of relief of weavers, &c.	Rao Bahadur Hanmandas Singi (The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred in 1901).	Shola'pur. Merchant and Government Opium Contractor.	Helped the Collector very largely in the distribution of relief to <i>pardanashin</i> women at Shola'pur and advances of money for seed to the rayats of the neighbouring villages, where he set on foot a scheme already attaining some success of storing grain against a bad year, 1899-1902.
Rev. Mr. D. O. Fox.	Poona. Missionary.		Mr. T. J. Pitre ...	Secretary, Shola'pur Municipality.	Gave the Collector most invaluable help in the scheme of weavers' relief and ably and zealously supervised it; also helped in the distribution of charity to the respectable poor, 1899-1902.
Rev. Mr. G. D. Malhar.	Do. ...		Messrs. Kisanlal Ramgopal and Abansaheb Fulmami.	Non-official members of the Shola'pur Municipality and merchants connected with the weaving trade.	Assisted Mr. Pitre in managing the scheme for weavers' relief. Their services were not entirely gratuitous, nevertheless they deserve great credit for the way in which they managed the business, 1899-1901.
Khan Bahadur Kazi Sayad Azmudin valad Kazi Sayad Gulamuddin.	Bench Magistrate and member of the District Local Board, Poona.		Khan Bahadur Pir Mahamad Shaikh Husein Dafadar (The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in 1901).	Non-official member of the Shola'pur Municipality, Moulvi of the Mussalmans and merchant.	Gave the utmost assistance in finding out and relieving cases of distress among <i>pardanashin</i> families and helped in the weavers' relief scheme, 1899-1901.
Mr. Raghunath Daji Nagarkar.	Poona. Pleader...		Mr. Adarjee C. Cursetjee.	Ahmednagar and Shola'pur, Government Abkari Farmer.	All through famine and plague has rendered the utmost assistance to Government officers and distributed a large amount in private charity.
Mr. Ram Narayan Amerchand.	Poona. Merchant.				
Mr. Atmaram Harakchand.	Talegaon Dhamdhare. Merchant.	Specially good work in the distribution of charitable relief, funds having been entrusted to him on a large scale. A public spirited man who has a large influence for good in his taluka.			
Rev. Mr. R. Winsor.	Sirur. Missionary.	Did good work as member of the charitable relief fund committee.			
Mr. Babaji Appaji Bhosle.	Patil of Khanaota.				
Mr. Harjirao Janrao Deshmukh.	Patas. Landholder.	Special services in distribution of famine charitable relief in Dhond petha.			
Mr. Khanderao Shankarrao Patil.	Dhond. Police Patil.				

APPENDIX 79—continued.

Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.	Name.	Place of residence, occupation, &c.	Nature of service rendered.
Shola'pur—continued.			Belgaum.		
Mr. Bapuji Raoji Devle.	Karmála. Retired contractor.	Several times during the famine fed all the poor of Karmála town and besides gave away all he could spare in charity.	Mr. Nirivanappa Balappa Ghodgeri.	Gokák. Merchant and money-lender, Member and Chairman, Gokák Municipality and Member, District Local Board.	Has been serving as Chairman of the Municipality for the last 10 years. His services in the famine of 1896-97 were acknowledged by the Government of Bombay by certificates. In the year 1900-01 he worked zealously for the well-being of the distressed townspeople. He rendered every assistance to the Vice-President in starting relief at Gokák and collecting subscriptions therefor. All the streets of Gokák were in a very bad condition, not having undergone repairs for years. He maintained strict supervision over the work at which about 210 famine-stricken people were engaged and distributed in person, every evening, doles and wages in kind, so that the work turned out was pronounced to be very economical and well done throughout the period of 6 months for which the relief works were in progress. He also supervised the working of the cloth shop opened in the famines of 1896-97 and 1900-01 for the relief of famine-stricken weavers.
Mr. Phulchand Gopalchand Bhaiya.	Sholápur. Merchant.	All through plague and famine has given away thousands of rupees in cash and food to the poor in the most generous and modest manner.			
Mr. Devchand Ganesh Sholapurkar.	Karmála. Merchant.	Distributed charity and gave a dinner to the poor of Karmála.			
Mr. Ghulam Husein Hasanhai.	Karmála. Merchant.	Distributed charity during the famine and on several occasions fed the poor of Karmála.			
Bijápur.					
Ráo Sáheb Raghavendra Krishna.	Bijápur. Pleader and Vice-President of the Bijápur Municipality.	Inaugurated and superintended relief measures whenever required in Bijápur. At one time these consisted of metal-breaking, at others of a poor-house and doles to <i>pardanishins</i> .			
Mr. Ramdas Vithaldas Durbar.	Bijápur. Money-lender.	Mr. Ramdas in conjunction with his two brothers maintained an 'Annachhatra' for relieving the poor from July 1900 to October 1901, in the town of Bijápur. The daily attendance which was never less than 400 amounted at one time to 1,500. He also provided work for a considerable body of labourers by undertaking the clearance, excavation and rebuilding of the Chandchand Bavdi and the levelling of the land (5 acres) in which it is situated. The number of hands employed daily generally exceeded 100. The total expenditure incurred on the 'Annachhatra' is calculated at not less than Rs. 4,000. The well which cost nearly Rs. 5,000 is a reproductive work.	Mr. Nurandappa Baslingappa Shetti.	Athni. Trader, Vice-President of Athni Municipality, and Member, Taluka Local Board, Athni.	Took interest in supervising the tank work at Athni undertaken by the Municipality in 1900 to relieve distressed people, as also in supervising the Athni poor-house, 1900 and 1901.
			Mr. Govind Shankar Datwadkar.	Shedbal, Taluka Athni. Landholder and Member of the District and Athni Taluka Local Boards.	Supervised the works of excavation at Shedbal and Kagwad carried on under the Civil Agency from March 1901 to October 1902, and also took interest in the distribution of dole to the poor.
Mr. S. B. Phipps.	Bágalkot. Manager of Binny's Cotton Press and Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Bágalkot Municipality.	Organized relief measures in Bágalkot Municipality and superintended them.			

